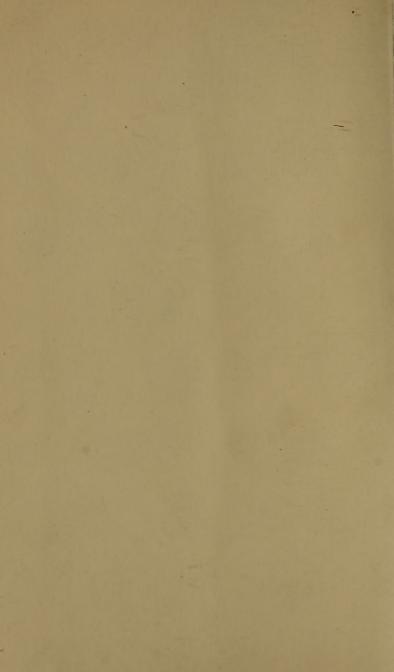
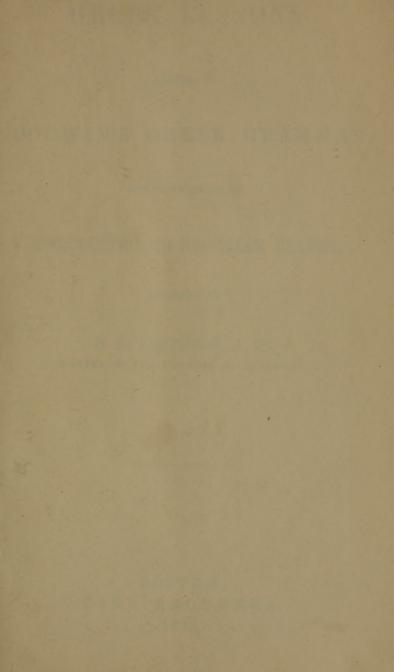
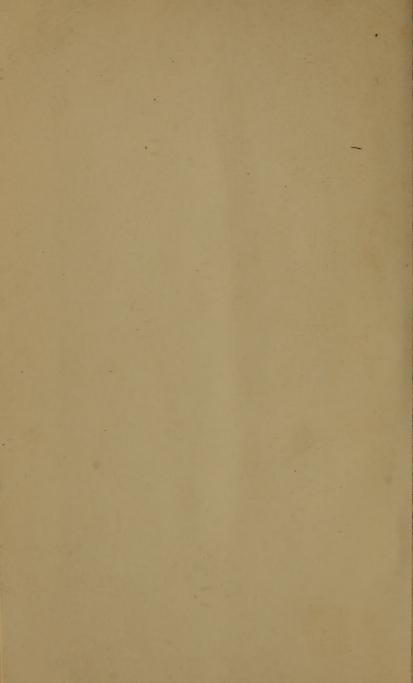
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GREEK LESSONS

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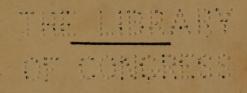
GOODWIN'S GREEK GRAMMAR,

AND INTENDED AS AN

INTRODUCTION TO HIS GREEK READER.

PREPARED BY

R. F. LEIGHTON, A. M.,



BOSTON: GINN BROTHERS. 1874.

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PREFACE.

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THESE Lessons have been prepared to accompany Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and are intended as an introduction to his Greek Reader, now in press. They consist of about one hundred lessons (both Greek and English), selections from Xenophon's Anabasis, notes, additional exercises to be translated into Greek, and vocabularies.

The Lessons present a progressive series of exercises designed to ground the pupil thoroughly in grammatical forms, inflections, and the principles of syntax. They are so arranged that the pupil can use them from the very outset in his progress through the grammar, thus furnishing him with the means of applying the knowledge he is acquiring. They have been mainly selected from the first book of Xenophon's Anabasis, thus presenting a uniformity of style, and enabling the teacher to examine the connection from which they have been taken. The number of different words introduced has been greatly diminished by selecting words for practice on the inflections from the same sentences which are used to illustrate the principles of syntax; and, again, by repeating a sentence with additions, instead of introducing a new one. By this means, the transition to the selections for reading is rendered easy, as the pupil has already acquired considerable familiarity with the vocabulary, style, and subject-matter, and has translated in detail a great part of the first chapter. The objection against detached, isolated sentences is thus somewhat obviated, by making these same sentences reappear in a connected narrative.

The English exercises to be translated into Greek have been based upon the preceding reading lessons, and contain only words and principles already familiar. In this way the pupil is afforded the best aid in respect to the construction and arrangement of the sentence.

The selections for reading comprise the text of the f second, eighth, and tenth chapters of the first book of Anabasis, fully illustrated by notes and grammatical references.

It is believed that the additional sentences to be translated into Greek, together with those in the lessons, if thoroughly mastered, will be a sufficient preparation in Greek composition for entrance to any American college, at the present standard of admission.

A few words are printed in italics or enclosed in brackets, either to indicate the Greek idiom or to show that they are not to be rendered into Greek.

Full Vocabularies are given at the end of the book. The leading signification of each word is generally given first, and the distinctions in meaning which follow are given with special reference to their use in these Lessons. Some English words (preceded by Eng.), derived directly from the Greek, others (preceded by Cf. Eng.), from a kindred form of the Greek word, are given. Occasionally a Latin, a Greek, and an English word, all kindred forms of a similar root, are given, to indicate to the pupil the common origin of them all. When there is no apparent connection between the two words, the Latin is preceded by the sign of equality.

In conclusion, I would avail myself of this opportunity to express my great obligations to Professor W. W. Goodwin, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and revised the proof.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

Before printing this edition many misprints and errors have been corrected. About half a dozen pages of connected narrative to be translated into Greek, the Examination Papers in Greek Composition used for the last twelve years for admission to Harvard College, and Questions for Examination and Review have been added. The Vocabularies have been recast and considerably enlarged, difficult passages in the text translated, and numerous references to the grammar added. But slight changes have been made in the text, except in the notes on the prepositions; now only the radical meaning is given in the notes. For fuller definitions the general Vocabulary should be consulted.

R. F. L.

MELROSE, MASS., September, 1873.



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GREEK LESSONS.

Before beginning these Lessons the pupil is expected to have learned the large type of Part I. of the Grammar. The sections of the Grammar to which each lesson refers are designated at the head.

In the Vocabularies, each noun is followed by its genitive to mark the declension, and by the article to mark the gender.

LESSON I.

Vocabulary.

Τελευτή, -ης, (ή), end. Θάλασσα (later Attic θά-'O, ή, τό, the. Xώρα, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, territory. Σατράπης, -ov, (\dot{o}) , satrap. Συλλογή, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\hat{\eta}$), levying $\Gamma \hat{\eta}$, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\hat{\eta}$), land. (of troops). $^{\prime}A\rho\chi\dot{\eta}, -\hat{\eta}s, (\dot{\eta}), government.$ source.

λαττα), -ης, (ή), sea. $\Pi \eta \gamma \dot{\eta}, - \dot{\eta}_{S}, (\dot{\eta}), a spring,$

Translate into English.

1. Τελευτή. 2. Τής τελευτής. 3. Αί τελευταί. 4. Έξ $\mathring{a}\rho\chi\mathring{\eta}s.^2$ 5. $T\mathring{\eta}$ $\mathring{a}\rho\chi\mathring{\eta}$. 6. Eis $\tau\mathring{\eta}\nu$ $\gamma\mathring{\eta}\nu$. 7. $T\mathring{\eta}s$ $\gamma\mathring{\eta}s$. 8. E^3 της χώρας. 9. E^2 ς την θάλασσαν. 10. Συλλογής. 11. Τή συλλογή. 12. Ταίν θαλάσσαιν. 13. Σατράπου. 14. Χώρα.

¹ The article is used in Greek to indicate the gender of substantives, and its declension should be learned at the outset. - See Grammar, § 78.

² Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

³ The preposition $\epsilon \kappa$, $\epsilon \xi$ before a vowel (Lat. ex, e), means from, out of, and is followed by the genitive. In like manner ϵls (Lat. in with the accusative) means into, to, among, and is followed by the accusative.

LESSON II.

FIRST DECLENSION, § 35-39.

Vocabulary.

Bασιλεία, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, kingdom. Oπλtτης, -ου, (δ), heavy-Οἰκία, -as, (ή), house. armed soldier. $A\pi\delta$ (prep. with gen.), Kai, and. Στρατιώτης, -ov, (δ), solfrom, by. dier. $E\pi\iota\beta o\nu\lambda\dot{\eta}$, $-\hat{\eta}_{S}$, $(\dot{\eta})$, plot. 'Aγορά, - \hat{a} s, ($\hat{\eta}$), market- $M\nu\dot{a}a\ (\mu\nu\hat{a}), -\hat{a}s, (\dot{\eta}), mina.$ 'Αρετή, - $\hat{\eta}$ ς, $(\hat{\eta})$, goodness. place. Hμέρα, -aς, (ή), day.Bia, -as, (i), force.

Translate into English.

1. $\dot{}^{2}$ Επιβουλῆς. 2. $\dot{}^{2}$ Γῆ ἐπιβουλῆ. 3. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν. 4. $\dot{}^{2}$ Απὸ $\dot{}^{2}$ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 5. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν. 6. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εἰς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν $\dot{}^{4}$ οἰκίαν. 7. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν. 8. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. 4 9. $\dot{}^{2}$ Εκ τῆς χώρας. 10. Στρατιώτα. 11. $\dot{}^{2}$ Τοὺς ὁπλίτας $\dot{}^{3}$ ὁρῶ ($\dot{}^{2}$ see). 12. $\dot{}^{2}$ Τῆς ἀρετῆς. 4 13. $\dot{}^{2}$ Η τοῦ στρατιώτου βία. 14. $\dot{}^{2}$ Τοῦν στρατιώταιν. 15. $\dot{}^{2}$ Τῆς ἡμέρας. 5 16. $\dot{}^{3}$ Βία καὶ ἀρετή. 17. $\dot{}^{2}$ Τὰς μνᾶς ὁρῶ.

¹ See Lesson I. Note 3.

² The preposition $d\pi \delta$ (Lat. a or ab) usually means from, away from; it means by, when used with a verb, to express the means by which something is done.

⁸ For the Vocative, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

⁴ Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

^{6 \$ 37, 2.}

LESSON III.

Translate into Greek.

1. The government. 2. From the government. 3. I see the land. 4. Into the kingdom. 5. Into the market-place. 6. Out of the market-place. 7. Away from the sea. 8. I see the land and sea. 9. To the government. 10. From the territory. 11. I see the soldiers. 12. The plot. 13. The food of the soldiers. 14. Into the sea. 15. The levying of the soldiers.

LESSON IV.

SECOND DECLENSION, § 40 - 42.

Vocabulary.

Δαρεῖος, -ου, (ό), Darius, king of Persia.
Βίος, -ου, (ό), life.
'Αδελφός, -οῦ, (ό), brother.
Χρυσίου, -ου, (τό), gold.
Ποταμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), river.
Μάχη, -ης, (ἡ), battle.
Μίλητος, -ου, (ἡ), Miletus, a city of Caria.

Φίλος, -ου, (ὁ), friend.

Στρατηγός, -οῦ, (ὁ), general.

Πεδίον, -ου, (τό), a plain.

Κῦρος, -ου, (ὁ), Cyrus.

Σκηνή, -ῆς, (ἡ), tent.

Πελταστής, -οῦ, (ὁ), targeteer.

'Οδός, -οῦ, (ἡ), way, road.

Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Δαρείου ἀδελφός. 2. Τοῦ βίου. 3. Εἰς τὴν όδόν. 4. Πρὸς² τὸν ἀδελφόν. 5. Ἐν τῷ πεδίω. 6. Πρὸς

¹ See Lesson II. Note 2.

² See Lesson I. Note 3.

τον Κύρον. 3 7. Ἐκ Μιλήτου. 8. Πελτασταί. 9. Τη μάχη. 10. Προς τον Δαρείου ἀδελφόν. 11. Το χρυσίον όρω. 12. Ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ φίλος. 4 13. Ὁ φίλος ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. 14. Προς τον ποταμόν. 15. Ἐν ταῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν σκηναῖς. 16. Κῦρος ἦν (was) προς Μιλήτω. 17. Προς τὰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ πηγάς. 18. Τὴν τοῦ στρατιώτου ἀρετὴν θαυμάζεν (he admires).

- ¹ The vocative sing. of $d\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\delta$ is $d\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\epsilon$ with irregular accent, § 25, 2.
- ² The preposition $\pi\rho\delta s$ is followed by the genitive, dative, or accusative: with genitive implying motion *from* a place; with dative, abiding at a place; with accusative, motion to a person or place.
 - ³ § 141, Note 1 (a).
- ⁴ When a noun qualified by the genitive has the article, the genitive is usually placed between the article and that noun, as in the example above. But see § 142, 1 and 2.

LESSON V.

Translate into Greek.

- 1. The life. 2. The 1 life of the brother. 3. I see the river. 4. To 2 the river. 5. To the sources of the river. 6. At Miletus. 7. I see the brother of Cyrus. 8. I see the battle. 9. To the brother of the general. 10. The gold of the soldier. 11. In the plain. 12. The end of life.3
 - ¹ See Lesson IV. Note 4.
- ² Observe that the preposition ϵis means to a position in something, and corresponds to the Lat. in with the accusative, while $\pi \rho \delta s$ with the accusative signifies to (to the front of).
 - ⁸ Arrange this in two different ways. See Lesson IV. Note 4.

LESSON VI.

SECOND DECLENSION, § 42-43.

Vocabulary.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, $(\dot{\eta})$, the Chersonesus. $M_{\iota\sigma}\theta \acute{o}_{\varsigma}$, $-o\mathring{v}$, (\acute{o}) , pay. $\Phi_{\rho\nu\gamma ia}$, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, Phrygia. $N\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, $-\omega$, (δ) , temple. $\Theta \epsilon \acute{o}\varsigma$, $-o\mathring{v}$, (\acute{o}) , God. voyage. $K\acute{a}\nu\epsilon\sigma\nu$ $(\sigma\hat{v}\nu)$, $-\sigma\hat{v}$, $(\tau\acute{o})$, abasket. $A_{\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\sigma\varsigma}$, -ov, $(\dot{\delta})$, messenger. 'Iωνία, -aς, (ή), Ionia. barian.

 $\Delta a\sigma\mu \acute{o}\varsigma$, $-o\mathring{v}$, (\acute{o}) , tribute. $H\mu\epsilon\rho a, -a\varsigma, (\dot{\gamma}), day.$ Nóos ($vo\hat{v}_s$), $-o\hat{v}$, (δ), mind. $\Lambda a \gamma \omega \varsigma$, $-\omega$, (δ) , a hare. $\Pi \lambda \acute{o}os (\pi \lambda o \hat{v}s), -o\hat{v}, (\acute{o}),$ Θάλασσα, $-\eta s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, sea. Κιλικία, -as, (ή), Cilicia. $B\acute{a}\rho\beta a\rho\sigma$, -ov, (\acute{o}), bar-

Translate into English.

1. O^1 τῶν στρατιωτῶν μισθός. 2. Τοῦ νοῦ. 3. Oτων βαρβάρων δασμός. 4. Οι των θεων νεώ. 5. Προς τον νεών. 6. 'Απ' 'Ιωνίας είς Κιλικίαν. 7. 'Εκ Φρυγίας είς Κιλικίαν. 8. 'Ο πλούς προς την Χερρόνησον. 9. Έκ τοῦ νεω πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν. 10. Ο Κύρου ἄγγελος. 11. Διώκει (he pursues) τον λαγών. 12. Τη ήμέρα. 13. Ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 14. Τὸν λαγὼν 4 ὁρ $\hat{\omega}$ (I see).

¹ See Lesson IV. Note 4.

² Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

³ For the accent see § 22. For the quantity of final a, see § 37, 2, Note 2.

⁴ See § 42, 2, Note.

LESSON VII.

Translate into Greek.

The pay of the soldier. 2. The mind of Cyrus. 3. From ¹ Ionia to Cilicia. 4. To ² the sea. 5. The messengers of the Gods. 6. They build (κτίζονται) temples to the Gods. 7. The tribute of the barbarians. 8. From the sea. 9. A voyage to Ionia. 10. From the market-place.
 The friend of Cyrus. 12. To ³ the river. 13. To the brother of Darius. 14. O Cyrus! 15. The friends of the soldiers.

- ¹ See Lesson I. Note 3.
- ² See Lesson IV. Note 2.
- ² To is translated by a preposition when there is motion to a place; by $\pi\rho\delta$ s when it means to, towards; by ϵ is when it signifies to, into; otherwise by the dative case.

LESSON VIII.

THIRD DECLENSION. - Uncontracted Nouns, § 45-50.

Vocabulary.

exile.
Πρᾶγμα, -ατος, (τό), thing.
'Αγών, -ῶνος, (ὁ), public games.
'Εν (prep. with dat.), in.
Φάλαγξ, -αγγος, (ἡ), phalanx.
Πρό (prep. with gen.), before.
Στράτευμα, -ατος, (τό), army.
Φρήν, -ενός, (ἡ), the mind.
"Αρμα, -ατος, (τό), chariot.

Φυγάς, -άδος, (δ), fugitive,

Χρῆμα, -ατος, (τό), thing; (in pl.) resources, money. Σύν (prep. with dat.), with. Παῖς, παιδός, (ὁ or ἡ), boy, child. "Ονομα, -ατος, (τό), name. "Ελλην, -ηνος, (ὁ), a Greek. Σκηνή, -ῆς, (ἡ), tent. Λιμήν, -ένος, (ὁ), harbor. Δαίμων, -ονος, (ὁ), divinity.

 $M\dot{\eta}\nu$, $\mu\eta\nu\dot{o}s$, (\dot{o}) , month.

Translate into English.

- 1. Το Κύρου στράτευμα. 2. Συν τοις φυγάσι. 3. Είς² την σκηνήν. 4. Συνέλεξε (he collected) στράτευμα ἀπὸ ³ τούτων (these) τῶν χρημάτων. 5. Ἐν τῷ πεδίω. 6. Το των Έλληνων στράτευμα. 7. Έν τη χώρα. 8. Ο Δαρείου παις. 9. Προς Κυρον προ της μάχης. 10. "Εθηκε (he established) ἀγῶνα. 11. Στήσας (having stopped) τὸ ἄρμα⁵ πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος. 12. Τω παίδε.6 13. Αί των Έλληνων φρένες. 14. Των μηνών. 15. Έν τη Κύρου άρχη. 16. Ω δαίμον.
- 1 The preposition σύν (Lat. cum) means with, that is in company with; $\pi\rho\dot{o}$ (Lat. pro, prae) means before, for, and $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ (Lat. in with the ablative), in.
 - ² See Lesson I. Note 3.
- ⁶ See § 46, 1.
- ³ See Lesson II. Note 2.
- ⁶ See § 33, 1.
- 4 § 25, 3, Note; § 48, 2 (c).
- For the vocative, see § 48, 2, (a).

LESSON IX.

Translate into Greek.

1. To the army. 2. The chariot of Cyrus. 3. With 1 the exiles. 4. The two months.² 5. The name of the Greek. 6. Before the phalanx. 7. The property of the exile. 8. The two boys of Darius. 9. Into the tent. 10. In the territory of the Greeks. 11. In the plain before the phalanx. 12. With the army of Cyrus. 13. The army of the Greeks and that of the barbarians.

¹ See Lesson VIII. Note 1. ² See Lesson VIII. Note 6.

LESSON X.

THIRD DECLENSION. - CONTRACT NOUNS, § 51 - 55.

Vocabulary.

Τισσαφέρνης, -εος, -ους, (ό), "Ορος, -εος, -ους, (τό), mountissaphernes. tain.

Δύναμις, -εως, (ή), force, Πόλις, -εως, (ή), city.

power. Bασιλεύς, -έως, (ό), king.

Πρόφασις, -εως, (ή), pretext. Εὖρος, -εος, (τό), breadth.

Έξέτασις, -εως, (ή), review. Παράδεισος, -ου, (ό), α

Τάξις, -εως, (ή), order, cohort. park.

Translate into English.

- 1. 'Η τοῦ βασιλέως δύναμις. 2. 'Εν ταῖς πόλεσιν.¹
 3. Πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα. 4. 'Εποιεῖτο (he made) τὴν πρόφασιν.² 5. 'Εκ τῶν πόλεων.³ 6. Τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ εὖρος.
 7. 'Εποίησεν (he made) ἐξέτασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 8. 'Η τοῦ στρατεύματος τάξις. 9. Αἱ τοῦ βασιλέως τριήρεις.
 10. Σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι. 11. 'Ιππεῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 12. 'Εν τῷ Τισσαφέρνους παραδείσω.
 - ¹ See § 13.
 - ² See § 53, 1.

- ³ For the accent, see § 22, Note 2.
- 4 See general vocabulary.

LESSON XI.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the cities.¹ 2. From the cities. 3. The pretext of the king.² 4. To the park of the king.³ 5. To the mountain. 6. The park in the city.³ 7. The review of the solution

diers of Cyrus. 8. With the army of Tissaphernes. 9. I see the review in the park. 10. To the tent of the Greeks. 11. From Phrygia into Cilicia.

- 1 Observe carefully the use of ν movable, § 13.
- ² Arrange this in two different ways.

* See § 142, 1.

LESSON XII.

THIRD DECLENSION. - SYNCOPATED NOUNS, § 57.

Vocabulary.

'Ιδιώτης, -ου, (ό), a private person.
'Ανήρ, ἀνδρός, (ό), man.
Ναῦς, νεώς, (ή), ship.
Τεῖχος, -εος, (τό), wall.
Χείρ, χειρός, (ή), hand.
Μῆκος, -εος, (τό), length.
'Αργύριον, -ου, (τό), silver.
Βοῦς, βοός, (ὁ or ή), οχ or cow.

Translate into English.

1. Σὺν τἢ Κύρου 1 μητρί. 2. Καὶ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν (made) ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ.
4. Στρατηγοῦ 2 καὶ ἰδιώτου. 3 5. Κῦρος δίδωσιν (gives) ἡγεμόνα. 6. Αἱ νῆες 4 ὥρμουν (were moored) κατὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνήν. 7. Τὰ τείχη καθήκει (reach) εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. 8. Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο (sent for).

- 9. Μνὰ ἀργυρίου. 10. Τὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος κέρας δρῶ. 11. Ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖ (he makes) ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 12. Βοοῖν. 13. Τὰς χεῖρας δρῶ (I see).
 - Account for the acute accent.
 - Why perispomenon (§ 25, 2)?
 - * For the vocative, see § 37, 2, Note 1.
 - 4 Observe that vavs is contracted only in the accusative plural.
 - ⁵ Account for the accent, see § 37, 2, Note 1.
- ⁶ Κέρας drops τ in the genitive and is contracted like γ έρας, see § 56, 2.
 - 7 § 53.
- ⁸ Dative plural χερσί, see vocabulary.

LESSON XIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the mother of Cyrus. 2. I see the review of the Greeks in the park. 3. I see the mina of silver. 4. The people of the city. 5. With the two hands. 6. I see the bracelet of the king. 7. I see the length of the spear. 8. I see the number of ships. 9. In the park before the wall of the city. 10. To the temple of the Gods. 11. I see the spear and the bracelet.

¹ For the use of the dual, see § 33, 1.

ADJECTIVES.

LESSON XIV.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, § 62-64.

Vocabulary.

Mέσος, -η, -ον, middle. 'Ασπίς, -ίδος, (ή), shield. Λευκός, -ή, -όν, white. 'Αξιος, -ία, -ιον, worthy. Κεφαλή, -ῆς, (ή), head. 'Αγαθός, -ή, -όν, good. Νέος, -ά, -ον, young. Φόβος, -ου, (ὁ), fear. Δεξιός, -ά, -όν, right, on the right.

Κραυγή, -ῆς, (ή), shout.

"Ανθρωπος, -ου, (ό), man.
Εύλινος, -η, -ον, wooden.
Ψιλός, -ή, -όν, bare.
"Αλλος, -η, -ο, another.

Translate into English.

1. Σὺν ταῖς ψιλαῖς κεφαλαῖς. 2. 'Ο ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβος. 3. 'Αλλη¹ πρόφασις. 4. 'Η τῶν βαρβάρων κραυγή. 5. 'Οπλῖται σὺν ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν. 6. Ποιοῦντες (causing) φόβον τοῖς ἵπποις. 7. Κῦρος ψιλὴν ἔχων (haring) τὴν κεφαλὴν, εἰς τὴν μάχην καθίστατο (stationed himself). 8. Διὰ² μέσης³ τῆς πόλεως ρεῖ (runs) ποταμός. 9. 'Ο ἀγαθὸς ἀνήρ. 10. Τοὺς ὁπλίτας ὁρῶ. 11. 'Αποσπάσαι (to draw off) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 12. Διὰ τῶν τάξεων. 13. 'Εν μέση τῆ πόλει. 14. 'Ο ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός. 4

[.] ¹ Observe that ἄλλος has ἄλλο in the nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter.

² The preposition $\delta u'_0$ primarily signifies through, and is followed by the genitive or accusative; with the genitive it means through; with the accusative, during, on account of.

³ Through the middle of the city, while $\dot{\eta}$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\eta$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota s$ would mean the middle city, in contrast with other cities. See § 142 Note 4.

⁴ For the position of the article, see § 142, 1 and 2.

LESSON XV.

Translate into Greek.

- 1. I see the worthy man.¹ 2. I see the right wing of the army. 3. With the wooden shields. 4. Through the city. 5. With the other Greeks. 6. From the shout of the barbarians. 7. I see the two ² hands of Cyrus. 8. Through the middle ³ of the king's park into the city. 9. I see the young soldier of the king. 10. I see another review of the Greeks. 11. I see the shield and spear of Cyrus. 12. With the wooden shields of the citizens.⁴ 13. I see the battle before the city. 14. Through the middle ³ of the city. 15. The middle ³ city.
- ¹ For the position of the article, see § 142, 2, also § 62, 2. For the quantity of final a, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

² See § 33, 1.

See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

⁴ See § 142, 2, Note 4.

LESSON XVI.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS. - CONTRACTS, § 65.

Translate into English.

1. Κατὰ ¹ τοῦ τείχους. 2. Κατὰ τῆς πέτρας. 3. Κατὰ τὸν ροῦν. 4. "Αγει (he leads) τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ τὸ μέσον τῶν πολεμίων. 5. "Ιππον χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπ-

τον χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν ἔδωκε (he gave). 6. ἀνδρὶ ἑκάστω δώσει (he will give) πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς. 7. Ἡ πάροδος ἢν (was) στενή. 8. Ὑπὲρ² τῆς γῆς. 9. Ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου. 10. Ἡ δεξιὰ χείρ. 11. Ἐκ τοῦ νεὰ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. 12. Ἐν τῆ πρώτη συνόδω. 13. Γήλοφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κώμης. 14. Τὸ βασίλειον σημεῖον ὁρῶ (I see). 15. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὖνοί εἰσιν 5 (are). 16. Κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 17. Κατὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

- ¹ The preposition κατά primarily signifies down, and is followed by the genitive and dative; with the genitive, it means down from; with the accusative, down.
- ² The preposition $i\pi\epsilon\rho$ (Lat. super) signifies over; with the genitive, over; with the accusative, over, beyond.
 - ³ For dative, see vocabulary.
- ⁴ See § 71, Note 3.
- For the accent, see § 28, 2.

LESSON XVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the golden bracelet. 2. The man worthy of death. 3. Through the city with the other soldiers. 4. Through Greece. 5. Over our head. 6. I see the hill above the village. 7. Through the middle of the city. 2. 8. Death in behalf of Greece. 9. I see the well-disposed man. 10. Above the earth. 11. Into the palace of the king.

¹ See Lesson XIV. Note 4.

See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

LESSON XVIII.

THIRD DECLENSION, § 66.

Translate into English.

- 1. Παράδεισος ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ἢν (was). 2. Οἱ "Ελληνες σὺν γέλωτι ἐπὶ¹ τὰς σκηνὰς ἢλθον (went). 3. 'Υπὸ² τῆ ἀκροπόλει. 4. Τὰ ἄθλα ἢσαν (were) στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ. 5. 'Επὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύου ποταμοῦ. 6. Κατὰ ἴλας καὶ κατὰ τάξεις. 7. 'Εφ' ἄρματος. 8. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας. 9. Ήσαν (they were) ἀφανεῖς. 10. Κατὰ πρανοῦς γηλόφου. 11. 'Η εὐδαίμων πόλις. 12. 'Επὶ τοῦ ἵππου. 13. 'Επὶ τῆ θαλάττη. 14. 'Επὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 15. 'Επὶ τῷ ποταμῷ. 16. 'Υπὸ τοῖς δίφροις. 17. 'Επὶ ὅ τὴν βασιλέα ἰέναι (to march.)
- ¹ The preposition $\epsilon \pi i$ primarily signifies upon; with the genitive and dative, upon (at or near); with the accusative, upon (to or against).

² The preposition $i\pi\delta$ (Lat. sub) signifies *under*; with the genitive from under; with the dative, under; with the accusative, to express motion to a position, under an object.

- ⁵ See § 48, 2; for nom. neuter, see vocabulary.
- 6 To march upon, i. e. against the king.

LESSON XIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Upon the sea. 2. I see the golden prizes. 3. Upon the mountain. 4. In the barbarian army. 5. The last town of Cilicia (situated) upon the sea. 6. A¹ country full of wild beasts. 7. Down a steep hill. 8. In company with the wealthy citizens. 9. To the wealthy city. 10. From

under the wagon. 11. Down from the rock. 12. Under the seats. 13. Upon the horse. 14. To mount² upon a horse.

¹ The Greek has no indefinite article, and our "a" is not to be translated, unless it means a particular person or thing, in which case the pronoun \(\tau_i\)s (enclitic) is used. § 78, Note 1.

² To mount, avaβaiveiv. ³ § 202 and 1.

LESSON XX.

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS, § 67-70.

Translate into English.

- 1. Παρὰ¹ πάντων.² 2. Ψιλὴ ἦν (was) ἄπασα ἡ χώρα.
 3. Παρὰ τὸν τοῦ Κύρου πατέρα. 4. Παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν.
 5. Οἶνος γλυκύς δ ἐστιν (is). 6. Ἐν τῷ σκηνῷ τὸν στρατηγὸν ὁρῶ. 7. Ὁ νεανίας ἔχει (has) ταχὺν ἵππον.
 8. Τὴν μέλαιναν νεφέλην θαυμάζομεν (we admire). 9. Ἐν ἐλπίσι μεγάλαις. 10. Πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.
 11. Τὸ ἄλλο³ στράτευμα ὁρῶ. 12. Πάντες οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παίδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται (are educated). 13. Μετ' ἀνθρώπων εἶναι (to be).
 14. Παρὰ τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως. 15. Πρὸ τῆς μάχης.
 16. Κραυγῷ πολλῷ. 17. ᾿Ανδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.⁵
 18. Περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 19. Παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως. 20. Παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 21. Παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα. 22. Μετὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων. 23. Μετὰ τὴν μάχην. 24. Πλέων (sailing) μετὰ χαλκόν. 25. Περὶ τῷ κεφαλῷ.
- ¹ The proposition $\pi a \rho \hat{a}$ signifies beside; with the genitive, from beside; with dative, by the side of; with the accusative, to the side of.

² See § 25, 3, Note.

^a See Lesson XIV. Note 1.

⁴ The preposition μετά (cf. Lat. medius) signifies in the midst of;

with the genitive, in the midst of (with in the sense of participation with); with the dative, not used in prose; with the accusative, into the midst of (from the desire to be in the midst of something comes the derived meaning, after).

⁵ § 141, Note 1 (b).

The preposition $\pi\epsilon\rho i$ (cf. Lat. per) signifies around (on all sides of), and is followed by the genitive, dative, or accusative.

LESSON XXI.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the black horse. 2. Through the city. 3. Through the whole country. 4. Every city. 5. With the swift horses. 6. All the children of the king. 7. I see a worthy man. 8. I see the rest of the country. 9. Near the great king. 10. To a large and rich city. 11. Before the battle. 12. After the battle.

¹ § 142, 4, Note 1.

² Without the article ἄλλος means another; but ὁ ἄλλος, the rest. § 142, 2, Note 3.

LESSON XXII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS, § 71-74.

Translate into English.

1. 'Ο ἀνὴρ βασιλικώτατος καὶ ἀξιώτατός ἐστιν.
2. Μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον. 3. 'Ω θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε. 4. Κῦρος ὁ νεώτερος. 5. 'Ο βασιλεὺς ἀπαρασκευότατός ἐστιν. 6. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας. 7. Χρήματα πολλὰ ἔδωκεν (he gave). 8. Σοφία πλούτου¹ τιμιω-

τέρα ἐστίν. 9. Ἡ όδὸς μακροτάτη ἐστίν (is). 10. Χαλεπώτατος ἐχθρός ἐστιν (he is). 11. Ἐχων (having) πολὺ στράτευμα. 12. Ὁ πατὴρ λέγει (speaks) τὰ βέλτιστα.² 13. Ἡ μήτηρ χαριεστέρα τῆς θυγατρός ἐστιν (is). 14. Εἰς Ἰσσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας ἐσχάτην πόλιν, ἐπὶ τῆ θαλάττη, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα.³ 15. ᾿Αληθῶς λέγει. 16. Ὁ παράδεισος ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ἐστίν (is). 17. Ἦδιον καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο (they went with him).

1 § 175, 1.

2 § 75.

⁸ § 77, Note 4.

LESSON XXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. The man is worthy of liberty. 2. To a friendly city. 3. Through the whole country. 4. In the presence of Cyrus the younger. 5. In the greatest fear. 6. Into a park full of wild beasts. 7. The cloud is blacker than night. 8. He is a most worthy man. 9. He speaks wisely. 10. Into a most wealthy city. 11. The father is wiser than the son. 12. Near the great king. 13. Into the tent of Cyrus. 14. With the swiftest horses.

LESSON XXIV.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON, § 73.

Translate into English.

1. Τὰ κρέα ἥδιστα ἢν (was). 2. Μάλα κατὰ πρανοῦς γῆλόφου. 3. Πάντων ἐστὶ κράτιστος. 4. Ω_s^{-1}

τάχιστα. 5. Λαμβάνει (he takes) ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι¹ πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους. 6. Τὸ ἄρμα τοῦ βασιλέως κάλλιστόν ἐστιν. 7. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως. 8. Σὺν ἀμείνοσιν ἀνδράσιν. 9. Ἡ ὁδὸς εὐρεῖά ἐστιν. 10. Ἡ χώρα μεγάλη καὶ καλή ἐστιν. 11. Πρεσβύτερος μὲν² ᾿Αρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος. 12. Σὺν τοῖς ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις. 13. Κακίους εἰσὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 14. Παράδεισος πάνυ μέγας καὶ καλός ἐστιν. 15. Ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πραέων³ ἐστίν. 16. Σὺν ὀλίγοις. 17. Ὁ ἀνὴρ κακός ἐστιν. 18. Οἱ ἵπποι ταχεῖς εἰσιν (are). 19. Σὺν μᾶλλον⁴ φίλοις. 20. Κῦρος ἐπορεύετο (proceeded) ἠμελημένως μᾶλλον.

¹ The particles ως and ὅτι are often joined with superlatives to

strengthen them or increase their force.

² The particles $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ and $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ stand in contrasted clauses and serve to form a connection like our *indeed*, but; on the one hand, on the other; but in many cases the contrast is so slight that it either cannot be rendered at all in English, or at most by but alone. In this place $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ is continuative, so that the force of $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ cannot well be given in English.

³ § 70, Note.

⁴ The comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs may be formed by means of the positive and μᾶλλον, more, μάλιστα or πλείστα, most.

LESSON XXV.

Translate into Greek.

With the best men.
 As quickly as possible.
 I see a rich and beautiful city.
 With the swiftest horses.
 I see the bravest man.
 I see the richest

city. 7. I see a very large park. 8. Into the last city of Phrygia. 9. The shortest road into Cilicia. 10. Into a large and beautiful plain. 11. I see the rest³ of the army. 12. To the great king. 13. Through the middle of the city.⁴ 14. To a river full of large and tame fish. 15. With the best soldiers of the king.

- 1 Use the particle &s.
- ⁸ See Lesson XXI. Note 2.
- ⁹ See Lesson XIV, Note 4.
- ⁴ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

LESSON XXVI.

NUMERALS, § 76.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει (he marches) σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, έπὶ του Ψάρου ποταμόν. 2. Ἡμέρας τρεις έμεινεν (he remained). 3. "Ενα σταθμον έξελαύνει. 4. Καὶ Κύρφ παρήσαν (arrived) αὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νηες 1 τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. 5. Εχει (he has) ναῦς έτέρας Κύρου πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν. 6. Ἐν τῷ τρίτῷ σταθμῷ. 7. Έχει χιλίους όπλίτας. 8. Ην (was) παρά τον Εύφράτην πάροδος στενή μεταξύ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου ώς 2 είκοσι ποδών το εύρος. 9. Παρεγένοντο (were present) εν τη μάχη ενενήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ άρματα δρεπανηφόρα έκατον και πεντήκοντα. 10. Δέκα τάλαντα έδωκεν. 11. Σὺν ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἡ τέτταρσιν. 12. Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τη έξοπλισία ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο (was) τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων άσπὶς ⁸ μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, των δε μετά Κύρου βαρβάρων δέκα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἀμφὶ τὰ δ εἴκοσι. 13. ᾿Αμφὶ

τὰ έξήκοντα. 14. ᾿Αμφὶ τὰ ὅρη. 15. Περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν οὐκοῦνται (they dwell). 16. ᾿Αμφὶ τοὺς μυρίους. 6 17. Μαχόμενοι (fighting) ὑπὲρ 7 Κύρου.

1 § 54.

The proclitic (§ 29) is, with words denoting number, means about, not far from.

3 Lit. 10,000 shield, i. e. 10,000 heavy-armed men.

⁴ The preposition $\hat{a}\mu\phi i$ signifies about (i. e. on both sides of, cf. $\pi\epsilon\rho i$); with the genitive, about; with the dative, only used in poetry; with the accusative, about.

⁵ The article is used before a numeral depending on ἀμφί, and is not

to be translated.

See 77, 2, Note 3. Over, i. e. in defence of.

LESSON XXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. With three vessels. 2. About four days. 3. With six soldiers. 4. I see forty-five vessels. 5. I see five thousand soldiers. 6. With ten thousand soldiers. 7. About twenty-five. 8. With four men. 9. Three days. 10. With four thousand soldiers. 11. Upon 1 one mountain. 12. Thirty-seven furlongs. 13. With one army. 14. Two by two. 2 15. About twenty feet wide. 16. With three or four others. 17. One furlong. 18. In the third day's journey. 19. With sixty vessels.

¹ See Lesson XVIII. Note 1. ² Use the preposition κατά.

PRONOUNS.

LESSON XXVIII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, &c., § 79-80.

Translate into English.

1. Πρὸς ἐμέ. 2. 'Υπ' ¹ ἐμοῦ. 3. Παρ' ἐμοῦ. 4. Περὶ ἐμέ. 5. Αὐτὸς ² ὁ ἄνθρωπος. 6. 'Ο αὐτὸς ² ἄνθρωπος. 7. Πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως. 8. Πρὸς αὐτόν. 9. Πρὸς ἐαυτόν. 10. 'Ο ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ. 11. Σὺν ἑαυτῷ. 12. 'Αμφ' αὐτόν. 13. 'Η ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν. 14. 'Επ' αὐτόν. 15. Κῦρος αὐτός. 16. Αὐτὸς δ σύ. 17. Περὶ αὐτήν. 18. Σὺν ὑμῖν. 19. Πρὸς ἡμᾶς. 20. Αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεύς, οτ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός. 21. 'Ο ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ, οτ ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ. 22. 'Ο πατήρ μου, δ οτ μοῦ ὁ πατήρ. 23. Πρὸς με. 24. Πρὸς ἐμέ. 6

LESSON XXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. To me. 2. From me. 3. From the king himself.¹
4. Near me. 5. Near us. 6. With us. 7. To him. 8. I see the same ¹ city. 9. I see the city itself.² 10. I see my father.³ 11. To us. 12. I see the same man. 13. To

^{1 § 12.}

² When airós stands before the article and noun, or after them both, it means self, but when between the article and noun, it means same.

^{3 § 79,} Note 1.

⁶ § 27, 1 and § 28, N. 1 (3).

^{4 § 147} and § 142, 4, Note 3.

^{6 § 144} and Note.

the same war. 14. You yourself. 15. Cyrus himself. 16. Into their tent. 17. Away from his tent. 18. Near his own tent. 19. To the same king. 20. With you. 21. From you. 22. Near himself.

- ¹ See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2.
- ³ § 79, Note 1.
- ⁸ Express this in as many different ways as possible.
- ⁴ Observe that *own* is translated by the genitive of the reflexive pronoun; *his* or *their* by the genitive singular or plural of αὐτός.

LESSON XXX.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, &c., § 81 -83.

Translate into English.

1. Οὖτος¹ ὁ ἀνήρ, οτ ὁ ἀνὴρ οὖτος. 2. Ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνήρ. 3. "Ηδε ἡ γνώμη. 4. Αὐτὸς² ὁ Σωκράτης. 5. 'Ο ἐμὸς³ πατήρ. 6. 'Ο ἐμὸς ἀδελφός. 7. Οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. 8. Τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός. 9. Κλέαρχος εἶπε (spoke) τάδε.⁴ 10. Κλέαρχος εἶπε ταῦτα. 11. 'Αντ' ἐκείνου. 12. Διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου. 13. Μετὰ τοῦτον. 14. Πρὸς ταῦτα. 15. Κακίους εἰσὶ (they are) περὶ ἡμᾶς, ἡ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 16. 'Απ' ἀλλήλων. 17. 'Ο ἐμὸς πατὴρ καὶ ὁ τοῦ φίλου. 18. Οἱ ἀγαθοί. 19. 'Ο βασιλεὺς αὐτός. 20. 'Ο αὐτὸς βασιλεύς. 21. 'Ο σὸς φίλος. 22. 'Η ἐμὴ μήτηρ, οτ ἡ μήτηρ μου.

¹ § 141, N. 1 (c), and § 142, 4.

^{* § 142.}

^{2 § 79,} Note 1.

^{4 § 148,} Note 1.

⁵ The preposition avri (Lat. ante) means before, for, instead of.

⁶ § 73, 2. ⁷ § 141, Note 5. ⁸ See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2.

LESSON XXXI.

Translate into Greek.

- 1. I see this man. 2. I see the king himself. 3. I see the same king. 4. To my brother. 5. With this man. 6. Through that plain. 7. To this city. 8. Into this city. 9. By us. 10. Before you. 11. I see your brother. 12. A brother of yours. 13. My brother and my friend's. 14. Before the king himself. 15. I myself. 16. Hostile to my army. 17. From his government. 18. Through the middle of the city. 19. Every 4 city. 20. The whole city. 21. The rest 5 of the country.
 - 1 Translate this in two different ways.
 - § 141, Note 5. See Lesson XXI. Note 1.
 - ⁸ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

⁶ See Lesson XXI. Note 2.

LESSON XXXII.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, &c., § 84-86.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐπὶ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ σκηνήν. 2. Ἦνθρωπός ¹ τις. 3. Ἦνδρες τινές. ² 4. Τίνες ἄνθρωποι; 5. Πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ ἐν τἢ οἰκία μου ἔχω (I have). 6. Τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν. 7. Οἱ ἐμοὶ παίδες. ³ 8. Παίδες ἐμοί. 9. Παῖς τις. 10. ᾿Ανὴρ ὃν πάντες φιλοῦσι (love). 11. Τ΄ πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγεις; (Do you say?) 12. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὖτοι. 13. Τρόπω τινί. 14. Ἐφ᾽ οὖ. 15. Οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα. 16. Μέχρι κώμης τινός. 17. Ταύτης οὖν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο (was). 18. Οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί. 19. Τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου. 20. Ὁ παῖς ὃς λέγει (speaks).

21. Πᾶς τις. 22. Οἱ σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 23. Μέση ἡ χώρα, 5 οτ ἡ χώρα μέση. 24. Ἡ μέση χώρα. 25. ᾿Αφιππεύει (he rides) ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν.

- ¹ For the accent see § 28, 2.
- ² See § 28, 3.
- ⁸ See Lesson XXX. Note 3.
- ⁴ Everybody.
- ⁵ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

LESSON XXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see a certain soldier. 2. What soldiers do I see?
3. I see my soldiers. 4. I see my own army. 5. A certain city. 6. Those in the city. 7. Those soldiers. 8. Those things in the city. 9. Everybody. 10. To his own tent. 11. What men do I see? 12. With certain men. 13. Into a certain city. 14. Under whom? 15. By whom. 16. I see the same man. 17. To the man himself. 18. Before the king himself. 19. With us. 20. To me. 21. With my father. 22. By these men. 3 23. With those slaves. 24. Under the good king. 25. With his soldiers.

¹ See Lesson XXIX, Note 4.

² Use the article.

^{*} Express this in two different ways.

VERBS.

LESSON XXXIV.

INTRODUCTION, § 88-95, and § 96.

Translate into English.

1. Κύρος πέμπει τον ἄγγελον. 2. Βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω. 3. Λύει αὐτόν. 4. Πέμπουσι Κύρον. 5. Οἱ ὁπλῖται ὅπλα ἔχουσι. 6. Μημα λύε αὐτὸν, ὡ στρατιῶτα. 7. Οἱ νεανίαι την τῶν πολιτῶν ἀρετην Οαυμάζουσιν. 8. Καὶ πέμπουσιν αὐτόν. 9. Οἱ πολῖται πιστεύσουσιν. 10. Παῖς την ἐπιστολην πέμψει. 11. Κύρος θηρία θηρεύσει. 12. Θαυμάζομεν οὐ αὐτόν. 13. Θηρεύσμεν τὸν λαγών. 14. Βουλεύω, βουλεύσω. 15. Πιστεύομεν, πιστεύσω. 16. Μη φεῦγε, ὡ στρατιῶτα. 17. Τὸν βασιλέα βουλεύομεν. 18. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύσιν. 19. Θηρεύσετε.

LESSON XXXV.

ACTIVE VOICE, § 96 and § 195.

Translate into English.

1. Λύω, λύσω, έλυον. 2. Γράφω, γράψω, έγραφον. 3. Λέγω, λέξω, έλεγον. 4. Οἱ πολῖται εἰς νεὼς έφευγον. 5. Κύρος αὐτὸν ἐπέμψε. 6. Ἐβασίλυσε ἀντ' ἐκείνου. 7. Οἱ Ελληνες ἔπεμπον κήρυκας. 8. Ἐβουλεύσαμεν. 9. Ἦλυσε, ἐλύσατε, ἔλυσας. 10. Πλοῖα οὐκ ἔχομεν. 11. Μη² λέγετε. 12. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν³ Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν⁴ ἀδελφόν. 13. Αὐτὸν ἀποπεμπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ

¹ For accent, see § 26.

⁸ See § 283.

³ See § 25, 3, Note.

[•] See § 42, 2, Note.

την ἀρχήν. 14. Λύωμεν. 15. Λύσωμεν. 16. Οί Ελ. ληνες πέμπουσι κήρυκας. 17. Έρχωμεν είς την πόλιν.

¹ In parsing the verb, the pupil should be required not only to give the principal parts (§ 92), and the synopsis and inflection of the tense, but to distinguish the stem (§ 94), the connecting vowel (§ 112), and the personal ending: thus, λύω is a verb of the 1st class (§ 108), simple stem, λυ-; principal parts λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμα, ελύθην: present tense, indicative, active: synopsis, λύω, λύω, λύω, λύωι, λύωτον, λύωτον; λύωτον; λύωτον; λύωτον; λύωτον; λύωτον, λύωτον; λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον; λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον, λύωτον (§ 114), no personal ending (§ 112, and Note): singular number, first person, agreeing with the pronoun εγώ understood (§ 134, Note 1): Rule, A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.

² The use of $\mu\dot{\eta}$ shows that $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ is in the imperative. The indicative you do not speak would be expressed by où $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\epsilon$. For the use of où and $\mu\dot{\eta}$, see § 283, 1, 2.

³ § 141, Note 1 (a).

⁵ See § 253.

4 § 141, Note 2.

6 § 202 and 1.

LESSON XXXVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are loosing him. 2. I write. I was writing. I will write. 3. I was loosing. I loosed. I have loosed. 4. To loose. To have loosed. 5. You two are speaking. 1. 6. Do not loose him. 7. You do not loose him. 8. Let us loose him. 9. Let us go into the city. 10. Let us go the sea. 11. Cyrus sends him to his government. 12. Let us rule instead of him. 13. The boy writes the letter. 14. The Greeks send soldiers. 15. Clearchus sends forty vessels.

¹ Use the dual. ² § 254.

³ Observe carefully the distinction between οὐ and μή. See § 283.

^{4 § 253.}

LESSON XXXVII.

MIDDLE VOICE, § 96 and § 199.

Translate into English.

- 1. Λύομαι, λύσομαι, ἐλυσάμην, λέλυμαι. 2. Λύεσθαι, λύσεσθαι, λύσασθαι, λελύσθαι. 3. Λυόμενος, λυσόμενος, λυσάμενος. 4. Λυώμεθα, λυσώμεθα. 5. Λύεται, λύονται, ἐλύετο. 6. Τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαύσατε. 7. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 8. Λαμβάνει ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους. 9. Οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὕτε θεοὺς οὕτ ἀνθρώπους. 10. Ερχεται πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον. 11. Επὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε. 12. Λέγει αὐτῷ. 13. "Αγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρχον, καὶ φράζουσιν ἃ λέγει. 14. 'Ο λύων, ὁ ὁ λύσων. 15. 'Ο λελυκώς. 16. Οἱ λύοντες.
- 1 Avo-, the tense stem, o, the connecting vowel, - μa_i , the personal ending. § 92, Note.
 - * Give the formation of this verb.
- Observe the difference in meaning between the active and middle of this verb. \S 95, 2. The force of $\mu\epsilon\tau\dot{a}$?
 - See Lesson XXIV. Note 1.
 - § 141, Note 1 (a).

• § 276, 2.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Translate nto Greek.

Cyrus sends Clearchus.
 Let us loose him.
 The Athenians deliberated ¹ in regard to the war.
 He sends for Cyrus from his government.
 They lead him to Clearchus.
 He goes to Cyrus.
 And he speaks to

him. 8. He stops the war. 9. Let us send about ² five hundred soldiers. 10. Let us consult together. 11. Cyrus writes a letter, and sends it ³ to Clearchus. 12. The boy sends three talents. 13. Cyrus sends for forty talents. 14. Are you not going into the city? ⁴ 15. I see him who looses.

- ¹ Use the middle voice.

 ² See Lesson XXVI. Note 3.
- ³ The pronoun, when not emphatic and readily understood from the context, is usually omitted.
- ⁴ In interrogative sentences où expects an affirmative answer, $\mu\dot{\eta}$ a negative answer. See § 282, 2.

LESSON XXXIX.

PASSIVE VOICE, § 96 and § 196.

Translate into English.

1. Λύεται, λύονται. 2. 'Ελύετο, ' ἐλύοντο. 3. 'Ελύθην, ἐλύθησαν. 4. Λυθείς. 5. 'Ο λυθείς. 6. Λελυμένος, ὁ λελυμένος, οἱ λελυμένοι. 7. 'Επὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν 'Αρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο. 8. Σὰ λέγεις. 9. Πλοῖα ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. 10. 'Απόπεμπε ἡμᾶς. 11. "Αλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσῳ. 12. Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισίν. 13. Λύεται ὑπὸ τὰν πολιτῶν. 14. Πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παίδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται. 15. Σὰν τῷ λυθέντι, σὰν τοῖς λυθεῖσιν.

¹ Give the formation.

² Translate he who was loosed. § 276, 2.

^{4 § 197, 1.}

⁸ § 134, 2, Note 1.

⁵ In company with.

LESSON XL.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is loosed. 2. They were loosed. 3. They are sent. 4. He will be loosed. 5. Let us be loosed. 6. He wrote three letters to Cyrus. 7. They sent for me. 8. They have no vessels. 9. He is taught by Cyrus. 10. He sends one vessel. 11. He speaks. 12. We have forty vessels. 13. He sent for these same things.2 14. We were taught. 15. I have been taught. 16. I am taught. 17. I was taught. 18. I see him who was loosed. 19. He was 3 in company with those men 4 who were loosed.

1 Have not vessels.

- See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2. Use the masc. article.

LESSON XLI.

MUTE VERBS.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα γέγραφα. 2. Λίπε. 3. Τίωμεν. 4. Ἐλέγετο. 5. Λίπωμεν. 6. Λέλοιπα. 7. Λελοίπατε. 8. Ο παις τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἐγεγράφει. 9. Καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Αυδίας σταθμούς τρείς, παρασάγγας είκοσι καὶ δύο, έπὶ τον Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. 10. Οι ἄνδρες ἐπείθοντο. 11. Λέγεται. 12. 'Αποπέμπει. 13. Γράφεται, γραφηναι. 14. Γράφεσθαι, γράφω. 15. Λέλοιπε. 16. Πλέκουσιν. 17. Έλίπετο. 18. Οι ἄνθρωποι είς την πόλιν φεύγουσιν. 19. Είς την πόλιν φεύγομεν. 20. Έγω αύτους διώξω. 21. Την Ελληνικήν δύναμιν ήθροιζεν. 22. Κύρον ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 23. Πορεύεται ώς βασιλέα. 24. Οι ίππεις πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. 25. Λελειμμένοι εἰσι(ν).

¹ The preposition $\dot{\omega}s$ (Lat. ad) means to, and is used only with persons.

LESSON XLII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I have left. 2. To have left. 3. To leave. 4. Let us leave. 5. I write. 6. I have written. 7. I shall write the letter to the boy. 8. Let us flee into the city. 9. He proceeded to the king. 10. He escaped out of the city. 11. I see him who has loosed. 12. I see him who has been loosed. 13. I see those who have loosed. 14. He was in company with him who was loosed. 15. He was in company with those men who have been loosed. 16. He was in company with those women 1 who were loosed.

1 Use the feminine article.

LESSON XLIII.

LIQUID VERBS, § 97.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐστάλη. 2. Στελῶ. 3. Σταλήσομαι. 4. Σταλῆναι. 5. Φανῶ. 6. Ἔφηνα. 7. Μένω. 8. Φήναι. 9. Φήνωμεν. 10. Παραγγέλλει² τῷ Κλεάρχῷ ἥκειν. 11. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα. 12. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 13. 'Αποστέλλει τοὺς ἀγγέλους. 14. 'Εφαίνετο. 15. 'Εθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνεται. 16. Κατέβαινεν εἰς τὸ πεδίον. 17. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπέλειπον αὐτούς. 18. Αὐτὸς ἐπεβούλευε διαβάλλειν με πρὸς ὑμᾶς. 19. Λαβῶν τὸ χρυσίον, στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων. 20. Τοὺς³ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

1 § 121.

2 § 105.

* § 143, 1.

LESSON XLIV.

Translate into Greek.

1. I will send the man himself.¹ 2. He remained there three days. 3. Cyrus did not appear. 4. Will you not ² send the messengers? 5. The soldiers left them. 6. The soldiers left those men. 7. He took some and left others. 8. The good man ³ appears. 9. Those ⁴ boys appear. 10. He sends the messenger through the whole ⁵ city.

See Lesson XXXVIII. Note 4. See Lesson XXI. Note 1.

Arrange this in as many different ways as possible.

LESSON XLV.

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION, § 99-105.

Translate into English.

1. Ελυσα. 2. Έγράφοντο, 3. Λέλυκα. 4. Έβούλετο. 5. Γέγραφα. 6. Έλελύκει. 7. Έσταλκα. 8. Την 'Ελληνικην δύναμιν ήθροιζεν ά ως μάλιστα έδύνατο δ επικρυπτόμενος. 9. Είχε φουράρχοις έκάστοις. 11. 'Ο βασιλεύς της πρὸς έαυτὸν ἐπιβουλης δο οὐκ ἡσθάνετο. 12. Κύρος ήκει. 13. Καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς δασμούς. 14. Καὶ ὑπώπτευε 10 τελευτην τοῦ βίου. 15. Πείθεται καὶ συλλαμβάνει 11 Κύρον. 16. Καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 17. Καὶ ἡκε Μένων. 18. 'Επεὶ ἡκουσε 12 παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους τὸν Κύρου στόλον. 19. 'Ελήλεγμαι; ὁρώρυχα; ἐλήλακα.

¹ See § 100.

² § 101.

³ § 101, 3.

4 § 102.

⁵ § 102, Note.

6 § 9, 3.

7 § 105.

8 § 171, 2.

9 § 102, 2.

¹⁰ The force of the preposition?

¹¹ § 16, 5.

12 § 104.

LESSON XLVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. I have loosed him. 2. I have written a letter. 3. We had been advised to go. 4. Cyrus assembled his Greek force. 5. He had five hundred soldiers. 6. The king did not perceive the plot. 7. He was persuaded. 8. Cyrus came. 9. He wrote a letter to the king. 10. The mother sent for Cyrus. 11. He collected his Greek force as secretly as he could. 12. He was in company with those who have been left. 13. I perceived this. 14. They co-operated with him. 15. They have heard these things.

¹ See § 141, Note 2.

LESSON XLVII.

CONTRACT VERBS. - ACTIVE, § 123.

Translate into English.

- 1. Τον πατέρα τίμα. 2. Ἐτελεύτησεν. 3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τιμῶμεν. 4. Οἱ Ελληνες νικῶσιν. 5. Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησεν. 6. Ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν. 7. Τον ἄνδρα ὁρῶ. 8. Κῦρος νικᾳ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως. 9. Ἡσθένει. 10. Αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε. 11. Φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα ᾿Αρταξέρξην. 12. Φιλεῖ τοὺς φίλους. 13. Φιλοῦμεν τοὺς ἀγαθούς. 14. Ποιήσω τοῦτο. 15. Τί ποιήσομεν; 16. Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος ποταμός. 17. Ῥεῖ καὶ οὕτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως. 18. Δηλῶμεν. 19. Δηλοῦσιν. 20. ᾿Αξιοῦν. 21. ᾿Αξιοῦμεν. 22. Ἡξίου. 23. Καὶ αἰτεῖ⁴αὐτὸν δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν⁵ μισθόν. 24. Κῦρος αἰτεῖ πλοῖα. 25. Ὠς αὐτὸς σὰ ὁμολογεῖς.
 - ¹ Formation. See Lesson XXXVII. Note 1.
 - ¹ Stem? ¹ Special stem? ¹ § 164. ¹ § 167, 5.

LESSON XLVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. We honor him. 2. I honor that man. 3. We conquered those men. 4. The men died. 5. Cyrus conquered. 6. The mother loved Cyrus. 7. The river flows through the middle of the city. 8. He asks for fifty vessels. 9. I saw the vessels. 10. Let us honor the good. 11. You will

conquer those in presence of 1 the king. 12. Do this. 13. I will do those same things. 14. He conquers us. 15. Will they not 2 conquer us?

¹ Use the preposition $\pi\rho\delta$. ² See Lesson XXXVIII. Note 4.

LESSON XLIX.

CONTRACT VERBS. — Passive and Middle, § 123.

Translate into English.

1. Τιμᾶται. 2. Τιμῶνται. 3. Ἡξίου τιμᾶσθαι. 4. Ἐγὰ ὑφ' ὑμῶν τιμῶμαι. 5. Ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 6. "Οστις αὐτικνεῖτο τὴν συλλογήν. 8. Ἐπειρᾶτο. 7. εριᾶτο οὖν εποιεῖτο τὴν συλλογήν. 8. Ἐπειρᾶτο. 9. Καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὖτοι. 10. Τὴν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο. 11. ερμᾶτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. 12. Μείζονα ήγεῖται ἡ ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τὴν παρασκευήν. 13. Ο ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας. 14. Οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται. 15. Καὶ τῶν παρ ἐαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο. β

^{1 § 86.}

² Composition — force of the preposition.

³ § 106.

^{4 § 108, 4,} II. Note.

⁸ § 171, 2.

⁵ The position of $\pi a \rho$ 'έαυτ $\hat{\rho}$, between the article and its noun, gives it the force of an adjective, and it would be literally translated, "the with himself barbarians," See § 142.

LESSON L.

Translate into Greek.

He is honored by us.
 They are honored by all.
 They came from the city.
 The citizens are honored.
 He attempted to do this.
 They love their friends.
 He set out from the city.
 They did those things.
 He came from the king to us.
 They came into the city to Cyrus.
 They were conquered by us.
 The city is called Sardis.
 Thus Cyrus made his levy.

LESSON LI.

VERBS IN μι. — ACTIVE, § 125 - 126.

Translate into English.

1. "Ιστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστηκα. 2. Τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅστησιν. 3. Τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅστασαν. 4. Καὶ κατέστη εἰς βασιλείαν ᾿Αρταξέρξης. 5. Οἱ ἱππεῖς παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν. 6. ᾿Αφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι, πλην Μιλήτου. 7. Τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα. 8. Οἱ στρατιῶται τιθέασι τὰ ὅπλα. 9. ἔΕθετε τὰ ὅπλα ἐκεῖνα. 10. Δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα. 11. Δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 12. Βούλεται διδόναι ἡμῖν τὴν χάρην ταύτην. 13. Ὁ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μιρίους δαρεικούς. 14. Ὁ τοὺ βασιλέως σατράπης τὴν δεξιὰν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐδίδου. 15. Λός μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 16. Βούλεται δοῦναι τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 17. Δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα. 18. Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν. 19. ἔΕδυ, ἔδυσαν, ἔδοσαν, ἔθεσαν, ἔστησαν. 20. Καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναν λρήματα

πολλά. 21. "Ην (he was) σὺν τοις ἱστᾶσιν. 22. Ἱστῶμεν, ⁶ τιθῶμεν, διδῶμεν, δεικνύωμεν. 23. Λυκοῦργος, ὁ θεὶς Λακεδαιμίοις νόμους, σοφώτατος ἢν (was). 24. Ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις. 25. Τῆ οὖν στρατιᾶ ἀπέδωκε Κῦρος μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. 26. ᾿Αγῶνα ἔθηκε. 27. Κῦρος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδυ.

¹ For the stem, see § 125, 3.

See καθίστημι, § 17, 1. 5 See § 276, 2. 7 See § 71, Note 4.

⁴ Pluperfect. ⁶ See § 253.

LESSON LII.

Translate into Greek.

1. They station the soldiers. 2. He was stationing the soldiers. 3. He will station them. 4. I stood. 5. They stood. 6. They put. 7. He will put. 8. He was putting. 9. Ye are putting. 10. He gives. 11. They will give. 12. Thou art giving. 13. Give thou. 14. Let us give. 15. They wish to give. 16. He admires those who are giving. 17. I see him who is stationing the men. 18. He is showing. 19. They are showing. 20. Thou wert showing. 21. He was showing. 22. Station thou the men. 23. Put thou. 24. Give this talent to me. 25. They were putting. 26. We stood. 27. He was with those who were giving. 28. He was with those who were putting. 29. We enter.² 30. Let us enter. 31. They enter. 32. He gave pay to the soldiers. 33. We are showing. 34. Ye stood. 35. The citizens gave this to me. 36. They revolt from $(a\pi b)$ Cyrus. 37. We admire him who is giving. 38. You do not give the talent. 39. Do not give the book. 40.

² The verb $log \tau \eta \mu$, in the active voice, means to set, to station; except in the second agrist, the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, where it is intransitive, and means to stand.

They have revolted to Cyrus. 41. They have stationed the soldiers. 42. They have given the talent to you.

¹ See Lesson LI. Note 2.

* See § 126, fine print.

LESSON LIII.

VERBS IN M. - PASSIVE AND MIDDLE, § 126.

Translate into English.

1. "Ισταται, "στατο. 2. 'Εὰν ἱστῶνται. 3. Τοὺς ἱσταμένους ὁρῶμεν. 4. Οἱ μετὰ 'Αριαίου οὐκέτι "ἰστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσιν. 5. 'Εκ τούτου ἀνίσταντο. 6. 'Επὶ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφειστήκεσαν πύλαι. 7. Τίθεται, ἐτίθετο, ἔθετο, ἔθεντο. 8. 'Εὰν θώμεθα. 9. Καὶ Εενίας ὁ 'Αρκὰς στρατηγὸς καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεὺς, ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον, καὶ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐνθέμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν. 10. "Οστις άφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο. 11. Δίδοται, διδόμεθα, ἐδίδοτο, ἐὰν διδώμεθα. 12. Τοὺς ταῦτα διδόντας ὁρῶμεν. 13. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδοτο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ. 14. Δείκνυνται, ἐδείκνυσο, δείκνυσθε. 15. Βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδεῖξαι (τὸ στράτευμα), ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν πεδίφ τῶν Έλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων.

¹ See § 86 and Note 1.

LESSON LIV.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are stationing the men (for themselves). 2. They were stationing them (for themselves). 3. Be thou station-

ing (for thyself). 4. Let us be stationing (for ourselves). 5. You are stationing (for yourselves). 6. Thou art stationing. 7. They are stationing. 8. He was with those who were stationing. 9. They are putting (for themselves). 10. You are putting (for yourselves). 11. Be thou putting (for yourself). 12. They are putting. 13. He was with those who were putting (for themselves). 14. They are giving (for themselves or of their own resources). 15. He was giving (for himself). 16. Give me this sabre. 17. Thy wish to give (of their resources). 18. He gives. 19. He gave money to Cyrus. 20. He is showing (for himself). 21. They were showing (for themselves). 22. We see those are giving. 23. Cyrus gives pay to the army. 24. He entered. 25. Let us enter. 26. He wishes to show his army. 27. They wish to give (2d aor.) me (dat.) the book. 28. They wish to station the men.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN ML.

LESSON LV.

THE VERB εἰμί, § 129, I.

Translate into English.

θρα. 11. Τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ βαρβάρων 9 ἐπεμελεῖτο, ὡς πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν. 10

¹ For the accent, see § 28.

3 The stem?

² In the power of.

In keeping with.

δέχοντα agrees with ἐκείνον understood, the subj. accus. of ἀποδιδόναι.

6 § 283, 3.

9 § 171, 2.

⁷ For the accent, see § 26, Note 3 (1). ¹⁰ § 216; or § 217, N. 1.

8 Account for the accent.

LESSON LVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus was king. 2. The king is good. 3. Be good. 4. There were six soldiers. 5. Let us be good. 6. He is in the power of his brother. 7. They were in the power of the king. 8. They were able to wage war. 9. We were good. 10. The men are wise. 11. The soldiers are brave. 12. The general is prepared. 13. The river is deep. 14. The cities were beautiful. 15. The boys were good. 16. The men were wise. 17. The wise men were present.

LESSON LVII.

THE VERB eim, § 129, II.

Translate into English.

1. *Απειμι, ἄπιμεν, ἀπιέναι. 2. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπήεσαν. 3. Σὺν ὑμῖν εἶμι. 4. *Ιωμεν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα. 5. Οὐδεὶς² ἀπήει πρὸς βασιλέα. 6. Δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἀπιέναι ἤδη. 7. *Απιθι ἤδη. 8. Προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἐπήεσαν. 9. Ταύτην την χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι³ τοῖς Ελλησιν, ὡς ⁴ πολεμίαν οὖσαν. ⁵ 10. Ὑπώπτευον ήδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἰέναι. 11. Ἦσαν, ἤεσαν, ἐστίν, εἶσιν, εἶναι, ἰέναι. ⁶

¹ See § 200, Note 3.

² See § 77, Note 2.

⁸ § 265.

- 4 § 277, Note 2.
- ⁵ § 277, 2. ⁶ The stem?

LESSON LVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Let us go. 2. I will go in company with you. 3. Let us go into the city. 4. The soldiers went to the king. 5. Already it seemed expedient to depart. 6. Let us go into the presence of the king. 7. They went against the king. 8. He was wise. 9. I was going. 10. We were wise. 11. We were going. 12. The men went into the city. 13. The soldier is brave. 14. The brave soldier went into the presence of the king.

LESSON LIX.

THE VERBS ίημι, φημί, κείμαι, § 129, III. IV. V.

Translate into English.

1. "Ιησι το δόρυ. 2. "Αλλος το δόρυ ἵησιν. 3. "Ιετο 1 επὶ τον βασιλέα. 4. 'Ιὰσιν, ἵεσαν, εἰσίν, ἐστίν, εἶσιν. 5. Αὐτος οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. 6. 'Αλλ' 2 ἐγώ 3 φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι. 7. Μισθωθηναι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτω ἔφασαν. 8. Καὶ κραυγῆ πολλῆ ἐπήεσαν. 9. "Ιετο ἐπ' αὐτόν. 10. Φησὶν 4

ό ιατρός. 11. Κύρος αὐτὸς ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὀκτὰ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 12. Ἐν τούτ φ^5 καὶ βασιλεύς δήλος ην προσιών πάλιν, ώς εδόκει, ὅπισθεν. 13. Οι ἄριστοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποθανόντες ἔκειντο επὶ τῆ γῆ.

1 Inpu in the mid. means to throw one's self, to hasten, to rush.

2 § 24, 3.

§ 28, Note 1. 3 § 28, 1. ⁵ During this time.

LESSON LX.

Translate into Greek.

1. He throws his 1 spear. 2. They throw their spears. 3. We throw our spears. 4. He rushes against the king. 5. They rush against us. 6. They were hastening against him. 7. Cyrus speaks. 8. They spoke to the soldiers. 9. We sent. 10. Send thou. 11. The boy speaks. 12. He was hastening. 13. They lay upon the ground. 14. The bravest men lay dead 2 upon the plain. 15. Cyrus and his followers lay upon the ground.

¹ See § 141, Note 2.

³ Lit. having died.

LESSON LXI.

SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF THE µc-FORM, § 130.

Translate into English.

1. Έστασιν, έστωμεν, έστως. 2. Εὐ ἴστε. 3. Έγω ύμας είδως διδάξω. 4. Καὶ είδε τὰς σκηνάς, οὖ οἱ Κίλικες εφύλαττον. 5. "Ηιδεσαν," ήσαν, Ισασιν, ίασιν, είσίν, ἴασιν. 6. Ἰσθι, ἴθι, ἴσθι, ἵει, εἰδέναι, ἰέναι, εἶναι, εἷναι. 7. Έπεὶ δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν οίπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ είδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θανάτῷ ἄγοιτο.4 8. 'Ρίψαντες γάρ τους πορφυρούς κάνδυς, όπου έτυχεν έκαστος έστηκως, είντο, ωσπερ αν δράμοι⁶ τις περί νίκης, εκαὶ μάλα κατὰ πρανούς γηλόφου, έχοντες τούτους τε τους πολυτελείς χιτώνας, καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας. 9. Καὶ πρῶτον ἐδάκρυε πολύν χρόνον ἐστώς.

¹ § 200, Note 6.

5 § 279, 2.

2 § 3, and fine print.

6 § 224, and § 226, 2.

³ § 200, Note 5.

7 § 28, 3. 4 § 243. 8 For victory, i. e. for a prize at the games.

SYNTAX.

LESSON LXII.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE, § 133-137.

Translate into English.

1. 'Ο ἀνὴρ ἢλθεν. 2. Λέγουσι τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελθείν. 3. Ἐβούλετο τὰ παίδε ἀμφοτέρω παρείναι. 4. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς 1 ἀρχῆς, ῆς αὐτὸν σατράπην² ἐποίησε. 5. Κατέστη είς την βασιλείαν 'Αρταξέρξης. 6. Την Έλληνικήν δύναμιν ήθροιζεν. 7. Λέγουσιν, κηρύσσει, ύει. 8. Δεὶ ήμᾶς ἀπελθείν. 9. Οἱ ἄνδρες λέγουσιν. 10. Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν. 11. Σοφοὶ ἐγὰ καὶ σὰ ἦμεν. 12. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο. 13. Ἐστι³ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασίλεια. 3 14. Οὖτός δόστι βασιλεύς. 15. Λέγουσι τούτον γενέσθαι βασιλέα. 16. Ο πατήρ βούλεται είναι

σοφός. 17. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγάς ήν. 18. Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην, Μεγαφέρνην, φοινικιστην βασίλειον.

1 § 141, Note 2.

* § 166.

⁸ Account for the accent.

4 § 138, Note 8.

LESSON LXIII.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES, § 138.

Translate into English.

1. Οἶνος γλυκύς ἐστιν. 2. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας. 3. 'Ο νεανίας εἶχε ταχὺν ἵππον. 4. Εἶχον πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ. 5. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως¹ ρεῖ ποταμός. 6. 'Ο ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 7. 'Ο Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν¹ τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν,² καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας. 8. Πρῶτος Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι.¹ 9. Οὖτοι ὕστεροι¹ ἀφίκοντο. 10. Ἐβούλετο τὰ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. 11. Καλεῖται ἀγαθός. 12. ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον. 13. Διώκωμεν τὰ καλά. 14. Καίτοι ἔχω γε αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα.

LESSON LXIV.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE, § 140-143.

Translate into English.

1. Οὖτος ὁ ἀνήρ. 2. Περὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως. 3. Ὁ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακοσίους καὶ εξ μηνῶν

Account for the accent.

¹ See § 37, 2, Note 2.

μισθόν. 4. Τὰ τῆς πόλεως. 5. Τὰ ἐμά. 6. Οἱ ἐν ἄστει. 7. Οἱ σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 8. Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι. 9. Σωκράτης ὁ 'Αχαιός. 10. 'Ο έμος πατήρ καὶ ὁ τοῦ φίλου. 11. Ο σοφὸς ἀνήρ. 12. ἀνηρ ὁ σοφός. 13. Ο ἀνηρ ὁ σοφός. 14. Ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος την Κίλισσαν εἰς την Κιλικίαν αποπέμπει την ταχίστην όδόν. 15. Καὶ αὕτη $a \tilde{v}$ ἄλλη πρόφασις ην $a \tilde{v} + \hat{\varphi}^2$ τοῦ $a \theta$ ροίζειν στράτευμα. 16. Ψιλη ην άπασα η χώρα. 17. Ην η πάροδος στενή. 18. 'Αλλ' ἔστιν³ ἡμῖν, ανδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρώα. 19. "Ωιετο ταύτη τῆ ἡμέρα μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα. 20. Έν τῶ καιρῶ τούτω Κλέαρχος ήρετο τον Κῦρον. 21. Ξενίας μεν δή τους έκ των πόλεων λαβων παρεγένετο είς Σάρδεις, 22. Είχε δε το μεν δεξίον Μένων καὶ οί συν αυτώ, το δ' ευώνυμον Κλέαρχος και οι εκείνου, το δε μέσον οι άλλοι στρατηγοί. 23. Λέγεται καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαίς ταις κεφαλαις έν τῷ πολέμω διακινδυνεύειν. 24. Ταῦτα είπων, είς την έαυτου 4 χώραν ἀπήλαυνε. 25. Τους μεν αυτών ἀπέκτεινε, τους δ' έξέβαλεν.

¹ § 61.

³ § 28, Note 1.

² § 184, 4.

4 § 142, 4, Note 3.

LESSON LXV.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus marches through the friendly country. 2. Clear-chus speaks first. 3. He receives those who are fleeing. 4. The man is wise. 5. The wise man. 6. Those with the king. 7. Those in the city. 8. I see that man. 9. Before the king himself. 10. Into the large city. 11. He is called good. 12. Cyrus gave pay for six months. 13. I

see our city. 14. You have my property. 15. A river flows through the middle of the city. 16. He despatched Clearchus by the shortest road into Cilicia. 17. The road is narrow. 18. You and I are wise. 19. The men speak. 20. These things happened. 21. We speak. 22. This man is king. 23. This meat is delicious. 24. There are many wild animals. 25. There are many prosperous cities. 26. The prizes were golden flesh-scrapers. 27. The wine is sweet. 28. The park is full of wild animals. 29. This road is steep. 30. The road is exceedingly steep. 31. Cyrus reviewed his army in the plain. 32. They went as fast as they could.

LESSON LXVI.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS, § 144-156.

Translate into English.

1. Έντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει¹ σταθμοὺς τρεῖς. 2. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται ᾿Απόλλων² ἐκδεῖραι³ Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά³ οἱ περὶ σοφίας. 3. Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὀκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 4. Αὐτὸν σατρώπην ἐποίησε. 5. Τισσαφέρνης, προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα (τινὰς) βουλευομένους, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ᾽ ἐξέβαλεν. 6. Καὶ οῦτος δὴ, ὃν ὤετο πιστόν οἱ τοἰναι, ταχὰ αὐτὸν εὐρε Κύρφ φιλαίτερον ἡ ἐαυτῷ. 7. Τὰ ἐν μέσφ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. 8. Ἡν ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. 9. Καὶ λέγει τάδε. 10. Τίνας ἄνδρας εἶδον; 11. Λέγουσί τινες. 12. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἡς αὐτὸν σατρώ-

πην ἐποίησε. 13. ελαβεν ἃ ἐβούλετο. 14. Ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, ὧν Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων.

¹ § 120, 2. ⁴ § 166. ⁵ § 185. ⁵ § 185.

⁸ Account for the accent. ⁶ § 279, 2.

LESSON LXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus spoke as follows. 2. Thus Clearchus spoke.
3. Let us go into the city. 4. The king appointed him commander. 5. He does these things. 6. Certain men speak. 7. What men are speaking? 8. My brother speaks.
9. Let us go into the city which Cyrus has. 10. Let us conquer the army which the king has. 11. Cyrus himself spoke. 12. Let us go to the king himself. 13. Let us appoint Cyrus commander. 14. What does he wish? 15. He banished those who were plotting these things. 16. They sent for me. 17. I will send for Cyrus from the government of which I made him satrap. 18. I admire him. 19. He plotted these same things.

CASES.

LESSON LXVIII.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE, § 157.

Translate into English.

1. 'Αναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβῶν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον. 2. 'Επειδη δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, καὶ κατέστη

είς την βασιλείαν 'Αρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τον Κύρον προς τον άδελφόν. 3. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγάς ήν. 4. η ἄνδρες Ελληνες. 5. Καὶ μην, δ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες, ότι πολλά ύπισχνη νύν, διά τὸ έν τοιούτω είναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος. 6. Μετὰ ταῦτα, έφη, δ 'Ορόντα, έστιν ότι σε ηδίκησα; 7. Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες "Ελληνες, οὐκ ἴστε 4 ό τι ποιείτε.

1 § 141, Note 6.

* § 129, II.

2 § 129, I.

4 § 130, 2.

LESSON LXIX.

ACCUSATIVE, § 158-166.

Translate into English.

1. Την Ελληνικήν δύναμιν ήθροιζεν. 2. Ταθτα ποιουμεν. 3. Γράφει την έπιστολήν. 4. Μάχην έμάχοντο. 5. Πρώτον γάρ έτι παις ων, ότε έπαιδεύετο και σύν τω άδελφω και σύν τοις άλλοις παισί, πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ένομίζετο. 6. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ρεί ποταμός, Κύδνος ονομα, εύρος δύο² πλέθρων. 7. Έντεῦθεν Κῦρος την Κίλισσαν είς την Κιλικίαν αποπέμπει την ταχίστην όδόν. 8. "Αλλο στράτευμα αυτῶ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσω τῆ καταντιπέρας 'Αβύδου τόνδε τον τρόπον. 9. Ένταθθα έμεινε τρείς ήμέρας. 10. Έξελαύνει δια Φρυγίας σταθμον ένα, παρασάγγας ὀκτώ. 11. Νη Δί', έφη ὁ Κῦρος. 12. Κύρον αίτει πλοία. 13. Αύτον σατράπην εποίησε. 14. Καὶ στρατηγον αὐτον ἀπέδειξε.

^{1 § 129,} I. 1 § 77, Note 1.

LESSON LXX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Tissaphernes accuses Cyrus to ¹ his brother. 2. He was an exile. 3. He made the levy in the following manner. 4. O Cyrus, you do not know what you are doing. 5. He did these things. 6. Cyrus remained here thirty days. 7. Cyrus made a review of the Greeks in the park. 8. First he reviewed the Barbarians. 9. Here Cyrus and his army remained twenty days. 10. Through the middle of the city runs a river called the Cydnus, the breadth of which is two plethra. 11. They asked Cyrus for their pay. 12. When Cyrus had entered ² the city, he sent for the general to come to him. ³ 13. Cyrus appointed him commander. 14. Yes, by Jupiter, he will fight.

¹ Use the preposition.

3 To come to him, πρὸς ἐαυτόν.

2 Use the agrist.

LESSON LXXI.

GENITIVE, § 167-171.

Translate into English.

1. "Εστι καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασίλεια. 2. 'Ο φόβος τῶν πολεμίων. 3. Ἐξέτασιν ποιείται ἐν τῷ πεδίφ
τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 4. Τούτου τὸ εὖρος
δὺο πλέθρα. 5. Καὶ μὴν, ὧ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι
πολλὰ ὑπισχνῆ² νῦν, διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου
προσιόντος. 6. "Εστι καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασίλεια
ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ, ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύου ποταμοῦ. 7. Καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχων ὁπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους. 8. Εὐθὺς ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ

σὺν τοῖς παροῦσι ⁴ τῶν πιστῶν ἦκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον. 9. Καὶ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ ἀρχαῖον, ⁵ ἐκ ⁶ βασιλέως δεδομέναι. 10. Διφθέρας, ὡς εἶχον στεγάσματα, ⁷ ἐπίμπλασαν χορτοῦ κούφου, εἶτα συνῆγον καὶ συνέσπων, ὡς ⁸ μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ. 11. Μετὰ ταῦτα, κελεύοντος Κύρου, ⁹ ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν ᾿Ορόντην ἐπὶ θανάτω. 12. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παῖδες δύο.

¹ Translate this as subjective and objective genitive.

² See Catalogue of Verbs, Υπισχνέομαι. ⁶ § 197, Note 1.

Account for the accent. \$ 137, Note 4.

LESSON LXXII.

GENITIVE (continued), § 172 - 183.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα λέγων, θορύβου ἤκουσε¹ διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος. 2. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ² βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο. 3. Βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν² ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθάνετο. 4. Οὐδὲν³ ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. 5. Πρὸς βασιλέα πέμπων ἤξίου, ἀδελφὸς ῶν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναί⁴ οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν. 6. ¾ αντρες "Ελληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάσους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνονας καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων⁵ ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. 7. Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ Ελληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια. 8. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεὶς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτὸς, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, οῦτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοὶ, ἔχων

την έν Σάρδεσιν άκρόπολιν, καὶ έγὰ αὐτον προσπολεμών ἐποίησα ⁶ ώστε δόξαι τούτω τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι. 9. Κρείττων έστὶ τούτων. 10. Ο πατὴρ μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ ὁ νίός. 11. Ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου. 12. 'Ο δούλος πέντε μνών τιμάται. 13. Βασιλεύς ού μαχείται δέκα ήμερων. 14. Κύρος γαρ έπεμπε βίκους οίνου ήμιδεείς πολλάκις, όπότε πάνυ ήδυν λάβοι, λέγων, ότι οὖπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίονι οἴνω ἐπιτύχοι. 15. Ένταθθα Κύρφ βασίλεια ην καὶ παράδεισος μέγας αγρίων θηρίων πλήρης. 16. Ταύτης ένεκα της παρόδου Κύρος τὰς ναθς μετεπέμψατο, ὅπως ὁπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν είσω καὶ έξω τῶν πυλῶν. 17. Ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγου. 18. Υμών δε ανδρών όντων, καὶ εὐτόλμων γενομένων, έγω ύμων του μεν οικαδε Βουλόμενου απιέναι τοις οικοι ζηλωτον ποιήσω ἀπελθείν. 19. Εἰπόντος τοῦ 'Ορόντου, ὅτι ούδεν 3 άδικηθείς, ηρώτησεν ό Κύρος αὐτόν.

¹ § 104.

Account for the accent.

² § 142.

5 § 175.

⁸ § 160, 2.

⁶ I caused it to seem good to him to cease from the war against me. See § 266, 1. — δόξαι, see § 259 (end).

· 7 § 61.

8 § 139

LESSON LXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. There is a palace of the great king in the park. 2. Cyrus makes a review of the Greeks and Barbarians. 3. The city belongs to Tissaphernes, having been given by the king. 4. There is a palace of the great king (situated) near the source of the river Marsyas. 5. Cyrus sends

away some ² of the Greeks. 6. After these things, at the command of Cyrus,³ they took Orontes by the girdle. 7. Of Darius and Parysatis were born two sons, the elder Artaxerxes, and the younger Cyrus. 8. He hears the noise. 9. He thought that he was worthy to rule the cities. 10. The Greeks were braver than the Barbarians. 11. These things happened on that day. 12. The army proceeded three days' march. 13. Here Cyrus and the army remained twenty days. 14. When we ³ were present, Cyrus spoke.

1 § 168 and 142, 2, Note 5.

* § 183 and 277.

≥ § 170.

LESSON LXXIV.

DATIVE, § 184-187.

Translate into English.

1 Δίδωσι μισθον τῷ στρατεύματι. 2. Τοῖς νόμοις πείθεται. 3. Οὖτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν. 4. Τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀφείλετο μισθός. 5. Ἐπεὶ τἢ ἡλικία ἔπρεπε, καὶ φιλοθηρότατος ἡν, καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία μέντοι φιλοκινδυνότατος. 6. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἡδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο, ὡς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν¹ παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 7. Παρύσατις δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον² ἡ τὸν βασιλεύοντα ᾿Αρταξέρξην. 8. Καὶ αὕτη αὐ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἡν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν³ στράτευμα. 9. Γίγνεται τοῦτο ἐμοὶ βουλομένῳ. 10. Παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπῆλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο. 11. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται ᾿Απόλλων⁴ ἐκδεῖραι ὁ Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά

οί περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῷ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί. 12. Καὶ οὖτος δη, δν ὤετο πιστόν οἱ εἶναι, ταχὺ ⁶ αὐτὸν εὖρε Κύρῷ φιλαίτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ. 13. Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις, ὁπότε πάνυ ἡδὺν λάβοι, λέγων, ὅτι οὔπω δη πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίονι οἴνῷ ἐπιτύχοι.

1 § 202.

² § 75, Note 2.

³ § 141, Note 6.

4 § 48, Note.

⁵ § 203.

6 § 72.

LESSON LXXV.

DATIVE (continued), § 188-190.

Translate into English.

1. Φόβφ ἀπῆλθον. 2. Τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος (ἐστὶ) πολὺ, καὶ κραυγῆ πολλῆ ἐπίασιν. 3. ᾿Ακοντίζει τις¹ αὐτὸν παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως.² 4. Ὑμῖν, ὡς μόνοις πειθομένοις, πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ λοχαγίας. 5. Πόλις αὐτόθι ῷκεῖτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάψακος ὀνόματι. 6. Τὸ τῆ ἐπιμελεία περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι. 7. Ἡνίκα δείλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κονιορτὸς, ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή χρόνφ δὲ συχνῷ ὕστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολύ.³ 8. Ἐνόμιζεν, ὅσῷ θᾶττον ἔλθοι, τοσούτῳ ἀπαρασκευαστοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι. 9. Πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποίηται. 10. Ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστίν. 11. Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μέν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα. 12. Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, 6 μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐ-

ταίς ταίς τριήρεσι καταδύση. 13. $T\hat{\eta}$ ύστεραία ἡκεν ἄγγελος. 14. $^*\Omega$ ιετο 7 γὰρ ταύτη τ $\hat{\eta}$ ἡμέρα μαχείσθαι βασιλέα.

1 § 28, 3.

2 § 74.

3 To a great extent.

4 § 188, 2.

⁵ § 12 and 17.

6 § 232, 4.

1 § 3.

LESSON LXXVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus gives the pay to the army. 2. They speak to Cyrus. 3. When it seemed good to him to march up, he made this pretext. 4. He had 1 this pretext for raising 2 an army. 5. Many deserted from the king after they became hostile to each other. 6. He found him more faithful to Cyrus than to himself. 7. They advanced with a loud shout. 8. Here Cyrus had a palace. 9. They hit him with a dart. 10. They cast stones at him. 11. We must do these things. 12. We must cross the river. 13. The king will fight on the following day. 14. They came on the following day. 15. Those hostile to the king came on that day. 16. He speaks to the soldiers, and they advance with a great shout. 17. We see with our eyes. 18. The soldiers advance on the run. 19. There was a large and rich city named Thapsacus.

^{1 § 184, 4.}

² Use the infinitive with the article, τοῦ ἀθροίζειν

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

LESSON LXXVII.

VOICES, § 195-199.

Translate into English.

1. Ο πατηρ φιλεί τον παίδα. 2. Οὐτός ἐστι σοφός. 3. 'Ο δε βασιλεύς ταύτη ούκ ήγεν. 4. Έντεῦθεν έξελαύνει σταθμούς τρείς. 5. 'Ο παίς ύπο του πατρος φιλείται. 6. Περιερρείτο αύτη ύπὸ τοῦ Μασκα κύκλω. 7. "Ωστε έγωγε, έξ ὧν ἀκούω, 1 οὐδένα κρίνω ὑπὸ πλειόνων πεφιλήσθαι ούτε Έλλήνων ούτε βαρβάρων. 8. Προς βασιλέα πέμπων ηξίου, άδελφος ων αυτού, δοθηναί οί ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν.4 9. Καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ άρχαιον, εκ βασιλέως δεδομέναι. 10. Καὶ άρκτον ποτὲ επιφερομένην ουκ έτρεσεν, αλλα συμπεσων κατεσπάσθη? άπὸ τοῦ ἵππου. 11. Είς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν ώς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι είς την Ελλάδα, στρατηγους έλέσθαι άλλους ώς τάχιστα, εί μη βούλεται Κλέαρχος ἀπάγειν. 12. Κύρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. 13. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ⁸ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς πολεμείν τε ίκανοι είησαν, και εύνοικως έχοιεν αυτώ.9 14. Ταῦτα εἰπων ἐπαύσατο. 15. Αἰτεῖ αὐτόν. 16. 'Ηιτούμην 10 βασιλέα.

^{1 § 104.}

² § 73.

^{8 § 129, 1.}

⁴ Why genitive?

⁵ § 160, 2.

⁶ See συμπίπτω.

⁷ Translate, he was dragged.

^{8 § 142.}

[§] 186.

^{10 § 199,} Note 1; § 3.

LESSON LXXVIII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE, § 200 - 201.

Translate into English.

1. 'Αναβαίνει οὐν ὁ Κῦρος λαβων Τισσαφέρνην ώς φίλου. 2. Καὶ τῶν Ελλήνων ἔχων ὁπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους, καὶ ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν Εενίαν Παρράσιον. 3. Δαρείου παὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παίδες δύο. 4. Πορεύεται² προς βασιλέα ή έδύνατο τάχιστα. 5. Έπεὶ ἠσθένει 3 Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτευε 3 τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου, έβούλετο τω παίδε άμφοτέρω παρείναι. 6. "Οστις άφικυείτο των παρά βασιλέως προς αυτον, πάντας ούτω διατιθεὶς άπεπέμπετο, ώστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους είναι ή βασιλεί. 7. Ο άνηρ τοιαύτα μεν πεποίηκε, τοιαύτα δε λέγει 8. Κύρος ούπω ήκεν. 9. Οίδα γαρ όπη οίγονται. 10. Έπεὶ είδον αὐτὸν οίπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ είδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θανάτω ἄγοιτο. 11. 'Αβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρου εν Κιλικία όντα, αναστρέψας εκ Φοινίκης παρά βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, έχων, ώς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιάς. 12. Εί μεν δη δίκαια ποιήσω, ούκ οίδα. αίρήσομαι δ' οὖν ύμᾶς, καὶ σὺν ύμιν ὅ τι αν δέη πείσομαι. 13. Εί γάρ τινα άλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε εν τήδε τη ημέρα εμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι, καὶ ύμας οὐ πολύ έμοῦ ύστερον. 14. Πράττουσιν α αν βούλωνται. 15. Επραττον α βούλοιντο. 16. Καὶ των παρ' έαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο, ὡς πολεμεῖν τε ίκανοὶ είησαν, καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς έχοιεν αὐτῷ. 17. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει 2 του Κύρου προς του άδελφου, ώς επιβουλεύοι? αυτώ. 18. Εί δέ τινα όρωη δεινον όντα οικονόμον καὶ

κατασκευάζοντά τε ής ἄρχοι χώρας, καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα ἂν⁹ πώποτε ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ πλείω προσεδίδου.

- 1 Why genitive?
- ² § 200, Note 1.
- ³ § 200, Note 5.
- ⁴ Compounded of what? The force of the preposition? Give the stem.
 - ⁵ § 200, Note 3.

⁸ § 154.

⁶ Force of this tense?

9 \$ 206.

⁷ § 201 and § 243; the verb διαβάλλω implies saying.

LESSON LXXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. The child loves his father. 2. The father is loved by his child. 3. The cities belonged to Tissaphernes, having been given to him by the king. 4. He sends for Cyrus to come to him from his government. 5. These things were done by the king. 6. The king did these things for himself. 7. The city was surrounded by a river. 8. Cyrus goes up. 9. He went to the king. 10. He went to the king as fast as he could. 11. The king has already done these things. 12. They were in the habit of prostrating themselves. 13. They prostrated themselves. 14. While they were marching, they saw a palace. 15. He spoke to the king. 16. He was speaking to the king. 17. The child shall do this. 18. They do whatever they please. 19. They did whatever they pleased. 20. The king had not yet come.

THE MOODS.

LESSON LXXX.

FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES AFTER "va, , $\dot{\omega}$ s, $\ddot{\delta}\pi\omega s$, $\mu\dot{\eta}$, $\S~215-218$.

Translate into English.

1. "Ερχεται ίνα τοῦτο ίδη. 2. "Ηλθεν ίνα τοῦτο ίδοι. 3. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο, ώς πολεμείν τε ίκανοι είησαν, και ευνοϊκώς έχοιεν αυτώ. 4. Την Έλληνικήν δύναμιν ήθροιζεν ώς 1 μάλιστα έδύνατο έπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι¹ ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι² βασιλέα. 5. Ταύτης ένεκα της παρόδου Κύρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο, δπως όπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν είσω καὶ έξω των πυλών. 6. Φοβείται μή τούτο γένηται. 7. Έφοβείτο μη τούτο γένηται. 8. Ἐκέλευε τους στρατηγούς έλθόντας Κύρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ώς ἀποπλέοιεν ἐὰν δὲ μὴ διδώδ ταῦτα, ήγεμόνα αἰτεῖν Κῦρον, ὅστις διὰ φιλίας ὅτῆς χώρας απάξει · έαν δε μηδε ήγεμόνα διδώ, συντάττεσθαι την ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα, όπως μη φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες. 9. Οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, δεδιως μη λαβών με δίκην ἐπιθη δων νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικησθαι. 10. Φοβοῦμαι μη οὐ τοῦτο γένηται. 11. "Οπως οὐν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες άξιοι της ελευθερίας ης 10 κέκτησθε, καὶ ύπερ ης ύμας εγω εὐδαιμονίζω.

¹ See Lesson XXIV. Note 1. ² The stem? ³ § 54.

⁴ Composition? Force of the preposition? Why middle voice?

⁵ § 248 and 247, Note 1. ⁶ § 142, 3.

⁷ See Catalogue of Verbs, δείδω.

⁸ He shall inflict punishment for those things in which, &c.

^{• § 217,} Note 4.

LESSON LXXXI.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is coming that he may see this. 2. He came that he might see this. 3. He assembles his force as quickly as possible, so that he may take the king unprepared. 4. Cyrus sent for the ships, in order that he might land the hoplites. 5. Cyrus sends for the ships in order that he may land the hoplites. 6. He fears lest this may happen. 7. He feared lest this should happen. 8. He feared lest Cyrus should assemble his force. 9. They asked Cyrus for vessels in order that they might sail away. 10. They ask Cyrus for a guide who will lead them away through a friendly 1 country (lit. through the country [which is] friendly).

¹ See § 142, 3.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

LESSON LXXXII.

PARTICULAR SUPPOSITIONS, § 219 - 224.

Translate into English.

1. Εἰ πράσσει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει. 2. Εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει. 3. Εἰ ἔπρασσε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει. 4. Εἰ ἔπρασσε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἄν εἰχεν. 5. Εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξε, καλῶς ἃν ἔσχεν. 6. Εἰ τοῦτο ἐπεπράχει, καλῶς ἃν εἶχεν. 7. Ἐὰν πράσση τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει. 8. Εἰ πράξει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει. 9. Εἰ πράσσοι τοῦτο, καλῶς ἄν ἔχοι. 10. Εἴ τι ἔχει, δίδωσιν. 11. Εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδί-

δου άν. 12. Εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν. 13. Ἐάν τι ἔχη, δώσει. 14. Εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν. 15. Εἰ μὴ ι ὑμεῖς ήλθετε, επορευόμεθα αν επί τον βασιλέα. 16. Εί ελθοι, πάντ' αν ίδοι. 17. 'Αλλ' εί βούλεσθε συναπιέναι, ήκειν ήδη κελεύει ύμας της νυκτός. 3 18. "Ην γάρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. 19. 'Αλλ'. οίμαι, εί εδίδου, επὶ τούτω αν εδίδου, όπως εμοί δούς μείον μη αποδοίη ύμιν το πλείον. 20. Έαν ής φιλομαθής, ἔσει καὶ πολυμαθής. 21. Εἰ ἢσαν άνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, ὡς σὺ φὴς, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον. 22. Οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀν Μήδοκός με ὁ βασιλευς ἐπαινοίη, εὶ ἐξελαύνοιμι τους εὐεργέτας. 23. Εἰ ἔστι θεὸς, σοφός ἐστιν. 24. Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, άμαρτάνεις. 25. Εὶ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ήμαρτες ἄν. 26. 'Εὰν τοῦτο λέγης, άμαρτήση. 27. *Αν δέ τις ἀνθιστήται, σὺν ὑμιν πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι. 28. Εἰ δέ τις άλλο όρα βέλτιον, λεξάτω. 29. Εί ουν όρώην εύμας σωτήριον τι βουλευομένους, έλθοιμι αν προς ύμας. 30. Έαν λύω αὐτον, χαιρήσει. 31. Εὶ γράψει, γνώσομαι. 32. Έλν έλθη, τοῦτο ποιήσω. 33. Εἰ έλθοι, τοῦτ' αν ποιήσαιμι.

1 § 283, 2.

8 8 129, 1.

² See είδον. ⁶ ήσαν here refers to several cases in past time.

³ Why genitive? ⁷ § 106.

§ 72, 2, and 73. For this form of the optative, see § 123.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he is doing this, it is well. 2. If he was doing this, it was well. 3. If he did this, it was well. 4. If he were

doing this, it would be well. 5. If he had done this, it would have been well. 6. If he (shall) do this, it will be well. 7. If there are altars, there are also gods. 8. If he had anything, he would give it. 9. If we have anything, we will give it. 10. If we should have anything, we would give it. 11. If he was able to do this, he did it. 12. If he should be able to do this, he would do it. 13. If you (shall) speak the truth, I will give you three talents. 14. If I had a mina, I would give it to the slave. 15. If he should come, I would do this. 16. If I (shall) receive anything, I will give it to you. 17. If he had anything, he would have given it. 18. If you had not come, we should have marched immediately against the king. 19. If you had said this, you would have erred. 20. If you (shall) say this, you will err. 21. If he had (finished) doing this, it would be well. 22. If he shall come, I will do this. 23. If he should come, I should do this. 24. If he shall write, I shall know it. 25. If he should go, he would see all. 26. The passage was difficult to enter, if any one attempted to oppose. 27. If they (shall) do 2 this (once), it will be well.

¹ See § 200, Note 2.

² See § 200, Note 5.

LESSON LXXXIV.

GENERAL SUPPOSITIONS, § 225.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐάν τις κλέπτη, κολάζεται. 2. Εἴ τις κλέπτοι, ἐκολάζετο. 3. Ἐάν τις πράσση τοιοῦτόν τι, χαλεπαίνομεν αὐτῷ. 4. Εἴ τις πράσσοι τοιοῦτόν τι, ἐχαλεπαίνομεν. 5. Ἦν ἐγγὺς ἔλθη θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν.

6. Εί τις ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήκει. 7. Φανερὸς δ' ἦν, εί τίς τι άγαθον η κακον ποιήσειεν αὐτον, νικαν πειρώμενος. 8. Ήν επικούρημα των ποδών, εί τις κινοίτο καὶ μηδέποτε ήσυχίαν έχοι, καὶ εὶ τὴν νύκτα ύπολύοιτο. 9. Είς γε μην δικαιοσύνην εί τις αυτώ φανερός γένοιτο έπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, περί παντός έποιείτο τούτους πλουσιωτέρους ποιείν των έκ του άδίκου φιλοκερδούντων. 10. Καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων8 βλακεύειν, εκλεγόμενος τον επιτήδειον επαισεν⁹ αν, 10 και άμα αυτός προσελάμβανεν είς του πηλου έμβαίνων. 11. Καὶ μὴν, ὁ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνή νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτω εἶναι 11 τοῦ κινδύνου 12 προσιόντος. αν δ' εὖ γένηταί τι, οὐ μεμνῆσθαί¹³ σέ φασιν· ἔνιοι δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνῷό 14 τε καὶ βούλοιο, δύνασθαι 15 αν ἀποδοῦναι όσα ύπισχυή. 12. "Ην τις παραβαίνη, ζημίαν αὐτοῖς έπέθεσαν. 16 13. Εί που έξελαύνοι 'Αστυάγης, έφ' ίππου χρυσοχαλίνου περιήγε τον Κύρον. 14. Εί δέ τινα όρωη δεινον όντα οἰκονόμον, καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ής ἄρχοι 17 χώρας καὶ προσόδους ποιούντα, οὐδένα αν πώποτε άφείλετο, 18 άλλα άεὶ πλείω 19 προσεδίδου. 15. 'Αλλα μην εί τίς γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσειεν, οὐδενὶ 20 πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἴασε 21 την προθυμίαν. 16. Παρά βασιλέως πολλοί προς Κύρον ἀπηλθον, έπειδή πολέμιοι άλλήλοις έγένοντο, καὶ οὖτοι οἱ μάλιστα ύπ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαπώμενοι, νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρφ ὄντες ἀγαθοί 22 άξιωτέρας αν τιμής τυγχάνειν ή παρα βασιλεί. 17. Καὶ οἱ μὲν εὔχοντο ὡς 23 δολίους ὅντας αὐτους ληφθήναι, οί δ' ὤκτειρον εἰ άλώσοιντο.24 18. Εὐθὺς σὺν τούτοις είσπηδήσαντες είς του πηλου, θάττου η ώς τις αν ώετο 25 μετεώρους 26 έξεκόμισαν τὰς άμάξας.

¹ Dialect?

² § 165.

Account for the accent.

⁴ Account for the use of μηδέποτε. ⁵ Why accusative?

If he took off (lit. unloosed) his sandals at night.

- Why genitive?
- From τάσσω; translate, of those appointed for this work.

* § 225, fine print (end).

- 10 § 206; translate, selecting the one deserving it, he would chastise him.
- 12 §§ 183 and 277, 2: lit. on account of your being in such a condition, when the danger is approaching.

13 § 200, Note 6.

¹⁴ The per. mid. opt. 2 pers. sing. of μιμνήσκω.

- Sc. φασίν; see §§ 246 and 211.
 * § 205, 2.
 * § 233.
- 18 § 206; translate, he never took (anything) away from any one.

19 §§ 72 and 72, 2.

20 § 184, 3, Note 4. 21 § 103.

2 § 226. 277, 6, Note 2. 3 §§ 226, Note, and 248, 2.

Translate, sooner than any one would have thought; lit. sooner than as. See § 226, 2. Raised aloft.

LESSON LXXXV.

Translate into Greek.

1. If (ever) any of them steal, they are (always) punished. 2. If (ever) any of them stole, they were (always) punished. 3. If you (ever) do such a thing, we are (always) angry with you. 4. If (ever) any one did such a thing, we were (always) angry with him. 5. If (ever) any of those appointed for this (work) seemed to him to loiter, he would beat them. 6. If (ever) any one does this, he (always) beats him. 7. If (ever) he receives anything, he (always) gives it. 8. If (ever) he received anything, he (always) gave it. 9. If I was (ever) able to do this, I (in all such cases) did it. 10. If any one counts upon two or even more days, he is a fool. 11. If they (ever) have anything, they (always) give it to the citizens. 12. If we (ever) had anything, we (always) gave it to our friends.

LESSON LXXXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Translate into English.

1. Εί ην ὁ θάνατος τοῦ παυτὸς ἀπαλλαγη, ἔρμαιον αν ην τοις κακοίς. 2. Εἰ πείσας βούλεται λαβείν, λεγέτω τί έσται τοις στρατιώταις² έαν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.8 3. Έαν αὐ ήμεις νικώμεν, λελυμένης της γεφύρας ούχ έξουσιν έκεινοι δποι φύγωσιν. 4. Εί δή ποτε πορεύοιτο καὶ πλείστοι μέλλοιεν δύγεσθαι, προσκαλών τους φίλους έσπουδαιολογείτο, ώς δηλοίη ους τιμά. 5. Έπειδη δε Κύρος ἐκάλει, λαβων ύμας ἐπορευόμην, ΐνα, εἶ τι δέοιτο, ωφελοίην 8 αυτον ανθ' ων ευ έπαθον ύπ' έκείνου.9 6. Έβούλοντο έλθειν, εί τοῦτο γένοιτο. 7. Έπει αριστήσαντες επορεύοντο, υποστάντες εν στενώ οι στρατηγοί, εί τι ευρίσκοιεν των εἰρημένων μη ἀφειμένου, 10 άφηρούντο. 8. Οὐδε γάρ εἰ πάνυ προθυμοῖτο ἡυ ράδιου. 9. Εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσει, ελεύθερον άφήσω αὐτόν. 10. Οὐκ έφασαν ἰέναι,11 έὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδώ, ὥσπερ καὶ 12 τοῖς προτέροις μετά Κύρου άναβάσι. 11. Εὶ μέντοι τότε πλείους συνελέγησαν, εκινδύνευσεν 13 αν διαφθαρήναι πολύ του στρατεύματος. 12. Ούτος Κύρω είπεν, εί αὐτώ δοίη ίππέας χιλίους, ότι τους προκατακάοντας ίππέας ή κατακάνοι 14 αν 15 ένεδρεύσας η ζωντας πολλούς αὐτων έλοι, 16 καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας, 17 καὶ ποιήσειεν ώστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεί διαγ-13. Έλθοιμι αν, εί τοῦτο γένοιτο. 14. Ή είσβολή ήν όδος άμαξιτος, όρθία ισχυρώς, και άμήχανος 18 είσελθείν 19 στρατεύματι, 20 εί τις εκώλυεν. 21 15. 'Ο δ' ώς απηλθεν ατιμασθείς, βουλεύεται όπως μήποτε²² έτι έσται²³

ἐπὶ²⁴ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ' ἡν δύνηται²⁵ βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. 16. Κῦρος εἶπεν. Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ²⁶ μαχεῖται ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθεύσης, ὑπισχνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα δώσειν. 17. Κὰν τοῦτο, ἔφη, νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν²⁷ πεποίηται.²⁸

If having persuaded us to give them up.
If they shall gratify him in these things.
See § 244.

5 § 98.

- 6 He (always) talked earnestly with them.
- ⁷ §§ 248 and 242; the pres. opt. might have been used for τιμậ.

8 §§ 226, 3, and 248.

⁹ In return for the favors which I had experienced from him. § 153, Note 1.

10 Whatever they found that was not given up of the things mentioned. εἰρημένων, see εἶπον.

" Used as future.

Used as luture.

19 ωσπερ καὶ, sc. ταῦτα ἐδόθη, as also was given.

¹⁸ Would have incurred the danger of being destroyed; πολύ is the subject of ἐκινδύνευσεν.

14 § 245.

- 15 § 212, 4. 16 Or take many of them alive.
- ¹⁷ Κωλύσειε is followed by ἐπιόντας (sc. αὐτούς), in the acc. and τοῦ καίειν, in the gen. See § 164, Note 2. Translate, would restrain them as they advanced from burning, &c.

18 § 63.

²⁴ ἐπὶ τῷ, in the power of.

19 § 261.

²⁵ § 223. ²⁶ § 219, 3 (end).

²⁰ § 188, 5. ²¹ §§ 221 and 200, Note 2.

²⁷ § 188, 3.

\$\frac{9}{21} \cdot 283, 2.

28 § 200, Note 7.

23 § 217.

LESSON LXXXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. If you shall remain with me, I will give the country to you.

2. If the Greeks had followed Tissaphernes, they

would have perished. 3. If he (shall) want anything I will come. 4. If they should desire it very much, it would not be difficult. 5. If any one assisted him, he never permitted his zeal (to go) unrewarded. 6. If he made an agreement with any one, he never deceived him in any respect. 7. He designs to break the bridge down in the night, if he can. 8. This would become a place of refuge, if any one should wish to annoy the king. 9. If I had ten talents, I would give them to the slave. 10. If this is so, I will go away. 11. If you (shall) do this, you will conquer your enemies. 12. If the citizens had done what they ought, they would be prosperous. 13. If I possessed a talent, I would not ask you for pay. 14. If (ever) he rode out, he took Cyrus with him. 15. If this should happen, I should come. 16. If they had done this, they would have prospered. 17. If they should (once) do this, they would prosper. 18. If they should do this (habitually), they would prosper. 19. He never left him unless there was some necessity for it. 20. If any one refused, he was immediately put to death. 21. If he had done [or had finished doing] this, it would be well.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES, § 229 - 240.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα ὰ ἔχω ὁρậς. 2. "Οτε ἐβούλετο ἢλθεν. 3. Πάντα ὰ ὰν βούλωνται ἔξουσιν. 4. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται¹ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ῆς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησεν. 5. Κῦρος, ἔχων οὺς εἴρηκα, ὡρμᾶτο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. 6. "Ο τι βούλεται δώσω. 7. "Α μὴ ἐβούλετο δοῦναι,

ούκ αν έδωκεν. 8. "Ο τι αν βούληται, δώσω. 9. "Ο τι βούλοιτο, δοίην ἄν. 10. "Ο τι αν βούληται δίδωμι. 11. "Ο τι βούλοιτο εδίδουν. 12. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρω² βασίλεια ην καὶ παράδεισος μέγας άγρίων θηρίων πλήρης,3 ά έκείνος έθήρευεν από ίππου, όπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο έαυτόν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. 13. Εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, ούκ οίδα · αίρήσομαι δ' οὖν ύμᾶς, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ τι αν δέη πείσομαι. 14. Καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν αν δ οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος, δόπου αν ω. 15. Έάν τινες του αν δύνωνται τουτο ποιώσι, καλώς έξει. 16. Καὶ οἱ ὄνοι, ἐπεί τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες δεστασαν. 17. Οὐδὲν $\eta_{\chi} \theta$ ετο αὐτῶν $\eta_{\chi} \theta$ ετο αὐτ πολεμούντων. 18. Μετά τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς ώς εὖηθες εἴη 11 ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου ῷ 12 λυμαινόμεθα την πράξιν. Εἰ δὲ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύσομεν ῷ αν Κύρος διδ $\hat{\omega}$, τί 13 κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; Έγω γαρ οκνοίην 14 μεν αν είς τα πλοία ἐμβαίνειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς 15 ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύση • φοβοίμην δ' αν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ῷ δοίη ἔπεσθαι, μη ήμας αγάγη όθεν 16 ούχ οδόν τε έσται έξελθείν. βουλοίμην δ' αν, ακουτος απιων 17 Κύρου, 18 λαθείν αυτον $a\pi \epsilon \lambda \theta \omega \nu^{19} \delta^{20}$ οὐ δυνατόν έστιν. 19. Δεῖται αὐτοῦ μη πρόσθεν καταλύσαι πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν αν αὐτῷ συμβουλεύσηται. 20. Υπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν 21 πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ήκωσι, 22 καὶ τον μισθον ἐντελῆ, μέχρι αν καταστήση τους Ελληνας είς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. 21. Καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν εφ' à εστρατεύετο, μη πρόσθεν παύσασθαι 21 πρίν αυτούς καταγάγοι 22 οἴκαδε.

¹ Why middle voice?

^{* § 71.}

² Why dative?

See Catalogue of Verbs, πάσχω.

- * ἀν είναι τίμιος = ὅτι τίμιος ἀν είην. See § 211 and § 227, 1.
- § 138, Note 8.

9 § 160, 2.

Give the other words of same class.

10 Why genitive?

· See τρέχω.

" Subject?

- 12 Translate, whose enterprise (lit. for whom) we are ruining.
- Translate, what hinders Cyrus from giving orders to preoccupy the heights also?
 - 14 § 226, 1.
 - 15 Translate, triremes and all. § 188, 5, Note.
- ¹⁸ Translate, to a place from which it will not be possible to extricate ourselves.

 $=\epsilon i$ anioun.

D Its antecedent?

ss § 183.

n § 203, Note 2.

₽ § 279, 2.

* § 247; § 248.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus had those whom I have mentioned. 2. You see those things which I have. 3. I will give him whatever he (now) wishes. 4. I will give him whatever he may wish. 5. I should give him whatever he might wish. 6. I gave him whatever he wanted. 7. Here Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts, which he was accustomed to hunt on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself. 8. I should fear to embark in the vessels which Cyrus might give. 9. I will do whatever he may wish. 10. I will follow the guide [i. e. any guide] which Cyrus may give. 11. I should wish to depart without the knowledge of Cyrus. 12. They promised to advance until they should come to Babylon. 13. With you I am respected wherever I am. 14. With you I will submit to whatever may be necessary.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

LESSON XC.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE, § 241-246.

Translate into English.

1. Λέγει ότι γράφει. 2. Είπεν ότι γράφοι. 3. Ήκεν άγγελος λέγων, ότι λελοιπως είη Συέννεσις τὰ άκρα. 4. Λέγει τις ότι ταῦτα βούλεται. 5. Λέγει τις ταῦτα Βούλεσθαι. 6. "Υστερον, επεὶ έγνω ότι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν έκκλησίαν των αύτου στρατιωτών. 7. Μετά τοῦτον ἄλλος ανέστη, επιδεικνύς μεν την εύήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοία αἰτείν κελεύοντος, ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ ώς $\epsilon \mathring{v} \eta \theta \epsilon \varsigma^4 \epsilon \mathring{v} \eta \dot{\eta} \gamma \epsilon \mu \acute{o} \nu a \ a \mathring{v} \epsilon \hat{v}^5 \pi a \rho \dot{a} \tau o \acute{v} \tau o v \dot{o}^6 \lambda v \mu a v \acute{o} \mu \epsilon \theta a$ την πράξιν. 8. Έπεὶ οὖν ήσαν ἀφανεῖς, διήλθε λόγος ότι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι. 8 9. Καὶ Κῦρος μεταπεμψάμενος τους στρατηγούς των Ελλήνων έλεγεν ότι ή όδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα εἰς Βαβυλώνα. 10. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τον Κύρον προς τον άδελφον ώς 10 έπιβουλεύοι 11 αυτώ. 11. Λέγει ότι τοῦτο αν έγενετο. 12. "Εφη Κύρον ἄρξαι τοῦ λόγου 12 ὧδε. 13. 'Εκ τούτου πάλιν ηρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος. "Ετι οὖν αν γένοιο 13 τῷ ἐμῷ άδελφώ πολέμιος, έμοι δε και φίλος και πιστός; 'Ο δε ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι 14 οὐδ' εἰ γενοίμην, 15 ὧ Κῦρε, σοί γ' αν έτι ποτε δόξαιμι. 14. 'Αγγέλλει τούτους ελθόντας. 15. "Ηγγειλε τούτους έρχομένους. 16. "Ηγγειλε τούτους έλθόντας. 17. Φησὶ γράφειν. 18. "Εφη γράφειν. 19. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ 16 ἔφασαν ἰέναι 17 τοῦ πρόσω. 20. 'Αλλ' έγωγέ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι.

- 1 See Catalogue of Verbs, λείπω.
- ² See Lesson LI. Note 2.
- 3 § 167, 2.
- 4 § 71.
- § 259.
- Why dative?
- Why perispomenon?
- § 52, 2, Note 1.
- What in the oratio recta?

- 10 &s, (saying) that.
- 11 Why optative?
- n § 171, 1.
- n § 226, 2.
- 16 § 241, 1 (end).
- 15 Se. φίλος σοι καὶ πιστός.
- 18 § 13, 2 (end).
- 17 203, § 200, Note 3.

LESSON XCI.

INDIRECT QUOTATION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES, § 247 - 249.

Translate into English.

1. "Αν ύμεις λέγητε, ποιήσειν φησί δ μήτ' αισχύνην μήτ' άδοξίαν αὐτῷ φέρει. 2. Απεκρίναντο ὅτι μανθάνοιεν α οὐκ ἐπίσταιντο. 3. Καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδώ, δσπερ καὶ τοις προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβασι παρὰ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Κύρου. 4. Υπέσχετο² ἀνδρὶ έκάστω δώσειν πέντε άργυρίου μνας, έπαν είς Βαβυλώνα ήκωσι, καὶ τὸν μισθον ἐντελη μέχρι αν καταστήση τοὺς Ελληνας είς 'Ιωνίαν πάλιν. 5. Έπει δε ησθοντο οι μεν Ελληνες ότι βασιλεύς σύν τώ στρατεύματι έν τοίς σκευοφόροις είη, βασιλεύς δ' αὐ ήκουσε Τισσαφέρνους ὅτι οί Ελληνες νικώεν το καθ' αύτους και είς το πρόσθεν οιχονται διώκοντες, ένταῦθα δη βασιλευς άθροίζει τε τους έαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται. 6. Ἐβούλοντο ἐλθεῖν, εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο. 7. Καὶ έν τούτφ Κύρος, παρελαύνων αὐτος σύν Πίγρητι τῶ έρμηνει καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἡ τέτταρσι, τῷ Κλεάρχω έβοα άγειν το στράτευμα κατά μέσον το των πολεμίων, ὅτι εκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἴη. 8. Απεκρίνατο ὅτι

ακούοι 'Αβροκόμαν έχθρον άνδρα έπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτη ποταμῷ είναι, απέχοντα δώδεκα σταθμούς.

1 § 223.

4 § 200, Note 3.

3 See ὑπισχνέομαι.

5 § 142, 3.

⁸ Composition? § 231, Note.

6 Why optative? 7 § 200, Note 3; the opt, might have been used to correspond to

νικῶεν; § 243. 8 § 250, Note.

LESSON XCII.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is writing. 2. He says ¹ that he is writing. 3. He was writing. 4. He says that he was writing. 5. He says that he wrote. 6. He said that he was writing. 7. He said that he had written. 8. A certain one² said that he was writing. 9. The report spread that Cyrus would pursue them with galleys. 10. Cyrus said that his march was directed to Babylon, against the king. 11. He said that Cyrus spoke as follows. 12. He replied that he would be friendly. 13. These are coming. 14. He announced that these were coming. 15. He announces that this will be done. 16. He says that this would have happened.3 17. He promised to give each men five minae of silver, when they should arrive at Babylon. 18. He announces that they are fleeing at full speed. 19. He said that the soldiers would advance no farther. 20. On the next day a messenger came saying that Syennesis had left⁴ the heights, after he had perceived that the army was already in Cilicia. 21. The soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect⁵ that they were going against the king.

¹ See § 260, 2, Note 1.

⁴ See § 98, 2, and § 242.

² Observe the position of the enclitic.

⁵ ὑποπτεύω (imperfect).

³ See § 211.

LESSON XCIII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

Translate into English.

1. Είπεν ότι τούτο ποιοίη. 2. Είπεν ότι τούτο ποιήσοι. 3. Είπεν ότι τουτο ποιήσειεν. 4. Είπεν ότι τοῦτο ποιήσει. 5. Έφη ποιεῖν 1 τοῦτο. 6. Έβούλετο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. 7. "Εφη τοῦτο ποιῆσαι." 8. "Εφη ποιήσαι αν τούτο. 9. Φησίν αὐτούς τούτο αν ποιείν, εὶ ἐξῆν. 10. Φησὶν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο αν ποιείν, εἰ ἐξείη. 11. Οίδα³ αὐτοὺς τοῦτο ἂν ποιοῦντας, εἰ έξῆν. 12. Φησὶ ποιείν à αν βούληται. 13. "Εφη ποιείν α βούλοιτο. 14. Μένουσι ποιούντες α αν βούλωνται. 15. Εμειναν ποιούντες à βούλοιντο. 16. Βούλεται γνώναι τί τοῦτό έστιν. 17. Έβούλετο γνώναι τί τοῦτο είη. 18. Φησὶ γνώναι τί τοῦτο εἴη. 19. εφη γνώναι τί τοῦτο εἴη. 20. Εὶ βούλοιτο, τοῦτ' ἐποίει. 21. Εὶ βούλοιτο, τοῦτ' αν ποιοίη. 22. Εἶπεν ὅτι γεγραφως εἴη. 23. Ἐξέσται τοῦτο ποιείν. 24. Νομίζω γαρ ύμας έμοι είναι και πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμάχους, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν αν οἶμαι εἶναι 4 τίμιος, ὅπου αν \mathring{a} , ὅμῶν δὲ ἔρημος αν οὐκ \mathring{a} ν 6 ίκανος είναι οίμαι ουτ' αν φίλον ωφελήσαι ουτ' αν έχθρον αλέξασθαι. 25. Τότε δη καὶ έγνωσθη, ὅτι οἱ βάρβαροι του ἄνθρωπου ύποπέμψαιευ, δοκνούντες μη οί "Ελληνες διελόντες την γέφυραν μένοιεν έν τη νήσω, έρύματα έχοντες ένθεν μεν τον Τίγρητα, ένθεν δε την διώρυχα, τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἔχοιεν ἐκ τῆς ἐν μέσφ χώρας, πολλής καὶ ἀγαθής οὖσης καὶ τῶν 10 ἐργασομένων ἐνόντων, εἶτα δὲ καὶ ἀποστροφη 11 γένοιτο, 12 εἴ τις βούλοιτο βασιλέα κακώς ποιείν.

¹ The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? See § 202, § 203, and § 203, Note 1; § 211.

² The agrist infinitive has two distinct uses. What are they? See

§ 202 and § 203.

³ § 200, Note 6.

 $\stackrel{\bullet}{8}$ 211; $\stackrel{\bullet}{a}\nu$ belongs to $\stackrel{\bullet}{\epsilon l}\nu a = \stackrel{\bullet}{\epsilon l}\eta \nu \stackrel{\bullet}{a}\nu$. For the sake of emphasis, $\stackrel{\bullet}{a}\nu$ is often separated from its verb by such words as $\stackrel{\bullet}{olo}\mu a , \stackrel{\bullet}{o} o \kappa \acute{\epsilon} \omega , \\ φημί, <math>\stackrel{\bullet}{ol} \delta a$, &c.

⁵ § 234. A protasis is implied in σύν ἡμῖν and in ἔρημος ὤν, § 226, 1.

° § 212, 2.

⁷ τότε δη καί, then indeed.

⁸ Had privately sent; ὑπό in composition, from the lit. meaning under, often signifies secretly. Of the two forms of the Optative, which is the more common?

 9 ἔνθεν μὲν ἔνθεν δέ, on the one side . . . on the other side.

10 Since there were in (it) those who would till the land; § 278, 1.

11 A place of refuge.

12 Depends on μή.

LESSON XCIV.

CAUSAL SENTENCES, § 250.

Translate into English.

1. Καὶ ἄμα ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνοιτο,¹ οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη. 2. Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἵ τε αὐτοῦ² ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι³ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι⁴ οὐδ φαίη παρὰ βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι ἐπήνεσαν. 3. Ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος, Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν ᾿Αμβρακιώτην μάντιν, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς τρισχιλίους, ὅτι τῆ ἐνδεκάτη ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας πρότερον θυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὅτι βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν. 4. "Αμα δὲ τῆ ἡμέρα¹ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι Κῦρος οὖτε ἄλλον πέμποι σημανοῦντα³ ὅ τι χρη ἡ ποιεῖν, οὖτ' αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. "Εδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς, συσκευασαμένοις ὰ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισαμέ-

νοις, προϊέναι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν εως Κύρω συμμίξειαν. 10 5. Καταλαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα διηρπασμένα καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν καὶ τὰς άμάξας μεστὰς 11 ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου, ὰς παρεσκευάσατο Κῦρος, ἵνα εἴ ποτε σφόδρα λάβοι ἔνδεια τὸ στράτευμα, διαδιδοίη τοῖς Ἔλλησιν. 6. Οὖτος Κύρω εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίη 12 ἱππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακάοντας ἱππέας ἡ κατακάνοι 13 ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἡ ζῶντας πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἕλοι, 14 καὶ κωλύσειε 14 τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας, καὶ ποιήσειεν 14 ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγείλαι. 15

1 § 250, Note.

⁶ § 283, 1.

² § 145.

§ 134, 2, and § 203.

8 § 142, 2, Note 3,

* § 186.

- 4 Because (as they thought). § 250, Note. 8 § 277, 3.
- ⁹ The indic is retained here merely to avoid confusion with the construction of πέμποι and φαίνοιτο.
 - 10 § 248, 3; εως αν συμμίξωσιν might have been used.
 - ¹¹ Account for the position of the adjective.
 - 12 § 242, last clause.

14 § 212, 4.

18 § 245 and § 247, Note 3.

15 § 121.

LESSON XCV.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus nowhere appeared. 2. They were surprised, because Cyrus nowhere appeared. 3. He said that he was not marching against the king. 4. They rejoiced because he said that he was not marching against the king. 5. The king will not fight for ten days. 6. He told Cyrus

that the king would not fight for ten days. 7. He gave him three thousand daries, because he had told Cyrus that the king would not fight for ten days. 8. I see the man. 9. He said, "I see the man." 10. Write the letter. 11. He said, "Write the letter." 12. He said that he was writing the letter. 13. Cyrus did not send any one. 14. The soldiers were surprised because Cyrus did not send any one to inform 2 them what they were 3 to do.

¹ See § 179, 1.

⁸ Use the indicative χρή.

³ Use the future participle.

LESSON XCVI.

EXPRESSION OF A WISH, § 251.

Translate into English.

1. Εἴθε φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιτο. 2. Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίει. 3. Εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐγένετο τοῦτο. 4. Εἴθε ἐμοὶ θεοὶ ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν παραθεῖεν. 5. ᾿Αλλὰ τούτους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο. 6. Εἰ συμβουλεύοιμι ὰ βέλτιστά μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, πολλά μοι κὰγαθὰ¹ γένοιτο. 7. Τούτου ἕνεκα μήτε πολεμεῖτε Λακεδαιμονίοις, σώζοισθέ τε ἀσφαλῶς ὅποι θέλει ἕκαστος. 8. Ἦφελε Κῦρος ζῆν.² 9. Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίησεν. 10. Μὴ ἀναμένωμεν. 11. Εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθὲς ἦν. 12. Εἴθε μὴ ἀπόλοιντο.

1 § 11, 1 (a).

² See § 123, Note 2.

LESSON XCVII.

IMPERATIVE-SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES, § 252 - 257.

Translate into English.

1. Λέγε, φεῦγε, ἴωμεν, λύωμεν. 2. Μὴ λύσης¹ αὐτόν. 3. Μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο. 4. Μὴ ποίει τοῦτο. 5. Εἴπω ταῦτα; 6. Βούλει εἴπω ταῦτα; 7. Οὐ μὴ πίθηται. 8. ᾿Ανδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῦς παροῦσι² πράγμασιν. 9. Μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω τοῦτο περὶ ἐμοῦ. 10. ᾿Αλλὰ ἰόντων,³ εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους⁴ εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἡ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 11. Μηδὲν φοβηθῆς. 12. Μηδὲν φοβοῦ. 13. Τί ποιήσω;

¹ See § 200, Note 5.

* See § 117 and § 129, II.

² See § 129, I; § 188, 1.

• See § 73, 2.

LESSON XCVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Speak thou. 2. Let us go. 3. Let us see. 4. Do not do this (habitually). 5. Do not do this (single act). 6. Do not steal (single act). 7. Would that he were now doing this. 8. Would that it had not happened. 9. O that it may happen! 10. Would that Cyrus were living. 11. Let us not go. 12. Let us go as quickly as possible to our own camp. 13. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 14. Let us call Menon. 15. Let us deliberate, whether we will send certain ones or go ourselves to the camp. 16. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 17. Let us decide. 18. Let him go, knowing that he is baser towards you than you towards him.

LESSON XCIX.

THE INFINITIVE, § 258 - 274.

Translate into English.

1. Φεύγειν αυτοίς ασφαλέστερον έστιν ή ήμιν. 2. Βούλεται έλθειν. 3. "Αξιός έστι τοῦτο λαβείν. 4. Κλέαργος είπε τάδε. Συμβουλεύω έγω τον άνδρα τοῦτον έκποδων ποιείσθαι ώς ² τάχιστα, ώς μηκέτι δέη³ τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, άλλα σχολη ή η ήμιν τους φίλους τούτους εὐ ποιείν. 5. Οι ἄρχοντες οθς είλεσθε 4 ἄρχειν. 6. "Οστις άφικνείτο των παρά βασιλέως προς αυτον, πάντας δούτω διατιθείς άπεπέμπετο ώσθ' ε έαυτω μάλλον φίλους είναι ή βασιλεί. 7. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἐαυτῷ⁷ βαρβάρων⁸ ἐπεμελείτο, ώς πολεμείν τε ίκανοι είησαν και ευνοϊκώς έχοιεν αυτώ. 8. Καὶ αύτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἢν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα. 9. 'Η είσβολη ην όδος άμαξιτος, ορθία ίσχυρῶς καὶ ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, εἶ τις ἐκώλυεν.9 10. Προς βασιλέα πέμπων ηξίου, άδελφος ων αυτού, δοθηναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 11. Οὐ γαρ ην προς του Κύρου τρόπου έχοντα μη αποδιδόναι. 12. Μένων, πρίν δήλον είναι τί ποιήσουσιν οι άλλοι 10 στρατιώται, πότερον έψονται Κύρω η ού, συνέλεξε το αύτου στράτευμα χωρίς των άλλων και έλεξε τάδε.

¹ § 148, Note 1.

³ Why subjunctive?

² The force of?

⁴ See αἰρέω.

⁵ πάντας is the antecedent of the indefinite relative ὅστις, which might have been followed by the opt. here.

⁶ Account for the θ .

⁷ § 142.

Why indic.?

⁸ Why genitive?

^{10 § 142,} Note 3.

LESSON C.

Translate into Greek.

1. He wishes to go. 2. It is necessary to do this. 3. He must remain. 4. It is safer to fly. 5. He says that it is safer to fly. 6. He is worthy to receive this. 7. They are ready to make war. 8. These cities were given to him. 9. He requested that these cities should be given to him. 10. He sent to the king and requested that these cities should be given to him rather than (that) Tissaphernes should govern them. 11. He took care of the barbarians, in order that they might be ready to make war.

LESSON CI.

THE PARTICIPLE, § 275 - 280.

Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν¹ τοὺς φεύγοντας,² συλλέξας στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.
2. 'Ο βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθάνετο,³ Τισσαφέρνει⁴ δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν. 3. "Ωστε οὐδὲν ήχθετο αὐτῶν¹ πολεμούντων καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεὶ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν¹ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων. 4. 'Ο οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε. 5. Πείθεταί τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 6. 'Η μήτηρ ἐξαιτηταμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 7. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροι-

ζεν ώς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι βασιλέα. 8. ᾿Αβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικία ὅντα, ¹0 ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς. 9. Οὖτοι πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ¹¹ ἤσαν. 10. Οἴχεται ¹² ἀπιὼν ¹³ νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσι. 11. Κῦρος οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, ¹⁴ καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνὰς οὖ ¹⁵ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον. ¹6 12. Ἦγγειλε τοῦτο γεγενημένον. 13. Τοῦτο τὸ στράτευμα οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν.

¹ § 204.

² 276, 2. ³ Account for the subscript.

4 § 186, Note 1.

⁵ What does this participle denote? ⁶ § 160, 2.

7 Why genitive?8 § 275, and § 142.

§ 277, Note 2.
§ 280.

¹¹ § 98, Note.

¹² § 200, Note 3.

¹³ § 279, Note.

What does this gen. abs. denote? 15 § 179, 2.

16 Why imperfect?

LESSON CII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I saw those who were speaking. 2. He was in company 2 with those (men 3) who were speaking. 3. He came secretly. 4. Cyrus, when he had collected an army, besieged the city. 5. Cyrus, while still a boy, was thought to be the best of all. 6. He did this while he was general. 7. He did this secretly. 8. The elder brother then happened to be present. 9. Cyrus went up, taking Tissaphernes as his friend. 10. He arrests Cyrus with the intention of putting him to death. 11. He departs quickly. 12. Cyrus sent the tribute which accrued from the cities. 13. He was not

at all concerned because they were engaged in war. 14. He happened to be his guest. 15. They went⁴ to his tent and asked for their pay. 16. They were in company with those (women ⁵) who were speaking.⁶

- ¹ See § 204.
- 2 In company with = our with dat.
- * Expressed by the masculine article.
- 4 Aorist participle.
- * Expressed by the feminine article.
- · Participle.

SELECTIONS

FROM

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

CHAPTER I.

THE EXPEDITION OF CYRUS.

Δαρείου ταὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παίδες δύο, πρεσβύτερος μὲν ᾿Αρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἠσθένει Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτευε τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου, ἐβούλετο τὰ παίδε ἀμφοτέρω παρείναι. 2. Ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε Κῦρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ὅς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε καὶ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων δοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίον ἀθροίζονται. ᾿Αναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος, λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δὲ ἔχων ὁπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους, ἄρχοντα δὲ αὐτῶν Εενίαν Παρράσιον.

3. Έπειδη δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος, καὶ κατέστη εἰς την βασιλείαν Αρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τον Κύρον πρὸς τὸν 10 ἀδελφὸν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι 11 αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ 12 πείθεταί τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὡς 13 ἀποκτενῶν τη 14 δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ

 $^{^1}$ § 169. — 2 § 200, Note 1; stem? — 3 § 25, 3, Note. — 4 § 168. — 5 § 102, Note. — 6 § 260, 1; § 134, 2. — 7 § 204, Note 2, and § 279, 2. — 8 § 25, 2. — 9 § 201 (end). — 10 § 141, Note 2. — 11 § 242, 1; § 243. — 12 § 143, Note 2. — 13 § 277, Note 2. — 14 § 142, Note 1.

- την ἀρχήν. 4. 'Ο δ' ὡς ἀπηλθε κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθεὶς, βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται¹ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ', ἡν δύνηται,² βασιλεύσει ἀντ'³ ἐκείνου. Παρύσατις μὲν δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, Φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἡ τὸν βασιλεύοντα 'Αρταξέρξην. 5. "Οστις δ' δ' ἀφικυεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο, ὅστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους 10 εἶναι 11 ἡ βασιλεῖ. Καὶ τῶν 13 παρ' ἐαυτῷ δὲ βαρβάρων 14 ἐπεμελεῖτο, ὡς 15 πολεμεῖν 16 τε ἰκανοὶ εἴησαν, καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ. 17
- 6. Την δὲ Ἑλληνικην δύναμιν ήθροιζεν ὡς 18 μάλιστα ἐδύνατο 19 ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι 18 ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι 20 βασιλέα. * Ωδε οὐν ἐποιεῖτο 21 την συλλογήν · ὁπόσας εἶχε φυλακὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι, παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις, λαμβάνειν 2 ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι πλείστους 23 καὶ βελτίστους, ὡς 24 ἐπιβουλεύοντος Τισσαφέρνους ταῖς πόλεσι. Καὶ γὰρ ήσαν αὶ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους το ἀρχαῖον, ἐκ 26 βασιλέως δεδομέναι · τότε δ' ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον πᾶσαι πλην Μιλήτου. 7. Ἐν Μιλήτω δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ 27 ταῦτα βουλευομένους, ἀποστήναι πρὸς Κῦρον, τοὺς μὲν 28 αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, 2 τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. Ό δὲ Κῦρος ὑπολαβῶν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας 30 στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο 31 κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας. 22 Καὶ αὕτη αὐ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἡν

αὐτῷ¹ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν² στράτευμα. 8. Πρὸς³ δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἠξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναι⁴ οἶ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν⁵ αὐτῶν・6 καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα· ὥστε¹ βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς 6 οὐκ ἠσθάνετο, Τισσαφέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα 8 αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν・9 ὥστε οὐδὲν¹θ ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. 11 καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους 12 δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν 13 Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων. 14

9. 'Αλλο δὲ στράτευμα αὐτῷ 15 συνελέγετο 16 ἐν Χερρονήσφ τῆ καταντιπέρας 'Αβύδου 17 τόνδε 18 τὸν τρόπον. 19 Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς 20 ἦν · τούτφ συγγενόμενος 21 ὁ Κῦρος 22 ἢγάσθη τε αὐτὸν, καὶ δίδωσιν 23 αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικούς. 'Ο δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον, στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ 24 τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, καὶ ἐπολέμει, ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὁρμώμενος, τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκοῦσι, 25 καὶ ἀφέλει τοὺς "Ελληνας · ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν τροφὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν αὶ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις ἐκοῦσαι. Τοῦτο δ΄ αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον 26 ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα.

10. 'Αρίστιππος δε ό Θετταλος ξένος ὢν ετύγχανεν αὐτῷ, καὶ πιεζόμενος ὑπο ²⁷ τῶν οἴκοι ἀντιστασιωτῶν, ἔρχεται προς τον Κῦρον, καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτον εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μισθον, ὡς ²⁸ οὕτω περιγενόμενος ²⁹ ἂν τῶν

¹ Why dative? —² § 262, 2. —³ By what cases is πρόs followed? —⁴ § 26, Note 3 (1). —⁵ § 202, 1; 260, 1 (end). —² Why genitive? —¹ § 266, 2, Note 2. —³ § 277, 2. —² § 203. —¹⁰ § 160, 2. —¹¹ § 277, 2. —¹² § 142, 1. —¹³ § 153. —¹⁴ § 279, 2. —¹⁵ Why dative? —¹⁶ § 200, Note 5. —¹¹ § 168. —¹⁵ § 142, 4; 148, N., 1. —¹⁰ § 160, 2. —²⁰ Stem? —²¹ § 16, 5. —²² § 141, Note 1 (a). —²³ § 200, Note 1. —²⁴ By what cases is ἀπό followed? —²⁵ § 142, 2. —²⁵ § 279, 2. —²⁵ Signification of ὑπό followed by gen., dat., and acc.? —²⁵ § 277, Note 2. —²⁰ § 211; 226, 3.

I. 10, 11; II, 1.]

ἀντιστασιωτῶν. 'Ο δὲ Κῦρος δίδωσιν¹ αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακισχιλίους καὶ εξ μηνῶν μισθόν, καὶ δεῖται αὐτοῦ μη² πρόσθεν καταλῦσαι³ πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν⁴ ἄν αὐτῷ συμβουλεύσηται. × Οὕτω δὲ αὖ τὸ ἐν Θετταλία ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενον στράτευμα. 11. Πρόξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιώτιον, ξένον ὅντα αὐτῷ, ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι⁵ πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὡς εκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι⁵ πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὡς εκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι⁵ πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὡς τὸ εἰς Πισίδας βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, ὡς πράγματα¹ παρεχόντων Πισιδῶν τῆ ἐαυτοῦ¹ χώρα. Σοφαίνετον δὲ τὸν Στυμφάλιον, καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν 'Αχαιὸν, ξένους ὅντας καὶ τούτους, ἐκέλευσεν ἄνδρας λαβόντας ἐλθεῖν¹ ὅτι πλείστους, ὡς πολεμήσων Τισσαφέρνει σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι τῶν Μιλησίων. Καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὖτοι.

CHAPTER II.

THE MARCH FROM SARDIS TO TARSUS.

1. Ἐπεὶ δ εδόκει αὐτῷ ὅδη πορεύεσθαι ¹ο ἄνω, τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο ¹¹ ώς ¹² Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν ¹³ παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας · καὶ ἀθροίζει, ὡς ἐπὶ τούτους, τό ¹⁴ τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐνταῦθα στράτευμα, καὶ παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι ¹⁵ ἤκειν ὅσον ἢν αὐτῷ ¹⁶ στράτευμα, ¹ӑ καὶ τῷ ᾿Αριστίππῳ συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς ¹³ οἰκοι ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ὁ εἶχε στράτευμα, ¹δ καὶ Ξενίᾳ τῷ ᾿Αρκάδι, ὁς αὐτῷ προεστήκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ξενικοῦ, ¹³ ἤκειν παραγγέλλει, λαβόντα ²ο τοὺς ἐν

¹ Stem? — ² § 283, 3. — ³ § 202, 1. — ⁴ § 240, 1. — ⁵ Force of στι? — ⁶ § 277, Note 2. — ⁷ § 142, 4, Note 3; 146. — ⁶ § 277, 2. — ⁶ § 184, 2. — ¹⁰ § 259. — ¹¹ § 199, 2. — ¹² The force of ως? — ¹³ § 202, 1. — ¹⁴ § 28. — ¹⁵ 277, 6. — ¹⁶ § 184, 4. — ¹⁷ § 154. — ¹⁶ § 141, Note 3. — ¹⁸ § 171, 3. — ²⁰ § 138, Note 8.

άνδρας πλην όπόσοι ίκανοί ήσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν. 1 2. Έκάλεσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκοῦντας, 3 καὶ τους φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν έφ' α ἐστρατεύετο, μη 6 πρόσθεν παύσασθαι πρίν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἰκαδε. Οἱ δὲ ήδέως ἐπείθοντο · ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ · καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεις.

3. Ξενίας μεν δη τους έκ των πόλεων λαβων παρεγένετο είς Σάρδεις, όπλίτας είς τετρακισχιλίους Πρόξενος δε παρην έχων όπλίτας μεν είς πεντακοσίους και χιλίους, γυμνήτας δε πεντακοσίους, Σοφαίνετος δε δ Στυμφάλιος όπλίτας έχων χιλίους, Σωκράτης δε ό 'Αχαιος όπλίτας έχων ώς πεντακοσίους, Πασίων δε ο Μεγαρεύς είς τριακοσίους μεν όπλίτας, τριακοσίους δε πελταστάς έχων παρεγένετο ήν δε καὶ οὖτος καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων. 4. Ούτοι μεν είς Σάρδεις αὐτῷ ἀφίκουτο. Τισσαφέρνης δε κατανοήσας ταῦτα καὶ μείζονα ήγησάμενος 9 είναι η ώς επί Πισίδας την παρασκευήν, πορεύεται ως βασιλέα ή εδύνατο τάχιστα, ίππέας έχων ως πεντακοσίους. 5. Καὶ βασιλεύς μεν δη, επεὶ ήκουσε παρά Τισσαφέρνους τον Κύρου στόλον, αντιπαρεσκευάζετο.

Κύρος δὲ ἔχων οὺς εἴρηκα, 10 ώρμᾶτο 11 ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. καὶ έξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμούς τρείς, παρασάγγας είκοσι καὶ δύο, ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. Τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα · γέφυρα 12 δὲ ἐπῆν ἐζευγμένη 13 πλοίοις έπτά. 6. Τοῦτον διαβὰς 14 ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμον ένα, παρασάγγας όκτω, είς Κολοσσάς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν 15 ἡμέρας ἐπτά.

^{1 § 261, 1. - 2 § 106,} Note 2. - 3 § 276, 2. - 4 § 243. - 5 § 243, Note 2. — 6 § 283, 3. — 7 § 203, Note 2. — 8 The stem? The tensestem? - \$ 92. - 10 See είπον. - 11 § 123. - 12 § 37, 2, Note 2. -12 § 101, 3. — 14 See διαβαίνω. — 15 1 ao. how formed?

καὶ ἡκε¹ Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς, ὁπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους, καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους, Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ 'Ολυν-θίους.

7. Έντεύθεν έξελαύνει σταθμούς τρείς, παρασάγγας είκοσιν, είς Κελαινάς, της Φρυγίας πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρω βασίλεια ην² καὶ παράδεισος μέγας αγρίων θηρίων πλήρης, α εκείνος εθήρευεν 3 απο ίππου, όπότε γυμνάσαι 4 βούλοιτο 5 έαυτόν τε καὶ τους ἵππους. Διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ρείδ ό Μαίανδρος ποταμός · αί δὲ πηγαί αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων ρεί δε και δια της Κελαινών πόλεως. 8. "Εστι δέ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασίλεια έν Κελαιναίς έρυμνα έπὶ ταις πηγαις του Μαρσύου ποταμού, ύπο τη άκροπόλει. ρεί δε και ούτος δια της πόλεως και εμβάλλει είς του Μαίανδρον τοῦ δὲ Μαρσύου τὸ εὐρός ἐστιν είκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδών. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται ᾿Απόλλων Εκδείραι Μαρσύαν νικήσας ερίζοντά οί 10 περί σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι έν τῷ ἄντρω, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί · διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλείται Μαρσύας.10 9. Ένταθθα Εέρξης, ὅτε 11 ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ήττηθείς τη μάχη απεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομήσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασίλεια καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν. Ενταθθα έμεινε Κύρος ήμέρας τριάκοντα και ήκε Κλέαρχος ό Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγάς έχων όπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστάς Θράκας όκτακοσίους καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους. "Αμα δὲ καὶ Σῶσις παρῆν ὁ Συρακόσιος ἔχων ὁπλίτας τριακοσίους, καὶ Σοφαίνετος ὁ ᾿Αρκὰς ἔχων ὁπλίτας χιλίους. Καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμον τῶν Έλλήνων εποίησεν εν τω παραδείσω, και εγένοντο 12 οί

¹ § 200, Note 3. — ² § 135, 2. — ³ 200, Note 5. — ⁴ What has become of the ζ? — ⁵ § 231. — ⁶ § 123, N. 1. — ⁷ Why unaccented? — ⁵ The general rule for accent of nouns? — ⁶ § 48, Note. — ¹⁰ Syntax? — ¹¹ Why is this not followed by the subj.? — ¹² Stem?

σύμπαντες όπλιται μεν μύριοι και χίλιοι, πελτασται δε άμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

- 10. Έντεῦθεν έξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, είς Πέλτας, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐνταθθ ἔμεινεν ήμέρας τρείς · έν αίς Έενίας ὁ ᾿Αρκὰς τὰ Λύκαια ἔθῦσε καὶ αγώνα έθηκε · τὰ δὲ ἄθλα ἦσαν² στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ · ἐθεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κῦρος. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δώδεκα, είς Κεραμῶν ἀγορὰν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῆ Μυσία χώρα. 11. Ἐντεῦθεν έξελαύνει σταθμούς τρείς, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, είς Καύστρου πεδίου, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. 'Ενταθθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε καὶ τοις στρατιώταις ώφείλετο μισθός πλέον ή τριών μηνών, καὶ πολλάκις ἰόντες έπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπήτουν. O δε $\hat{\epsilon}$ έλπίδας λέγων διηγε, καὶ δηλος ην ανιώμενος · οὐ γὰρ ἢν πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.
- 12. Ένταθθα άφικνείται Έπύαξα ή Συεννέσιος γυνή τοῦ Κιλίκων βασιλέως παρά Κύρον καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρω δούναι γρήματα πολλά. Τη δ' οὖν στρατια τότε ἀπέδωκε $K\hat{v}$ ρος μισθον τεττάρων μηνών. $Eiχε^8$ δε ή Kiλισσακαὶ φύλακας περὶ αύτην Κίλικας καὶ 'Ασπενδίους · ἐλέγετο δε καὶ συγγενέσθαι 10 Κύρον τῆ Κιλίσση. 13. Έντεύθεν δὲ ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, είς Θύμβριον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐνταθα ην παρά την όδον κρήνη ή Μίδου καλουμένη, τοῦ Φρυγῶν βασιλέως · ἐφ' ή λέγεται Μίδας του Σάτυρου θηρεύσαι, οἴνω 11 κεράσας αὐτήν.
 - 14. Έντεθθεν έξελαύνει σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας

¹ Why properispomenon?—² § 135, Note 4.—³ § 25, 3.—⁴ Stem? - ⁶ Account for the a subscript? - ⁶ § 143, Note 2. - ⁷ Account for the accent. - ⁸ § 103. - ⁹ § 80. - ¹⁰ Composition? - ¹¹ Syntax?

δέκα, είς Τυριαίου, πόλιν οἰκουμένην · ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρείς. Καὶ λέγεται δεηθήναι ή Κίλισσα Κύρου2 έπιδείξαι το στράτευμα αὐτή. Χ Βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδείξαι, έξέτασιν ποιείται έν τῷ πεδίφ τῶν Έλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 15. Εκέλευσε δε τους Ελληνας, ως νόμος αυτοίς είς μάχην, ούτω ταχθήναι καὶ στήναι, συντάξαι δὲ έκαστον τους έαυτου. Ετάχθησαν ουν έπι τεττάρων είχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιον Μένων καὶ οἱ σύν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος και οί εκείνου, το δε μέσον οι άλλοι στρατηγοί. 16. Εθεώρει ουν ο Κύρος πρώτον μεν τους βαρβάρους. οί δὲ παρήλαυνον τεταγμένοι κατ' ίλας καὶ κατά τάξεις. είτα δε τους Ελληνας, παρελαύνων εφ' άρματος, και ή Κίλισσα έφ' άρμαμάξης. Είχον δε πάντες κράνη χαλκά4 καὶ χιτώνας φοινικούς καὶ κνημίδας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 17. Έπειδη δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος, πέμψας Πίγρητα τον έρμηνέα παρά τους στρατηγούς των Ελλήνων εκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρήσαι ὅλην ὁ τὴν φάλαγγα. Οί δε ταυτα προείπον τοις στρατιώταις και έπει έσάλπιγξε, προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἐπήεσαν. 18. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου, θαττον προιόντων σύν κραυγή, από τοῦ αὐτομάτου δρόμος έγένετο τοις στρατιώταις έπι τας σκηνάς, των δε βαρβάρων φόβος πολύς και ή τε Κίλισσα έφυγεν εκ της άρμαμάξης, και οι έκ της άγορας καταλιπόντες τὰ ώνια έφυγον· οἱ δὲ "Ελληνες σὺν 3 γέλωτι έπι τας σκηνάς ήλθον. 'Η δε Κίλισσα, ίδουσα την λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐθαύμασε. Κύρος δε ήσθη, τον έκ των Ελλήνων είς τους βαρβάρους φόβον ιδών.

Account for the accent. — * § 172, 1. — * Diff. meanings? — * § 65.
 — * § 142, 4, Note 1. — * § 73, 10. — * Stem? — * Account for the σ.

- 19. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, πάρασάγγας εἴκοσιν, εἰς Ἰκόνιον, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν ἐσχάτην. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυκαονίας σταθμοὺς πέντε, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα. Ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ελλησιν ὡς πολεμίαν οὖσαν. 20. Ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν ² καὶ συνέπεμψεν αὐτῆ στρατιώτας, οὺς Μένων εἶχε, καὶ αὐτόν. Κῦρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασύγγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, πρὸς Δάναν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς · ἐν ῷ Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην Μεγαφέρνην, φοινικιστὴν βασίλειον, καὶ ἔτερόν τινα τῶν ὑπάρχων δυνάστην, αἰτιασάμενος ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῶ.
- 21. Έντεῦθεν ἐπειρῶντο εἰσβάλλειν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ή δὲ εἰσβολὴ ἢν ὁδὸς άμαξιτὸς, ὀρθία ἰσχῦρῶς, ταὶ ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν. Ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ Συέννεσις εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, ψυλάττων τὴν εἰσβολήν δι ο ἔμεινεν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίω. Τῆ δ' ὑστεραία ἤκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὅτι λελοιπῶς εἰη Συέννεσις τὰ ἄκρα, ἐπεὶ ἤσθετο ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος στράτευμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικία ἢν εἴσω τῶν ὀρέων, καὶ ὅτι τριήρεις ἤκουε περιπλεούσας το ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν Ταμὼν το ἔχοντα, τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων το καὶ αὐτοῦ Κῦρου. 22. Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη το ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρη, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνὰς, οὖ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον. Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαινεν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλὸν, ἐπίρρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντο-

 $^{^{1}}$ § 277, Note 2. $-^{2}$ § 160, 2. $-^{3}$ § 71, Note 4. $-^{4}$ § 260. $-^{5}$ § 74, 1. $-^{6}$ § 188, 5. $-^{7}$ The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? $-^{8}$ § 189. $-^{9}$ See $\lambda \epsilon i\pi\omega$. $-^{10}$ § 123, Note 1. $-^{11}$ § 42, 2. $-^{12}$ § 167, 1. $-^{13}$ See $\partial \alpha \beta \alpha i \nu \omega$.

δαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων· πολὺ δὲ καὶ σήσαμον καὶ μελίνην καὶ κέγχρον καὶ πυροὺς καὶ κριθὰς φέρει. Ορος δ' αὐτὸ περιέχει ὀχυρὸν καὶ ὑψηλὸν πάντη ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν.

23. Καταβὰς δὲ διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου ἤλασε σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσιν, εἰς Ταρσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. Ἐνταῦθα ἤσαν τὰ Συεννέσιος βασίλεια, τοῦ Κιλίκων βασιλέως διὰ μέσης δὲ τῆς πόλεως ρεῖ ποταμὸς, Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο πλέθρων. 24. Ταὐτην τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες μετὰ Συεννέσιος εἰς χωρίον ὀχυρὸν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρη, πλὴν οἱ τὰ καπηλεῖα ἔχοντες ἔμειναν δὲ καὶ οἱ παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκοῦντες ἐν Σόλοις καὶ ἐν Ἰσσοῖς. 25. Ἐπύαξα δὲ, ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ, προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο.

Ἐν δὲ τἢ ὑπερβολῆ τῶν ὀρῶν τῶν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος ἀπώλοντο · οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν³ ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλίκων, οἱ δὲ, ὑπολειφθέντας καὶ οὐ δυναμένους εὐρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς, εἶτα πλανωμένους ἀπολέσθαι · ἦσαν δ' οὖν οὖτοι ἐκατὸν ὁπλῖται. * 26. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπειδὴ ῆκον, τήν τε πόλιν τοὺς Ταρσοὺς διήρπασαν, διὰ τὸν ὅλεθρον τῶν συστρατιωτῶν ὀργιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰ βασίλεια τὰ ἐν αὐτῆ. Κῦρος δὲ ἐπεὶ εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμπετο τὸν Συέννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν · ὁ δ' οὖτε πρότερον οὐδενί πω κρείττονι ἐαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἔφη, οὔτε τότε Κύρω ἱέναι ἡθελε, πρὶν ἡ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε, καὶ πίστεις ἔλαβε. 27. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, ἐπεὶ συνεγένοντο

 $^{^1}$ § 142, 4, Note 4. — 4 § 276, 2. — 4 § 129, IV. — 4 Account for the accent? — 6 § 77, Note 2. — 6 § 134, 2 (end). The acrist infinitive has two distinctive uses. What are they?

άλλήλοις, Συέννεσις μεν έδωκε Κύρφ χρήματα πολλά είς την στρατιάν, Κύρος δ' εκείνφ δώρα α νομίζεται παρά βασιλεί τίμια, ἵππον χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπτον χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν καὶ στολην Περσικην, καὶ την χώραν μηκέτι ἀφαρπάζεσθαι τὰ δὲ ήρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, ἤν που εντυγχάνωσιν, ἀπολαμβάνειν.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.

- 1. Καὶ ἤδη τε ἢν ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν, καὶ πλησίον ἢν ὁ σταθμὸς ἔνθα ἔμελλε καταλύειν, ἡνίκα Πατηγύας, ἀνὴρ Πέρσης τῶν ἀμφὶ Κῦρον πιστῶν, προφαίνεται ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος ἱδροῦντι τῷ ἵππω τ καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶσιν, οἶς εὐετύγχανεν ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς, ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσέρχεται, ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος. 2. Ενθα δὴ πολὺς τάραχος ἐγένετο το αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐδόκουν οἱ Ελληνες, καὶ πάντες δὲ, ἀτάκτοις σφίσιν ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι. 3. Κῦρός τε καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος, τὸν θώρᾶκα ἐνέδυ καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλεν εἰ ἐξοπλίζεσθαι καὶ καθίστασθαι εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τάξιν ἕκαστον.
- 4. Ένθα δη σὺν πολλη σπουδη καθίσταντο, Κλέαρχος μὲν τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος 12 έχων πρὸς τῷ Εὐφράτη ποτα-

¹ § 81. — ² § 135, 2. — ³ Account for the accent? — ⁴ § 276. — ⁵ § 138, Note 2 (c). — ⁶ § 98, 3. — ⁷ § 188, 5. — ⁸ § 187. — ⁹ Account for the σ in the antepenult. — ¹⁰ The stem? Connecting-vowel? The personal ending? — ¹¹ How is the future formed? — ¹² § 56, 2.

μῷ, Πρόξενος δὲ ἐχόμενος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μετὰ τοῦτον· Μένων δὲ καὶ τὸ στρώτευμα τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας ἔσχε τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ. 5. Τοῦ δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ ἱππεῖς μὲν Παφλαγόνες εἰς χιλίους παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ, καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πελταστικόν· ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ᾿Αριαῖός τε ὁ Κύρον ὕπαρχος καὶ τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν. 6. Κῦρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς¹ τούτου ὅσον ἐξακόσιοι ὑπλισμένοι — θώραξι² μὲν αὐτοὶ καὶ παραμηριδίοις καὶ κράνεσι,³ πάντες πλην Κύρου · Κῦρος δὲ ψιλην⁴ ἔχων την κεφαλην εἰς την μάχην καθίστατο. Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαῖς ταῖς κεφαλαῖς δ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ διακινδυνεύειν. 7. Οἱ δ' ἵπποι πάντες οἱ μετὰ Κύρου εἶχον καὶ προμετωπίδια καὶ προστερνίδια· εἶχον δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας οἱ ἱππεῖς Ἑλληνικάς.

8. Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὕπω καταφανεῖς τησαν οἱ πολέμιοι · ἡνίκα δὲ δείλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κονιορτὸς ιώσπερ νεφέλη λευκὴ, χρόνω δὲ οὐ συχνῷ υστερον ιώσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολύ. "Ότε δὲ ἐγγύτερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἤστραπτε καὶ αὶ λόγχαι καὶ αὶ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἐγίγνοντο. 9. Καὶ ἦσαν ὑππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρᾶκες ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων Τισσαφέρνης ἐλέγετο τούτων ἄρχειν · ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δὲ όπλιται σὺν ποδήρεσι το ξυλίναις ἀσπίσιν · ἐλίγυπτιοι δ' οῦτοι ἐλέγοντο εἰναι · τὰλλοι δ' ὑππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξόται. Πάντες δὲ οῦτοι κατὰ ἔθνη, ἐν πλαισίω πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἔκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. 10. Πρὸ δὲ αὐτῶν ἄρματα το διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, τὰ δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα · εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέ-

"When does the present infin. retain its time? - " § 46, 1.

¹ § 48, 2 (c). — ² § 46, 2. — ³ § 49. — ⁴ 142, 3. — ⁵ § 188, 1. — ⁶ § 46, 1. — ⁷ Stem? — ⁶ Syntax? The stem? — ⁶ § 230. — ¹⁰ § 49. —

πανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῷ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. Ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τὰν Ἑλλήνων ἐλῶντα καὶ διακόψοντα. 11. Ὁ μέντοι Κῦρος εἶπεν, ὅτε καλέσας παρεκελεύετο τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὴν κραυγὴν τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέχεσθαι, ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο ¹ οὐ γὰρ κραυγὴ ἀλλὰ σιγῆ ὡς ἀνυστὸν καὶ ἡσυχῆ ἐν ἴσῷ καὶ βραδέως προσήεσαν.

12. Καὶ ἐν τούτω Κῦρος, παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὰν Πίγρητι τῷ ἐρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι, τῷ Κλεάρχω ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἴη · "κὰν² τοῦτ'," ἔφη, " νικῶμεν, πάνθ'³ ἡμῖν πεποίηται." 13. 'Ορῶν δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος
τὸ μέσον στῖφος, καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὅντα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα, — τοσοῦτον γὰρ πλήθει περιῆν βασιλεὺς, ὥστε μέσον τὸ ἐαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου ἔξω
ἢν, — ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπάσαι ἀπὸ
τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθείη
ἑκατέρωθεν · τῷ δὲ Κύρω ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως
καλῶς ἔχοι.

14. Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ τὸ μὲν βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα ὁμαλῶς προήει, τὸ δὲ Ἑλληνικὸν, ἔτι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μένον, συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιόντων. Καὶ ὁ Κῦρος, παρελαύνων οὐ πάνυ πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι, κατεθεᾶτο ἑκατέρωσε ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς φίλους. 15. Ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἐενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπελάσας ὡς συναντῆσαι, ἤρετο εἰ τι παραγγέλλοι ὁ δ' ἐπιστήσας εἶπε, καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευε πᾶσιν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ σφάγια καλά. 16. Ταῦτα δὲ λέγων, θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων

¹ § 160, 2. — ² § 11, 2. — ³ Account for the θ . — ⁴ The stem? — ⁵ See $\epsilon i \mu i$. — ⁶ § 46, 1. — ⁷ See $\epsilon \rho \mu a i$.

ἰόντος, καὶ ἤρετο, τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἶη. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν, ὅτι τὸ σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτερον ἤδη. Καὶ ὅς ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγγέλλει, καὶ ἤρετο ὅ τι εἴη τὸ σύνθημα. Ὁ δ᾽ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι ΖΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗ. 17. Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, "'Αλλὰ δέχομαί¹ τε," ἔφη, "καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω."

Ταύτα δ' είπων είς την έαυτου χώραν απήλαυνε · καὶ ουκέτι τρία ή τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τω φάλαγγε άπ' αλλήλων, ήνίκα επαιάνιζον τε οί Ελληνες και ήρχοντο άντίοι ίέναι τοις πολεμίοις. 18. 'Ως δε πορευομένων έξεκύμαινέ τι της φάλαγγος, τὸ επιλειπόμενον ήρξατο δρόμω θείν καὶ ἄμα ἐφθέγξαντο πάντες οἰόνπερ τῷ Ἐνυαλίω έλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον. Λέγουσι δέ τινες, ώς και ταις ασπίσι προς τα δόρατα έδουπησαν, φόβον ποιούντες τοις επποις. 19. Πρίν δε τόξευμα έξικνεισθαι, έκκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσι. Καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ έδίωκου μεν κατά κράτος οι Ελληνες, έβόων δε άλλήλοις μη θείν δρόμω, άλλ έν τάξει έπεσθαι. 20. Τὰ δ' άρματα έφέρετο, τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ δια των Ελλήνων, κενα ήνιόχων. Οι δ' έπει προίδοιεν, διίσταντο · έστι δ' όστις 8 καὶ κατελήφθη, ώσπερ εν ίπποδρόμφ, έκπλαγείς και ούδεν μέντοι ούδε τούτον παθείν 9 έφασαν · οὐδ' 10 άλλος δὲ τῶν Ελλήνων ἐν ταύτη τῆ μάχη έπαθεν ούδεις ούδεν, πλην έπὶ τω εύωνύμω τοξευθήναι τις ελέγετο.

21. Κύρος δ' όρων τοὺς Ελληνας νικωντας το καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας, ήδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ήδη ώς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν.

¹ The fut.; how formed?—² § 78, Note 2.—² § 141, Note 4; § 276, 2.—¹ § 84.—² The stem?—¹ § 123.—¹ Why $\mu\dot{\eta}$?—¹ § 86, Note 1.—² Why perispomenon?—¹ § 283, 8.

άλλα συνεσπειραμένην έχων την 1 των συν έαυτώ έξακοσίων ίππέων τάξιν, ἐπεμελεῖτο 2 ο τι ποιήσει βασιλεύς. Καὶ γὰρ ήδει αὐτὸν, ὅτι μέσον³ ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. 22. Καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον έχοντες το αύτων ήγουνται, νομίζοντες ούτω και έν ασφαλεστάτω είναι, ην η ή ίσχυς αυτών έκατέρωθεν, και, εί τι παραγγείλαι χρήζοιεν, ήμίσει αν χρόνω αισθάνεσθαι4 το στράτευμα. 23. Καὶ βασιλεύς δὴ τότε μέσον έχων της αυτού στρατιάς όμως έξω εγένετο του Κύρου ευωνύμου κέρατος. Έπει δε οὐδεις δα αυτώ εμάχετο εκ του αντίου οὐδὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ τεταγμένοις ἔμπροσθεν, ἐπέκαμπτεν, ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν. 24. "Ενθα δη Κύρος, δείσας 6 μη όπισθεν γενόμενος κατακόψη το Έλληνικον, έλαύνει άντίος καὶ έμβαλων συν τοις έξακοσίοις νικά τους προ βασιλέως τεταγμένους, καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς έξακισχιλίους καὶ αποκτείναι λέγεται αὐτὸς τῆ έαυτοῦ χειρὶ ᾿Αρταγέρσην, τον ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν.

25. 'Ως δ' ή τροπη έγενετο, διασπείρονται καὶ οἱ Κύρου έξακόσιοι, εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὁρμήσαντες πλην πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν, σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι. 26. Σὺν τούτοις δὲ ὢν καθορậ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκεῖνον στῖφος 10 καὶ εὐθὺς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ εἰπὼν "Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ," ἵετο 11 ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ώς φησι Κτησίας ὁ ἰατρὸς, καὶ ἰασθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι. 27. Παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως 12 καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι καὶ βασιλεὺς καὶ Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου, ὁπόσοι μὲν

¹ § 142, 1. — ² Why proper spomenon? — ³ § 71, Note 2. — ⁴ § 211. — ⁵ Decline. — ⁶ See δείδω; § 16, 2. — ⁷ § 73, 6. — ⁸ § 16, 1. — ⁹ Account for the θ . — ¹⁰ Stem? — ¹¹ § 129, 111. — ¹² § 74.

τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἀπέθνησκον Κτησίας λέγει, παρ' ἐκείνῷ γὰρ ἦν· Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὀκτὰ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 28. ᾿Αρταπάτης δ', ὁ πιστότατος αὐτῷ τῶν σκηπτούχων θεράπων, λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ πεπτωκότα εἶδε Κῦρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν¹ αὐτῷ. 29. Καὶ οἱ μέν φασι βασιλέα κελεῦσαί τινα ἐπισφάξαι αὐτὸν Κύρῳ, οἱ δὲ, ἐαυτὸν ἐπισφάξασθαι, σπασάμενον τὸν ἀκινάκην· εἶχε γὰρ χρυσοῦν,² καὶ στρεπτὸν δ' ἐφόρει καὶ ψέλια καὶ τἄλλα,³ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄριστοι Περσῶν· ἐτετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου δὶ εὖνοιάν τε καὶ πιστότητα.

CHAPTER X.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

1. Ἐνταῦθα δη Κύρου ἀποτέμνεται ή κεφαλη καὶ χεὶρ ή δεξιά. Βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ διώκων εἰσπίπτει εἰς τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον καὶ οἱ μὲν μετὰ ᾿Αριαίου οὐκέτι ἵστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσι διὰ τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν ἔνθεν ὡρμῶντο τέτταρες δ΄ ἐλέγοντο παρασάγγαι εἰναι τῆς ὁδοῦ. 2. Βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τά τε ἄλλα πολλὰ διαρπάζουσι, καὶ την Φωκαΐδα, την Κύρου παλλακίδα, την σοφην καὶ καλην λεγομένην εἶναι, λαμβάνει. 3. Ἡ δὲ Μιλησία, ἡ νεωτέρα, ληφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, ἐκφεύγει γυμνη πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οἱ ἔτυχον δι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις ὅπλα ἔχοντες. 11 καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες, πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν άρπαζόντων ἀπέκτειναν, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον οὐ μην ἔφυγόν γε,

 $^{^1}$ § 108, 8. $-^2$ Why perispomenon? $-^3$ What kind of contraction is this? $-^4$ § 138, Note 1 (a). $-^5$ § 195, N. $-^6$ § 108, 2. $-^7$ § 134, N. 1 (c). $-^8$ § 167, 5. $-^9$ 108, 5. $-^{10}$ See τυγχάνω. $-^{11}$ § 119, 1; § 46, 2.

άλλὰ καὶ ταύτην ἔσωσαν, καὶ ἄλλα ὁπόσα ἐντὸς αὐτῶν καὶ χρήματα καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐγένοντο, πάντα ἔσωσαν.

- 4. 'Ενταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεύς τε καὶ οἱ "Ελληνες ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ'
 αὐτοὺς, ὡς πάντας νικῶντες · οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες, ὡς ἤδη
 πάντες νικῶντες. 5. 'Επεὶ δ' ἤσθοντο οἱ μὲν "Ελληνες,
 ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη,
 βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε¹ Τισσαφέρνους, ὅτι οἱ "Ελληνες
 νικῷεν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται² διώκοντες, ἐνταῦθα δὴ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ
 καὶ συντάττεται·³ ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο, Πρόξενον
 καλέσας (πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν), εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἡ πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.
- 6. Έν τούτω καὶ βασιλεύς δήλος ήν προσιών 4 πάλιν, ώς έδόκει, ὅπισθεν. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ελληνες στραφέντες παρεσκευάζοντο, ως ταύτη προσιόντος καὶ δεξόμενοι · ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς ταύτη μεν ούκ ηγεν, ή δε παρηλθεν έξω του εύωνύμου κέρατος, ταύτη καὶ ἀπήγαγεν, ἀναλαβων καὶ τοὺς έν τη μάχη κατά τους Ελληνας αυτομολήσαντας, καὶ Τισσαφέρνην καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ. 7. Ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης ἐν τη πρώτη συνόδω ούκ έφυγεν, άλλα διήλασε παρά τον ποταμον κατά τους Έλληνας πελταστάς, διελαύνων δέ κατέκανε μεν ουδένα, διαστάντες δε οί Ελληνες έπαιον καὶ ήκουτιζου αυτούς · Έπισθένης δὲ ᾿Αμφιπολίτης ἦρχε τῶν πελταστών, καὶ έλέγετο φρόνιμος γενέσθαι. 8. 'Ο δ' οὖν Τισσαφέρνης ώς μείου έχων απηλλάγη, πάλιν μεν ούκ αναστρέφει, είς δε το στρατόπεδον αφικόμενος το των Έλλήνων, έκει συντυγχάνει βασιλεί, καὶ όμου δη πάλιν συνταξάμενοι έπορεύοντο.

¹ § 104.—² § 279, Note.—³ Stem? Connecting vowel?—⁴ § 280, Note 1.—⁵ Syntax?—⁶ § 73, 5.—⁷ § 108, 5.

- 9. Έπει δ' ήσαν κατά το ευώνυμον των Έλλήνων κέρας, έδεισαν οι "Ελληνες, μη προσάγοιεν προς το κέρας, καὶ περιπτύξαντες άμφοτέρωθεν αύτους κατακόψειαν και έδόκει αυτοίς αναπτύσσειν το κέρας, καὶ ποιήσασθαι² ὅπισθεν τον ποταμόν. 10. Έν ο δε ταῦτα εβουλεύοντο, καὶ δη βασιλεύς παραμειψάμενος είς το αύτο σχήμα κατέστησεν αντίαν⁸ την φάλαγγα, ώσπερ το πρώτον μαχούμενος 5 συνήει. 'Ως δὲ είδον οἱ "Ελληνες έγγύς τε όντας καὶ παρατεταγμένους, αὐθις παιανίσαντες ἐπήεσαν πολύ ἔτι προθυμότερον ή το πρόσθεν. 11. Οί δ' αὐ βάρβαροι ούκ έδέχοντο, άλλ' έκ πλέονος ή το πρόσθεν έφευγον οί δ' επεδίωκου μέχρι κώμης τινός. 12. Ένταῦθα δ' έστησαν οί Ελληνες · ύπερ γὰρ της κώμης γήλοφος ην, ἐφ' οῦ ανεστράφησαν οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, πεζοὶ μεν οὐκέτι, τῶν δὲ ίππέων ο λόφος ένεπλήσθη, ώστε το ποιούμενον μή γιγνώσκειν.8 Καὶ τὸ βασίλειον σημείον ὁραν εφασαν, άετον τινα χρυσούν έπὶ πέλτης έπὶ ξύλου άνατεταμένον.
- 13. Έπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐχώρουν οἱ Ελληνες, λείπουσι δὴ καὶ τὸν λόφον οἱ ἱππεῖς · ¹ο οὐ μὴν ἔτι ἀθρόοι, ἀλλ' ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν · ἐψιλοῦτο δ' ὁ λόφος τῶν ἱππέων · ¹¹ τέλος δὲ καὶ πάντες ἀπεχώρησαν. 14. 'Ο οὖν Κλέαρχος οὖκ ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτὸν στήσας τὸ στράτευμα, πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακόσιον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, καὶ κελεύει, κατιδόντας ¹² τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, τί ἐστιν ἀπαγγείλαι.¹³ 15. Καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε, καὶ ἰδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος. Σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτα ἦν, καὶ ἤλιος ἐδύετο.

<sup>Why optative? — Explain the use of this infinitive. — 142, 3.
— § 160, 2. — § 277, 3. — § 160, 2. — § 266, 1. — § 108, 6 and 8.
— § 103 (end). — 5 § 53, 3 and Note 1. — 5 § 174. — 2 See είδου.
What does this participle denote? — 5 § 108, 4, II.</sup>

16. Ένταθθα δ' έστησαν οἱ Έλληνες, καὶ θέμενοι τὰ όπλα ανεπαύοντο καὶ άμα μεν εθαύμαζον, ότι οὐδαμοῦ Κύρος φαίνοιτο, οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη · οὐ γαρ ήδεσαν αὐτὸν τενθηκότα, ἀλλ' εἴκαζον ἡ διώκοντα οίχεσθαι η καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι. 17. Καὶ αυτοί εβουλεύοντο, εί αυτού μείναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα ενταῦθα ἄγοιντο, η ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. "Εδοξεν ουν αυτοίς απιέναι και αφικνούνται αμφι δορπηστον έπι τας σκηνάς. 18. Ταύτης μεν ούν της ήμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος εγένετο. Καταλαμβάνουσι δε των τε άλλων χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα διηρπασμένα, καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν• καὶ τὰς άμάξας μεστὰς ἀλεύρων καὶ οίνου, ἃς παρεσκευάσατο Κύρος, ίνα, εί ποτε σφοδρά τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ένδεια, διαδοίη τοις Ελλησιν ήσαν δ' αξται τετρακόσιαι, ώς ελέγοντο, αμαξαι, καὶ ταύτας τότε οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ διήρπασαν. 19. "Ωστε² ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ελλήνων ήσαν δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι, πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι το στράτευμα προς άριστον, βασιλεύς έφάνη. Ταύτην μεν οὖν την νύκτα οὕτω διεγένοντο.

^{1 § 277, 3. - 2 § 237.}

NOTES.

In the year B. c. 407, Cyrus, the younger son of Darius, King of Persia, was appointed, through his mother's influence, commander of the maritime ports of Asia Minor, and satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia. He was instructed to take sides with the Lacedaemonians, who were then engaged in war with the Athenians for the supremacy in Greece. Immediately on his arrival at Sardis he entered into an alliance with Lysander, who had just been appointed to the command of the Peloponnesian fleet. The Lacedaemonian commander succeeded in completely defeating the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami (B. c. 405), and thus put an end to the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted for twenty-seven years (B. c. 431 – 404).

In the year B. c. 404, Darius, King of Persia, died, and Artaxerxes, his son, succeeded to the throne. Cyrus, who was present at his father's death, was accused by Tissaphernes, the satrap of the southern provinces of Asia Minor, of plotting against his elder brother. The accusation was believed by Artaxerxes, who therefore arrested Cyrus, and would have put him to death but for the intercession of their mother, Parysatis; she prevailed upon him to spare his life and send him back to his satrapy in Asia Minor. Cyrus returned to Sardis determined to seek revenge, and, if possible, to wrest the throne from his brother.

His acquaintance with the Greeks had convinced him of their superiority to the Asiatics, and of their usefulness in the expedition by hich he now contemplated. The peace that followed the battle of Aegospotami had left a large number of Greeks, who had been bred to the pursuit of arms during the Peloponnesian war, unemployed. Cyrus induced about fourteen thousand of these to enter his service under a Spartan leader named Clearchus. After three years of preparation he commenced his expedition, proclaiming, however, that his object was to attack the Pisidians. He set out from Sardis in the spring of B. c. 401, marched through Phrygia and Cilicia, entered Syria near Issus, crossed the Euphrates at Thapsacus, and

proceeded to the plain of Cunaxa, near Babylon. Here he was met by the Persian army, numbering nine hundred thousaud, under Artaxerxes. Cyrus had about one hundred thousand Asiatics, and fourteen thousand Greek mercenaries. In the battle Cyrus was killed in an attempt to slay his brother, and the expedition was abandoned. The army, under the command of Xenophon, the historian of the expedition, made a retreat from Babylon to the shores of the Euxine, a distance of sixteen hundred miles in which there encountered incredible difficulties and dangers.

The following brief summary of Book I. will assist in understanding the narrative:—

- Chap. I. On the death of Darius, and the accession of Artaxerxes to the throne of Persia, Cyrus is accused by Tissaphernes of plotting against the new king. Cyrus is arrested by his brother, but on his mother's intercession he obtains his liberty and returns to his satrapy. He now secretly raises an army, part of which are Greeks, in order to make war against his brother.
- II. Cyrus sets out from Sardis, and marches through Lydia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia, into Cappadocia. Before arriving at the Cilician pass he is met by Epyaxa, wife of Syennesis, the king of Cilicia. Soon after his arrival at Tarsus Syennesis is induced by his wife to have an interview with him.
- III. The Greeks suspect the real object of the expedition, and refuse to go farther. By the persuasion of Clearchus they are induced to follow Cyrus, who promises them higher pay, and says that the expedition is against Abrocomas, who was somewhere on the Euphrates.
- IV. Cyrus proceeds to Issus, where he is joined by his fleet; passes the Pylae Syriae; two Greek generals, Zenias and Pasion, desert the expedition. At Thapsacus, on the Euphrates, Cyrus discloses the real object of the expedition. The army mutiny; buinfluenced by fresh promises and the example of Menon, one of their commanders, they are induced to cross the river.
- V. The army marches through a desert country along the left bank of the Euphrates, to a point opposite Charmande. They suffer from want of provisions, and many of the beasts of burden perish. A quarrel arises between Clearchus and Menon, which is with difficulty settled by Cyrus.

- VI. Traces of the King's troops are now visible. Orontes, a relative of Cyrus, offers to hasten forward with some horsemen and lie in ambush for them. He is, however, found to 'e in correspondence with the king, and is tried and put to death.
- VII. Cyrus enters Babylonia, and reviews his troops at midnight. He promises them great rewards in case they are victorious. The next day, with his army in order of battle, he passes a trench dug by the King; after which, supposing his brother will not hazard a battle, he proceeds less cautiously.
- VIII. Unexpectedly they see the enemy advancing in order of battle, and hastily they prepare for action. The Greeks, who form the right wing, on the banks of the Euphrates, put to flight the part of the royal troops opposed to them. Cyrus, who is in the centre, attacks the King and is slain.
 - IX. The character of Cyrus.
- X. The King takes and plunders the camp of Cyrus, and then advances against the Greeks, by whom he is repulsed.

CHAPTER I.

- 1. Δαρείου . . . γίγγονται, lit. of Darius and Parysalis there were born two sons. Darius was king of Persia from B. C. 423 404. For the force of μίν and δί, see Lesson XXIV. Note 2. δί is here continuative. ἡσθίνει, derivation? Ψρούλειο, give the formation of this verb.
- 2. παρὰν ἐτόγχαν, happened to be present. Stem of τυγχάνω? Κύρον δὲ μεταπίμπεται, he sends for Cyrus (to come to him). Observe the force of the mid. voice. και στρατηγόν, he had appointed him general also; δέ connects the clause, and καί (also) contrasts στρατηγόν with σατράπην. The word on which the force of καί, in the combination και ...δέ, falls stands between these particles. ἀπέδειξε, ἐποίησε: the aorist, where we should use the pluperfect. See note on I, 3. The command of the forces which assembled on the plain of Castolus (Lydia) had belonged to Tissaphernes; in B. c. 407 Cyrus succeeded him, and hence arose the enmity of Tissaphernes to Cyrus. λαβάν, stem? For the accent, see § 26, Note 3 (2). ὑς φίλον, as a friend. ἀνέβη, see ἀναβαίνω; the force of the preposition? Παρράσιον, a Purrhasian. Parrhasia is a district in Arcadia.

- 3. ἐτελεύτησε: the aorist is sometimes used where we should use the pluperfect, especially after such adverbs of time as ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ἔως, πρίν, &c. Give the formation of this verb. κατέστη, become established in the kingdom. See καθίστημι. διαβάλλει . . . αὐτῷ, accuses Cyrus to his brother (saying) that he is plotting against him. ἐπιβουλεύοι is put in the optative, because διαβάλλει is in the historical present. ὁ δέ, and he, i. e. the King. ώς ἀποκτενῶν, for the purpose of putting him to death. Account for the accent. ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτόν, lit. having begged him off (for herself).
- 4. ὡς ἀπῆλθε, when he departed. κινδυνεύσας refers to the danger he had just escaped. ὅπως, how. ἐπί, in the power of. ἀντ' ἐκείνου, instead of him. Παρύσατις μὲν δὴ . . . ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, now Cyrus had his mother Parysatis (i. e. to support him). ὅστις δέ, &c. corresponds to this clause, and gives a second advantage which Cyrus had.
- 5. δστις, although singular, is collective and relates to πάντας; translate lit., and whoever of those from the king came to him. οὕτω διατιθείς, thus disposing (them). καὶ . . . ἐπεμελεῖτο, and he took care of the barbarians with him. εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ, should be well disposed towards him; depending on ὡς.
- 6. τὴν ... δύναμιν, his Grecian force. ὡς ... ἐπικρυπτόμενος, lit. concealing himself as much as he was able, i. e. as secretly as possible. φυλακάς (from φυλακή) is attracted into the relative clause, and into the case of the relative ὁπόσας (see § 153, Note 1); translate whatever garrisons he had in the cities, he gave directions to each of the commanders (of these). ὡς ... πόλεσι, on the ground that Tissaphernes was plotting against the cities. What would be the thought if ὡς were omitted? καλ γάρ, etenim, and (this was so), for. Although this is the origin of the phrase, yet it is often used as an emphatic expression for the simple γάρ, for. ἦσαν τὸ ἀρχαῖον, formerly belonged. αὶ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις; the Greek cities of Ionia are meant. Ionia extended from the river Hermus, along the shores of the Aegean, to the south of Miletus.
- 7. προαισθόμενος . . . βουλευομένους, perceiving beforehand (certain persons) were planning these same things. See § 280. ἀποστήναι πρὸς Κῦρον, to revolt to Cyrus, as a noun in apposition with ταῦτα. τοῦς μὲν . . . τοὺς δέ, some . . . others. τοὺς φεύγοντας, the exiles. κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας, to restore those who had been driven out; see ἐκπίπτω. καὶ . . . αῦ: the emphatic word is placed between these connectives; translate this again was another pretext. τοῦ ἀθροίζειν: the infinitive used as a noun, limiting πρόφασις.
- 8. ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, because he was his brother. § 277, 2. δοθῆναι οῖ, should be given to himself. For the distinction between οῖ, αὐτῷ, and ἐαυτῷ, see § 144, 2, § 145, and § 146; οῖ is often an enclitic, but there retains its accent, see § 28, 3, N. 1 (3). μᾶλλον ἤ, rather than. συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα, co-operated with him in this. ὥστε, so that, here

takes the indicative, because the action of the verb is viewed chiefly as an independent fact. — τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθάνετο, the position of πρὸς ἑαυτόν between the article and noun makes it an attributive; lit. the against-himself plot; see alσθάνομαι. — πολεμοῦντα, by carrying on war. — τολεμοῦντων, so that he was in no respect displeased because they were carrying on war. — καὶ γάρ, and the more especially so since; see note on I. 7. — τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμούς, the accruing tribute. — ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων, happened to have.

- 9. άλλο omits v in the neuter, as also αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, ὅς. αὐτῷ, for him; principal parts of συλλέγω; also of λέγω, to speak? ἐν Χερρονήσω τῷ καταντιπέρας ᾿Αβύδου, in the Chersonesus, which is over against Abydos, i. e. the Thracian Chersonesus; Abydos was a city of Mysia. τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, in the following manner. ἡγάσθη. . . δίδωσιν, he came to esteem him and gave. Notice the change from the aorist to the historic present, as in § 2 (ἀναβαίνα. . . ἀνίβη). The Daric was a Persian gold coin of the value of about § 5.40 in gold (at its modern value). Xenophon (Anab. I. 7, 18) estimates the Daric at twenty Attic drachmas, or about § 3.33 in silver (at its modern value). But silver was much more valuable, in comparison with gold, in ancient times than it is now. ἀπό, with. ἐκ. . . ὀρμώμενος, (repeatedly) making forays (ὀρμάς) from the Chersonesus; observe the force of the present. ὑπίρ, beyond. τοῖς . . . οἰκοῦσι, those dwelling, the dwellers. ἰκοῦσαι, willingly. τοῦτο . . . στράτευμα, and thus this army also was supported secretly for him; τοῦτο belongs to τὸ στράτευμα.
- 10. w with ετόγχανεν. καὶ . . . μισθόν, and asks of him mercenaries (amounting) to two thousand (i. e. about two thousand mercenaries), and pay for three months. ως . . . των άντιστασιωτων, intimating that he should thus be superior to those opposed to him; see note on 1. 6. ούτω περιγενόμενος αν = ούτω (§ 226, 1) περιγένοιτο αν. πρόσθεν . . . πρίν, before . . . that. καταλύσαι, to terminate (the war), i. e. to make peace. πρός, with.
- 11. For the force of δτι, see Lesson XXIV. Note 1. τος ... στρατεύεσθαι, pretending that he wished to lead an army among the Pisidians. The Pisidians were a warlike people of Asia Minor, who had never been fully subdued by the Persians. τος ... Πωτδών, because (as he said) the Pisidians were giving trouble. Στυμφάλιον. Stymphālus was a town in Arcadia. και τούτους, these also, i. e. Sophaenětus and Socrates, as well as Proxenus and Aristippus. τος ... φυγάσι, as if he were intending to go to war against Tessaphernes in company with the Milesian exiles. The pupil should be provided with an ancient atlas, and be required to give the situation of the places mentioned in the text. Boeotia, Miletus, Pisidia, Lacedaemon, Thrace, Thessaly, &c.

CHAPTER II.

- 1. Έπει δ' εδόκει ήδη αὐτῷ, when at length it seemed good to him. ἄνω. upward, i. e. into the upper countries of Asia, or those remote from the sea. Cyrus had now completed his arrangements for his expedition against his brother, and it appeared to be a suitable time to begin his march. - Thy μέν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο, he made the pretext. - μέν here stands without anything opposed to it in the rest of the sentence, but the clause implied by the text would be, but he was in reality marching against the king. - ik, out of. και . . . Έλληνικόν, and he assembles, as if against these, both the barbarian and the Grecian army. - ένταθθα, hereupon. - λαβόντι . . . στράτευμα, taking all the army which he had. The antecedent is attracted into the relative clause; see § 154. — συναλλαγέντι πρός τους οίκοι, having become reconciled to those at home: see συναλλάσσω. — δ είχε στράτευμα, the army which he had. Another case of attraction. - 85 . . . Exukoû, who commanded for him the mercenary force in the cities, i. e. the Ionian cities. — έν ταις πόλεσι, has the position and force of an adjective. - ξενικοῦ, sc. στρατεύματος. - λαβόντα: in the preceding sentence, λαβόντι is used because it stands in immediate connection with Κλεάργω. Here λαβόντα is removed from Zevia, to which it refers, and is connected more closely with the omitted subject of fixer, agreeing with it in case; see 138, Note 8 (end). - πλην ὁπόσοι, except as many as. The antecedent of ὁπόσοι, if expressed, would be a demonstrative pronoun in the gen. after πλήν.
- 2. 'Έκάλεσε δὲ καί, and also he ordered. ἐκέλευσε, urged. ὑποσχόμενος, having promised, from ὑπισχνέομαι; stem? εἰ . . . ἐστρατεύετο, if he should succeed well in those things for which he was making the expedition. ταῦτα the antecedent of α΄ is not expressed. ἐὰν καταπράξη might be used instead of εἰ καταπράξειεν. ἐστρατεύετο is not affected by the principle of indirect discourse, as στρατεύοιτο (representing στρατεύομαι of the direct form) would be ambiguous. μὴ παύσασθαι, ποί to cease. καταγάγοι, should lead home; from κατάγω; stem? παρῆσαν εἰς Σάρδεις, they arrived at Sardis. Πάρειμι signifies rest in a place, yet here it has the idea of motion from its construction with εἰς. Sardis was the capital of Lydia, and at this time the residence of Cyrus.
- 3. Έννας μεν δή, Xenias accordingly, i. e. in accordance with the instructions of Cyrus. τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, those from (in) the cities. ὁπλίτας is in apposition with τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων. The Grecian foot soldiers were divided into, 1. ὁπλῖται, heavy armed, who wore heavy armor, and fought with broad shields and long spears; 2. ψιλοί, light armed, who fought with darts, arrows, and slings, and were employed chiefly as skirmishers; 3. πελτασταί, targeteers, who were armed with a small round shield, called πέλτη. The heavy-armed soldiers (ὁπλῖται) were divided into τάξεις and λόχοι. εἰς τετρακισχιλίους, to the number of four thousand. γυμνῆτας, light-armed; from γυμνός, naked. The term was applied to those light-armed soldiers who were not protected with the shield and thorax. —

Quantity of the termination -as in $\gamma \nu \mu \nu \hat{\eta} \tau as$? — $\dot{\omega}s$ $\pi \epsilon \nu \tau a \kappa \sigma \epsilon lous$, about five hundred. — $\dot{\omega}s$, when joined with numerals, signifies about, nearly. — $\dot{\delta}$ Meyape $\dot{\omega}s$: Megara was situated between Athens and Corinth. — $\dot{\eta}\nu$ agrees with $\dot{\omega}\dot{\nu}\tau os$, its nearest subject, and is understood with the rest; see § 135, Note 1. — $\dot{\tau}\dot{\omega}\nu$... $\sigma \tau \rho a \tau \epsilon \nu \omega \mu \ell \nu \omega \nu$, were of those who were engaged in military operations; see § 169, 1.

- 4. Οὖτοι. The troops thus far enumerated formed the whole of the Grecian force that came to Sardis. Other bodies of Greeks joined him on the march. δί is here adversative, i. e. it introduces something opposed to the preceding. μέζονα . . . παρασκενήν, having thought the preparation to be greater than as (if it were) against the Pisidians. ὡς, to. ἢ ἰδύνατο τάχιστα, as he could (go) most quickly.
- 5. και βασιλεύς μέν δή, and then accordingly the king. έπει ήκουσε: the aorist where we should expect the pluperfect. - wapa, from; the meanings of mapa with gen., dat., and acc. ! - conka, see class in Catalogue of Verbs. - μρμάτο, began his march. - Σάρδιων. Sardis was connected with Nineveh, Babylon, and Susa by a well-constructed road, on which travelled a regular post. This road passed through the central part of Asia Minor, and reached the Euphrates at Melite. From this road another, starting at Caystrupedion (north of Celaenae, in Phrygia), passes along the northern side of the Taurus, and crosses the Cilician pass into Syria. This would have been the shortest and most direct route for Cyrus; but, as he had given out that his expedition was against the Pisidians, he chose a still more southerly route, which led him to Celaenae. Cyrus set out from Sardis in March, B. C. 401. - Walva, he advances; here used intransitively; lit. he leads forth (se. Tov στρατόν) his army. - σταθμούς, day's marches; lit. stations, halting-places, for travellers or soldiers. - maparáyyas, parasangs; the parasang was a Persian measure of length, usually estimated at thirty stadia, or nearly three and a half miles. - τον Μαίανδρον ποταμόν: the Macander rises near Celaenae, and, forming the common boundary between Lydia and Caria, falls into the Aegean Sea, below the promontory of Mycale. See § 142, 2, Note 5. - δύο πλίθρα, two plethra. The πλίθρον = one hundred Greek (one hundred and one English) feet. - it cuyulyn, constructed (lit. bridged), from Levyrum.
- 6. cls Koλοσσάs. Describe the situation of Colossae. One of Paul's epistles was addressed to the Christian church at Colossae. πόλιν οἰκουμένην, an inhabited city. This expression is used because on the route of Cyrus were many towns wholly or partially deserted. ἐμεινεν: stem? aorist how formed ? ἡμέρας: quantity of the -a in the nominative? syntax? ἡκε, see § 200, Note 3. Δόλοπας και Αἰνιῶνας και Όλυνθίονς. The Dolopians and Aenianes were Thessalian tribes. The Olynthians were inhabitants of Olynthus, a city of Macedonia, situated in the Chalcidian peninsula.
- Kελαινάς. Describe the situation of Celaenae. βασίλεια, a palace.
 ἡν: why sing.? ἄ: when does the relative affect the mood of the fol-

lowing verb?— ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ μπου, used to hunt on horseback; lit. from a horse.— ὁπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο, &c. whenever he wished to exercise and train his horses.— αί δὲ πηγαὶ, &c. its sources are out of (in) the palace; account for the position of αὐτοῦ.

- 8. ἔστι... βασίλεια, and there is also a palace of the great king, i. e. in addition to the palace of Cyrus. ἔστι, ἐστι, and ἐστι: when used? see § 28, and Note 1. ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς, near the sources. ἐπὶ: meaning with gen., dat., and acc.? ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὐτος, and this also flows, i. e. this as well as the Maeander. ποδών, see § 167, 5. ἐκδεῖραι, to have flayed; see § 246; for the tense, see § 203. How does this aorist differ from γυμνάσαι in sect. 7? νικήσας: supply αὐτόν (Marsyas). οῖ: dat. sing. is an enclitic and is distinguished from the relative οῖ, which is oxytone, and from the article οῖ, which is a proclitic. περὶ σοφίας, respecting musical skill. κρεμάσαι is connected to ἐκδεῖραι by καί; see κρεμάννυμι.
- 9. ἡττηθεὶς τῷ μάχη, having been defeated in the battle, i. e. the battle of Salamis, b. c. 480. 1 aor. part. (dep.) pass. of ἡττάομαι. οἰκοδομῆσαι, see note on ἐκδεῖραι. Κρῆτας. The Cretans were celebrated for their skill in archery, and were often employed as mercenaries. Why properispomenon? ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες, there were in all; see § 142, 4, Note 1. ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους, about two thousand.
- 10. ἐντεῦθεν... εἰς πέλτας. If the object of the expedition had been to attack the Pisidians, Cyrus would have marched to the southeast; but as this was not his real design, and as a direct march to the road leading from Caystrupedion would disclose his actual intentions, he now turns back in nearly an opposite direction to Peltae, and then takes a wide circuit to the market-place of the Ceraminians. From this place he commenced his direct march towards his brother's capital. τὰ Λύκαια ἔθυσε, celebrated (with sacrifices) the Lycaean festival; a festival of Pan, called Lycaean (from Mt. Lycaeus, in the southwest of Arcadia). καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε, and instituted games. στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ, golden flesh-scrapers; these were used in the bath. εἰς... ἀγοραν, the market-place of the Ceraminians. The Ceramon Agora was probably on the northeast boundary of Phrygia, due north from Celaenae. One object of Cyrus in passing through these cities may have been to take in provisions for his journey. ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῆ Μυσία χώρα, the last, next to the Mysian territory.
- 11. εἰς Καΰστρου πεδίον, into the plain of Caÿstrus. πόλιν is in apposition with Καΰστρου πεδίον, which has the force of our compound word. ἀφείλετο, was due. μισθὸς πλέον ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν, more than three months' pay; the adverb πλέον is used here, where a genitive meaning for (of) longer time would be expected. ἀπήτουν, from ἀπαιτέω; the force of the preposition? ἐλπίδας λέγων διῆγε, he continued to express hopes; for the force of the participle, see § 279, 2, and Note. και δῆλος, &c. and it was evident that he was troubled; for the use of the participle, see § 280, Note 1. οὐ . . . τρόπου, for it was not in accordance with the character of Cyrus; meanings of πρός with different cases? Repeat the prep-

ositions used with three cases. — ξ xov τ a agrees with a \dot{v} \dot{v} understood, the subject of $\dot{a}\pi o\delta \dot{v}$ \dot{o} \dot{v} a. For the use of $\mu\dot{\eta}$, see § 283, 3. This clause is the subject of $\dot{\eta}v$.

- 12. γυνή, the wife. δ' οὐν introduces a fact as opposed to a report; translate, certain it is, however, that he then gave to the army, &c. φύλακας is from φύλαξ, a guard, while φυλακάς is from φυλακή, a guard, a garrison. 'Ασπενδίους, Aspendians. Aspendus was a city of Pamphylia, situated on both banks of the river Eurymedon. συγγενέσθαι, was intimate with.
- 13. παρά, near; what cases does παρά govern? κρήνη, &c. the so-called fountain of Midas; for the position of the article, see § 142, 2. ἐψ' ἢ, at which; account for the loss of the accent in ἐπί. τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι, to have caught the Satyr, i. e. Silenus. Is this infinitive like ἐκδεῦραι in § 8, or γυμνάσαι in § 7! How do they differ? See § 246, and Note; § 202; § 260, 1 (end). κεράσας, by mingling, lit. having mingled. What does this participle denote? From κεράννυμι.
- 14. δεηθήναι, from δέσμαι. How does this infinitive differ from γυμνάσαι in § 7 ? Is it like συγγενίσθαι in § 12 ? έξέτασιν ποιείται, he makes a review. τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων limits ίξέτασιν.
- 15. τ. μάχην, as was their custom (to be arranged) for battle; supply τάττεσθαι. αὐτοῖς depends on ήν understood. Έλληνας is the subject of ταχθήναι and στήναι. συντάξαι δὲ ἔκαστον τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ, and that each (general) marshal his own troops. With ἔκαστον, sc. στρατηγόν, συντάξαι depends on ἐκιλευσε. How do these infinitives differ from ἐκδεῖραι in § 8? ἐπὶ τεττάρων, four deep. οἱ ἐκιίνου = οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ.
- 16. εθεώρει οῦν ὁ Κῦρος, then Cyrus revewed: οῦν is continuative. παρήλαννον, marched past him. τεταγμένοι, from τάσσω. κατ' ίλας και κατὰ τάξως, in troops and companies. The cavalry were divided into ίλαι, the infantry (ὁπλῖται) into τάξως and λόχοι. παρελαύνων ἐψ' ἄρματος, riding by upon a chariot. What cases does ἐπί govern? Its different meanings? κράνη, helmets. The helmet was sometimes made of leather, and was usually surmounted by a crest (λόφος) of hair or a tuft of feathers. Besides the helmet, the chief defensive arms were the cuirass (θώραξ), made of hemp, of brass, or of leather covered with brass; greaves (κνημῖδες), extending from the foot to the knee, and were made of brass or some other metal; the shield (ἀσπίς), usually round, and made of wood covered with leather and bound round the edges with plates of metal. ἐκκεκαλυμμένας, uncovered; the shields were commonly kept in leathern cases when they were not used, to keep them bright.
- 17. παρήλασι: observe the force of the aorist after adverbs of time like ἐπιδή; see note on Ch. I. 3. στήσας... φάλαγγος, stopping his chariot in front of the line. How does στήσας differ in meaning from στάς?— ἐκλευσι... φάλαγγα, he gave orders that the whole line should present their arms and advance, i. e. hold their shields before them for defence and their spears for attack. ἐκ δὲ τούτου θᾶττον προϊόντων, then upon this, schile they were advancing more quickly; προϊόντων: gen. abs. sc. Ἑλλήνων.

- ἀπὸ... στρατιώταις, of their own accord the soldiers began to run (lit σ running was to the soldiers). ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, towards the tents, i. e. of the barbarians.
- 18. των ... ἀγορῶς, thereupon there was much fear among the barbarians, and both the Cilician queen fled in her chariot and those in (from) the market-place (fled). ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον, went back to their tents. λαμπρότητα, splendor, of the arms. τὴν τάξιν, the order, discipline. ἤσθη, from ἤδομαι. τὸν ... φόβον, lit. the fear (caused) by the Greeks upon the barbarians, i. e. the fear with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians.
- 19. Ἰκόνιον. Iconium, during the Persian dominion, was the easternmost city of Phrygia. At a later time it became the capital of Lycaonia. The Lyconians refused submission to the Persians, and this was probably the excuse of Cyrus for giving the country up to plunder. ώς πολεμίαν οῦσαν, on the ground that it was hostile.
- 20. εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν. The Cilician queen took the direct route to Tarsus by the southeast; but, as this was not safe for the army, Cyrus took the northeast route, in order to enter the main road from Cappadocia to Cilicia. This detachment, besides guarding the queen, was intended to march to Tarsus and effect a diversion in Cyrus's favor, the king being engaged in defending the Pylae Ciliciae. καλ αὐτόν, and Menon himself. μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων: μετά with the genitive generally implies participation with. ἐν ῷ, in which time. φοινικιστὴν βασίλειον, a royal purple wearer. καλ . . . δυνάστην, and a certain other person, a chief man of the underofficers. αἰτιασάμενος . . . αὐτῷ, having accused them of plotting against him.
- 21. Κιλικίαν. Bound Cilicia. ἡ δὲ εἰσβολὴ, but the entrance. This was the famous pass, the so-called Pylae Ciliciae, through Mt. Taurus into Cilicia. Of the other two passes through the Taurus in these regions, one led to Seleucia, in Pamphylia, and the other was Menon's route to Tarsus. ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, impracticable to enter with an army; for the construction of the infinitive, see § 261, 2. ἐκώλυεν: observe the force of this imperfect; see § 200, Note 2. εἶναι, see § 246. ἔμεινεν: stem? 1 aor. formed? λελοιπὼς εἴη, had abandoned; in direct discourse λέλοιπε (see § 243). ἐπεὶ ἥσθετο, after he heard. ἡν is used instead of the more regular εἴη; see § 243, Note 2. καὶ ὅτι . . . Κύρου, and because he heard that Tamos had the galleys, those belonging to the Lacedaemonians and to Cyrus himself, sailing round from Ionia to Cilicia; τάς and the words following it qualify τριήρεις; see § 142, 2. ἔχοντα, see § 280.
- 22. ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὅρη, went up on the mountains. οὐδενός, gen. absolute; see § 183 and § 77, Note 2. ἐφύλαττον, were guarding. ἔμπλεων, full, agrees with πεδίον; see § 64. σήσαμον καὶ μελίνην, sesame and millet. ὅρος . . . πάντη, but a strongly fortified and lofty mountain surrounds this on every side; αὐτό, se. πεδίον, i. e. the eastern part of Cilicia. To this plain enclosed on the north and west by the Taurus, on the east by the Amanus, and on the south by the sea, there were three passess, viz. Pylae Ciliciae,

through the Taurus, by which Cyrus entered; Pylae Amanicae, through Mt. Amanus; Pylae Syriae, leading from Cilicia into Syria, south of the Pylae Amanicae. See map.

- 23. ἐνταῦθα... βασίλεια, here was a palace of Syennesis; see § 135, 2.

 Κύδνος: describe the Cydnus. ὄνομα, by name; εὖρος, in width; see § 160, 1.
- 24. εἰς χωρίον ὀχυρόν, for a stronghold. δὰ καί, and also, as well as the innkeepers. Σόλοις, Soli, a Greek city of Cilicia, founded by Argives and Rhodians; according to some ancient accounts, they so corrupted their language by mingling with the Cilicians as to give rise to the term solecism.
- 25. προτέρα, &c. The Cilician queen had been sent by the shortest route across the mountains into Cilicia, under the charge of Menon. ὑπερβολῆ, passage over. τῶν εἰς τὸ πεδίον: an attributive of ὁρῶν, the mountains (extending) into the plain. ἀπώλοντο, from ἀπόλλυμι. οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δἰ, see § 143, 1. ἀρπάζοντάς τι (§ 160, 1), while plundering, agrees with αὐτούς understood, the subject of κατακοπῆναι. ὑπό, see § 197, 1. οἱ δἰ, but others (say that) having been left behind, &c. ὑπολαφθίντας, from ὑπολείπω. εἶτα . . . ἀπολέσθαι, after that, wandering about they perished. δ' οὖν, and it is certain.
- 26. $\hat{\eta}$ kov, see § 200, Note 3. eloh\aorev: observe the force of the aorist after adverbs of time. μ erem(μ mero . . . eauróv, sent repeatedly for Syennesis (to come) to himself. δ 8' obre Eqn, he, however, both said that he had never at any time before come into the hands of any one superior to himself. Emuor, from melbu.
- 27. ἐπεὶ... ἀλλήλοις, when they had met one another.— εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, for the army. Κῦρος δέ, sc. ἔδωκε. χρυσοχάλινον, with gold-studded bridle. τὴν χώραν... ἀφαρπάζεσθαι depends on ἔδωκε, Cyrus gave to him that his country should no longer be plundered. τὰ δέ... ἀπολαμβάνειν, and (he gave to him) to take back. ἥν που ἐντυγχάνωσιν, in case they (i. e. Syennesis and the Cilicians) should anywhere meet with them, i. e. the slaves. The optative might have been used, the leading verb being ἔδωκε; see § 248, 1.

CHAPTER VIII.

1. Kal ήδη τε ... καl, lit. and not only was it already ... but also; i. e. it was now just about the time of full market, when, fc. — ήν, see § 134, Note 1 (c). — ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν, i. e. some time between nine and twelve o'clock. — καταλύειν, to halt, lit. to unloose, to unyoke. — τῶν ἀμφὶ Κῦρον πιστῶν, one of the faithful attendants of Cyrus. — ἀνὰ κράτος, at full speed. — ἐβόα, from βόαω. — ὅτι must not be translated here, since it is followed by the direct discourse; see § 241, 1 (end). — ὡς εἰς, as if for.

- 2. τάραχος, confusion. ἐδόκουν, &c. for the Greeks and (δέ) also (καί) all thought, fr.; αὐτίκα modifies ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι, which has βασιλέα understood for its subject: that the king would fall upon them in disorder.
- 3. Κῦρός τε...τοῖς τε: the former τέ connects the whole sentence with what precedes; the second τέ connects παρήγγελλεν with Κῦρος... ἔλαβε. ἐνέδυ, from ἐνδύω, put on; καθίστασθαι, from καθίστημι, and each one to station himself in his own company.
- 4. πρόs, near. ἐχόμενος, next, lit. holding on to, being close to. The Grecian army formed the right wing of Cyrus's force, and Clearchus with his forces was posted on the extreme right of these, next to the river.
 - 5. εis, to the number of. παρά, near to. ἔστησαν, see § 195, Note.
- 6. Κύρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς, supply ἔστησαν. ὅσον (like ὡς), to the number of, about. αὐτοί, they themselves. παραμηριδίοις, cuisses, i. e. armor for the thighs. ψιλήν, unprotected, i. e. by a helmet; he wore a tiara instead of a helmet.
- δέ is the connective. εἶχον καί, had also. προμετωπίδια, frontlets,
 i. e. armor for the forehead. προστερνίδια, breastplates. μαχαίρας,
 swords.
- 8. καὶ ἤδη τε... καί, see note on § 1. χρόνφ, &c., and in a very short time afterwards it appeared like something black. ἐπὶ πολύ, reaching far off. χαλκός τις, something like brass (properly bronze). καταφανείς, plainly visible.
- 9. λευκοθώρακας, in white corselets. The white corselets were probably made of linen. ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, and next to these wickershield-bearers. The γέρρον was a rectangular shield of wicker-frame and covered with ox-hide. ποδήρεσι, reaching to the feet. Αἰγύπτιοι. These were probably descendants from those Egyptian colonies planted in Asia Minor by Cyrus the Elder, for the Egyptians at home had already revolted from the Persians. κατὰ ἔθνη, by nations.
- 10. πρδ... ἀλλήλων, in front of these moved chariots at a considerable distance from one another. Supply ἐπορεύετο.—ἐκ... βλέποντα, extending from the axle-trees obliquely, and others under the seats pointing (lit. looking) towards the ground.—ἀποτεταμένα, from ἀποτείνω.—ὅτω ἐντυγχάνοιεν (§ 248, 1): this contains the idea of the drivers of the chariots. The direct discourse would be ὅτω ἀν ἐντυγχάνωσιν, whomever they may meet.—ἡ δὲ γνώμη, &c., and the plan was to drive into and cut to pieces the ranks of the Greeks.—ἐλῶντα, fut. act. participle from ἐλαύνω, nominative with ἄρματα understood; the nominative is used as if some verb like were designed preceded, instead of ἡ γνώμη ἦν.
- 11. δ μέντοι Κύρος είπεν, as regards, however, what Cyrus sad; δ relates to τοῦτο below. έψεύσθη τοῦτο, in this (as to this) he was deceived. σιγ $\hat{\eta}$ ώς άνυστόν, as silently as vossible · ήσυχ $\hat{\eta}$, quietly, ίσφ, with equal step, so. βήματι.

- 12. ἐν τούτφ, sc. τῷ καιρῷ, on this occasion. ἐβόα, cried aloud. κατὰ μέσον, against the centre; see § 142, 2. ὅτι... είη, because the king was there; see § 250, Note. κᾶν = καὶ ἄν. νικῶμεν, see § 223. πεποίηται: the perfect here refers to the future, to denote the certainty that the action will take place by representing it as already completed; see § 200, Note 7.
- 13. ὁρῶν ... στῖφος, but Clearchus, seeing that the centre was a dense body; τὸ μέσον is used substantively. ἀκούων, &c., hearing from Cyrus that the king was beyond the Grecian left; ἀκούων, see § 171, 2, Note 1; ὅντα, see § 280. τοσοῦτον ... ἄστε, so much ... that (§ 237). μέσον ... ἔχων, although he occupied the centre of his own army (§ 277, 5). ὅμως, nevertheless. φοβούμενος, &c., fearing lest he, ởc.; see § 218. αὐτῷ ... ἔχοι, but he replied to Cyrus, that he was taking care that it should be well; in direct discourse, ἐμοὶ μέλει ὅπως καλῶς ἔχη (§ 217, Note 1). Subject of μέλοι? why present optative?
- 14. Ετι ... μένον, remaining still in the same place. ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιόντων, from those who were still coming up. οὐ πάνυ πρός, not very near to. The adverb qualifies the preposition, as if it were an adjective meaning near. κατεθεάτο, kept surveying.
- 15. Θενοφών. Xenophon is mentioned here for the first time in the Anabasis. He was not a regular member of the Grecian army, but a volunteer. ὑπιλάσας ὡς συναντήσαι, having ridden up to meet him; see § 266, Note 1. What idea is expressed by the infinitive in Greek which is not expressed by the Latin infinitive? ὑπιλάσας, from ὑπιλαύνω. εἴ τι παραγγίλλοι, whether he had any command to give; see § 243. The direct question would be παραγγίλλοις τι; ἐπιστήσας, sc. τὸν ἵππον, having halted. ὅτι . . . καλά, that both the sacrifices and victims were favorable; εἶη is understood; καλά is repeated for the sake of emphasis.
- 16. διὰ τῶν τάξων ἰόντος, going through the ranks. σύνθημα, the watchword. δτι is here again followed by the direct discourse; see § 241, 1 (end). καὶ δς, and he, refers only to persons.
- 17. ἀλλὰ . . . ἐστω, I both accept it, and this let it be. els τὴν ἐαυτοῦ χώραν, to his own post, i. e. at the head of the barbarian forces of his army. διαχέτην, were apart. ἐπαιάνιζόν τε, both sang the paean. The Greeks sang two paeans, one before the battle, the other after it.
- 18. ὑς δὶ πορευομένων, but when, as they were advancing; supply αὐτῶν.

 ἰξεκύμαινε, fluctuated. τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον, the part (of the line) which was left behind. δρόμφ θεῖν, to run with speed. οἶόν περ, just as. Ένυαλίφ, one of the names of Mars. ἰλελίζουσι, they raised the battle-cry, lit. they shouted ἰλελεῦ. ποιοῦντες, in order to cause; see § 277, 3. τοῖς ἵπποις. Those attached to the scythe-bearing chariots of the enemy, which went in front and were intended to break the ranks of the Greeks.
- 19. πρίν δὲ τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι, but before an arrow reached them; so. αὐτῶν: see § 274. Why is μή used before θεῖν? τάξει, in order; the stem? ἔπεσθαι, from ἔπομαι.

- 20. τὰ δ' ἄρματα, &c., but the chariots were borne along, some . . . others. κενά, empty. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ προίδοιεν, but whenever they saw them; see § 233. ἔστι δὲ ὅστις, there was one who, now and then one. κατελήφθη, from καταλαμβάνω. ἐκπλαγείς, from ἐκπλήττω, having been terrified. οὐδὲ τοῦτον παθεῖν, that not even this one suffered. οὐδὶ ἄλλος, and not even any other: ἐπαθεν, from πάσχω.
- 21. τὸ καθ' αὐτούς, that (part of the army) which was opposed to themselves.

 ἡδόμενος, though delighted. οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν, was not even thus induced to join in the pursuit: ϣς; see § 29, Note. ἐξήχθη, from ἐξάγω. συνεσπειραμένην, from συσπειράω, drawn closely together. ἐπεμελεῦτο, he closely watched. The object of this verb? ὅ τι ποιήσει βασιλεύς, see § 241 (end). καὶ γάρ, and he watched the movements of the king for. ἤδει αὐτὸν ὅτι, lit. he knew him that; ἤδει, from οἶδα.
- 22. καὶ πάντες δέ, and, in fuct, all. μέσον . . . ἡγοῦνται, occupying the centre of their own army, lead them into action. νομίζοντες . . . εἶναι, thinking that thus they are both in the safest place; ἡν . . . ਜ, if their force shall be on both sides of them; αὐτῶν depends on ἐκατέρωθεν; εἶναι, see § 226, 1. The direct discourse would be οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ ἐσμὲν (§ 200, Note 7), ἡν ἢ ἡ ἰσχὺς ἡμῶν ἐκατέρωθεν (§ 223) · καὶ εἴ τι παραγγεῖλαι χρήζοιμεν, ἡμίσει ἀν χρόνῳ αἰσθάνοιτο τὸ στράτευμα (§ 224; § 247, with Note 3; § 211).
- 23. καὶ . . . δὴ τότε, and indeed then. ἔχων, though occupying. ἔμως, yet. ἔξω ἐγένετο, extended beyond, lit. became without; ἐγένετο, from γίγνομαι. ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, from opposite side; αὐτοῦ depends on the adverb. τεταγμένοις, from τάσσω. αὐτοῦ and αὐτῷ refer to the king.
- 24. δείσας μή, fearing that. κατακόψη (sc. ὁ βασιλεύς), may cut to pieces; see § 218 and § 248, Note. ἀποκτεΐναι, to have slain. Explain the construction here, and the time denoted by the agrist infinitive.
- 25. ἡ τροπή, the rout. εἰς τὸ διώκειν, to the pursuit. πλην πάνυ ὀλίγοι, only a very few. σχεδὸν... καλούμενοι, chiefly the so-called table-companions; see § 142, 2.
- 26. καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκεῖνον στῖφος, and the dense body-guard around him.— ἡνέσχετο, did not restrain himself; see ἀνέχω, § 105, Note 3.— ἰᾶσθαι: the present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? see § 202, 1; § 203 and Note 1.
- 27. παίοντα, while striking the king. καὶ · · · ἐκατέρου, and there, while both the king and Cyrus were fighting and their attendants in behalf of each. ὁπόσοι, how many. ἀπέθνησκον is a substantive clause governed by λέγει. ἐκείνφ, i. e. the king. ἔκειντο, lay dead.
- 28. ὁ πιστότατος ... θεράπων, the most faithful to him of his sceptre-bearing attendants. πεπτωκότα, fallen; see § 280 and § 246. From πίπτω. περιπεσείν, depends on λέγεται. The agrist infinitive has two distinct uses. What are they?
- 29. ἐπισφάξαι . . . Κύρω, to kill him upon Cyrus; see § 187. ἐαυτόν is the object of ἐπισφάξασθαι. ἀκινάκην, scimetar. ἐτετίμητο, from τιμάω.

CHAPTER X

- 1. Ένταθθα δή, thereupon, then. The narrative is now resumed from Chapter VIII., having been interrupted by the sketch of the character of Cyrus. διώκων, while pursuing. εἰσπίπτε, break into. The historic present; the singular is employed here, because βασιλεύς is the most important subject. ἐνθεν ώρμῶντο, whence they started. ἐλέγοντο, there were said, or more freely, the distance was said to be, frc.
- 2. τά τε άλλα πολλά, but the other things which were many. καί, and especially. την . . . elvas, the one said to be.
- 3. γυμνή, in her undergarment, i. e. clad merely in the χιτών or tunic, without the ἱμάτιον or mantle. πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, to those of the Greeks; πρός governs ἐκείνους understood, the antecedent of οι. ἀντιταχθέντες, having been drawn up against them. οἱ δὶ . . . ἀπέθανον, some of them also fell. μὴν . . . γέ, yet, however. ἐντὸς . . . ἐγένοντο, came within their reach.
- 4. διόσχον άλληλων, were distant from each other. of μέν refers to of Έλληνες. ώς πάντας νικώντες, as if they were victorious over all. The right wing of the king's army was victorious. of δέ refers to the king and his followers. ώς ήδη πάντες νικώντες, as if they were all conquerors. The left wing of the king's army was routed by the Greeks. What force does ώς give the participle?
- 5. δ' að, on the other hand; ήκουσε, &c. heard from Tissaphernes that the Greeks were victorious over the part opposed to them, and had gone forward in the pursuit; οίχονται here remains unchanged; the optative might have been expected to correspond with νικῶεν, § 243, also § 200, Note 3.— εἰ πίμπουίν τινας, whether they should send some; for the mood, see § 244. The present subjunctive might have been used, as the direct question would be, πίμπωμέν τινας ἡ πάντες ἴωμεν; ἀρήξοντες, to render aid. What does this participle denote? What is the rule for the time of participles?
- 6. En τούτω και βασιλεύς, during this time the king also. στραφέντες, having faced about. ώς . . . δεξόμενοι, as if he (the king) were advancing in this direction, and they were to receive him: for the construction, see § 277, Note 2, and § 278, 1. η . . . άπήγαγεν, but by the same way he had passed beyond the left wing (of the Greeks), by this he also led his forces back. και τοὺς . . . αὐτομολήσαντας, those who, being over against the Greeks, had deserted in the battle. When, at first, the battle turned so decidedly in favor of Cyrus, many probably deserted the king. These were compelled by the Greeks to throw away their arms, and then were sent to the camp.
- 7. ὁ γὰρ Τωσαφίρνης. Tissaphernes was stationed on the left wing of the royal army; so, of course, opposed to the right wing of the army of Cyrus. Here Clearchus was posted, and on his right the Grecian targeteers, who gave away when Tissaphernes charged, and allowed him to pass between themselves and the river to the camp. συνόδφ, encounter. —

- αὐτούs, i. e. Tissaphernes and his band. γενέσθαι: when do the present and agrist infinitive retain their time?
- 8. μεῖον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, after he withdrew, being worsted; ἀπηλλάγη from ἀπαλλάσσω. συνταξάμενοι, having marshalled their forces.
- 9. ἐπεὶ δ', but when. κατά, opposite to. περιπτύξαντες, having surrounded. ἀναπτύσσειν, to fold back the wing. The line was at right angles with the river. It is now changed parallel to the river, the front facing the enemy, and the rear resting on the river. και . . . ποταμόν, and to make the river in the rear, i. e. to form a line of battle parallel with the river.
- 10. ἐν . . . ἐβουλεύοντο, but while (the Greeks) were deliberating on these things. καλ δη, even now. παραμειψάμενος, having passed by. ἀντίαν, opposite. ὥσπερ, as. μαχούμενος: the force of this participle? συνήει, from σύνειμι (σύν, εἶμι). ὄντας refers to the king and his forces. πολύ ἔτι προθυμότερον, with much greater ardor.
- 11. δ' αὖ, but again. ἐκ πλείονος, from a greater distance, i. e. sooner than before.
- 12. ὑπέρ, above. γήλοφος, a hill. ἀνεστράφησαν, they faced about; from ἀναστρέφω. πεζοι μεν οὐκέτι, infantry no longer. The infantry had fled, the cavalry alone remained. ἐνεπλήσθη, from ἐμπίπλημι. τὸ ποιούμενον, what was doing (or going on). ἀετὸν . . . ἀνατεταμένον, a golden eagle upon a buckler, with spread wings; ἀνατεταμένου, from ἀνατείνω. ἐπὶ ξύλου, on (a pole of) wood or on the shaft of a spear.
- 13. ἐπεὶ δὲ καί, but when also. ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, some in one direction, and some in another. ἐψιλοῦτο, began to be cleared. τέλος, at last.
- 14. οὐκ . . . λόφον, did not attempt to march up on the hill; see § 200, Note 2. κελεύει . . . ἀπαγγείλαι, orders them to observe what is beyond the hill, and bring back word what there is there; τί ἐστιν, see § 243; τί εἴη might have been used, see § 200, Note 1, and § 201 (end).
- 15. καί, and also. ὅτι: how used here ? σχεδὸν . . . ἐδύετο, lit. and about the time when these things took place, the sun was also setting.
- 16. ἔστησαν, halted. καὶ . . . ἀνεπαύοντο, rested under arms, lit. having put down their arms, rested. καὶ ἄμα: there is no corresponding ἄμα δέ, but owing to the intervening explanatory clauses, the construction is changed, and the correlative sentence begins with καὶ αὐτοί, &c. φαίνοιτο, see § 250, Note. In what mood would this be after a primary tense? ἄδεσαν, see § 130, 2. τεθνηκότα (from θνήσκω), see § 280 and § 246. εἴκαζον, they conjectured. διώκοντα οἴχεσθαι, sc. αὐτόν, see § 200, Note 3, and § 279, 2, Note. ἢ . . . προεληλακέναι, or that he had marched forward to seize upon something, i. e. some post or fortress; προεληλακέναι, from προελαύνω. What time do these infinitives denote?
- 17. αὐτοί, they themselves, in distinction from Cyrus. αὐτοῦ, there. ἄγοιντο, see § 244 (end). Could the present subjunctive have been used? What was the direct question?— ἐνταῦθα, to that quarter. ἔδοξεν . . . ἀπιέναι, accordingly it seemed best to them to go away.

18. τῶν ἀλλων χρημάτων, of their other effects. — εἴ τι = δ τι, whatever. — ἴνα...διαδοίη, see § 216, 1; εἰ...λάβοι: here the apodosis is itself in a dependent sentence (a final clause), which determines its mood (§ 216, 1), so the protasis also takes the optative by the general rule; see § 248, Note, and § 247. — καὶ ταύτας, these too.

19. ἄστε here takes the indicative, because the result is viewed as an independent fact. — πριν . . . ἄριστον, for before the army halted for dinner;

see § 274.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO GREEK.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE, § 133-143.

1. I wish to be present. 2. They wish to be present. 3. They wish you to be present. 4. He wishes his two sons to be present. 5. Cyrus happened to be present. 6. He wishes his elder son to be present. 7. The general sent for you. 8. You sent for the generals. 9. The general sent for me. 10. They sent for the heavy-armed men. 11. They sent the soldiers into the city. 12. He is king. 13. I am king instead of you.
14. He wishes to be wise.
15. The men wish to be wise.
16. They say that 1 he was made king. 17. The men are wise. 18. The soldiers are brave. 19. You and I are 2 brave. 20. They are brave. 21. The man is called good. 22. The soldiers are called brave. 23. The prizes are ³ golden flesh-scrapers. 24. Cyrus is called brave. 25. Darius the king has departed. 26. I, the king, am come. 27. The soldiers came to the king. 28. The wise men departed into the city. 29. That man is come. 30. Those soldiers have advanced. 31. The men of that time were wise. 32. The men in the city are worthy of praise. 33. He advances to the Euphrates river.4 34. The brave soldiers are worthy of praise. 35. The soldiers are brave. 36. This road is steep. 37. He is riding at full speed with his head uncovered. 38. Some remained, others went away. 39. The rest of the army were drawn up four deep. 40. They rode on horseback. 41. They

were drawn up in 5 companies of infantry and horse. 42. I admire your virtue and that of your friend. 43. I admire the beauty of the city. 44. O Jove, grant unto me to appear 6 a friend 7 worthy of Cyrus. 45. He became from 8 this time a good man. 46. I am he, whom you seek. 48. He wrote a letter to the king.

¹ See § 134, 2.

⁹ See § 135, Note 2.

• See § 142, 2, Note 5.

³ See § 135, Note 4.

- ⁵ Use the prep. ката́.
 - ⁸ φανήναι. 7 Dat.
- 8 Use ἀπό; for a general view of the prepositions with the cases which they govern, see § 192, 1-6; for their meaning, see Vocabulary or Lessons.

THE ARTICLE, § 141-143.

1. I admire the beauty of the city. 2. The soldiers admire the beauty of the city. 3. Goodness is better than wealth. 4. I am reading the letter. 5. We read the letter of the judge. 6. He assembles his Grecian force. 7. He besieged the city of the king. 8. We besieged the city of the king by land and sea. 9. Both the king and the soldiers came to the city. 10, A wise man is honored. 11. The barbarians were fleeing, but the Greeks occupied the heights. 12. The desire of wisdom actuates us. 13. All the citizens admire the virtue of the general. 14. The army of the king marches against the city. 15. Those with Cyrus will march against the king of the Persians. 16. The men of that time did this. 17. Those in the city admire the wisdom of the king. 18. Cyrus will lead his army against the king's son. 19. We admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 20. The men in the city admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 21. The generals lead the army of Cyrus and that of the king. 22.

He rode with his head uncovered. 23. He has a beautiful park situated at the sources of the river. 24. He will march through Phrygia to a city large and prosperous. 25. The river flows through this city. 26. The rivers flow through the middle of the park. 27. He hastened from this city. 28. Both this man and his brother have spoken of these rivers. 29. The soldiers of Cyrus and those of the general hastened through the friendly country. 30. He hastened from our city. 31. The commander arranged the rest of the soldiers. 32. This river flows through the midst of the city. 33. Some were cut in pieces by the barbarians; others perished by hunger. 34. They left the other army behind. 35. The soldiers of Clearchus and those of Cyrus narrowly escaped.

PRONOUNS, § 144 – 156.

1. These soldiers came. 2. The same soldiers will fight.
3. The general himself will come. 4. He loved us more than the general. 5. We love him. 6. He loves himself.
7. They are friendly to you. 8. We are plotting these same things. 9. They are plotting against me. 10. You did this yourself. 11. I will advance to this city. 12. They came to a river the breadth of which was five hundred feet. 13. Both this man and the king remained in the city. 14. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts which he used 1 to hunt on horseback. 15. The rivers flow through this city. 16. They demand the pay which is due. 17. I will ask them for what 2 they wish to employ us. 18. For what do you wish to employ them. 19. He came when he saw this. 20. They took what they wished. 21. He came with the forces which he had. 22. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 23. A

certain person hit him. 24. And he³ is persuaded and seizes Cyrus. 25. The same general came as quickly as possible with the army. 26. You speak well, but ⁴ you do nothing. 27. The citizens requested the generals to become their ⁵ leaders. 28. He did no one (of those things) for the sake of which he ⁶ came. 29. He came with the man ⁷ whom you see.

¹ See § 206.

¹ See § 149, 2 (fine print).

§ 143, Note 2.

⁴ See Lesson XXIV. Note 2.

⁵ See § 144, 2.

• See § 152.

7 See § 154, Note.

PRONOUNS (continued).

1. Cyrus himself speaks. 2. The same man speaks to the soldiers. 3. I saw the man himself. 4. I fear this more than death itself. 5. I myself said this. 6. They will give him the money. 7. Cyrus himself is laying waste the rest of the country. 8. The enemy laid waste the whole country. 9. He has a large 2 hand. 10. He assembled his own soldiers and those of Cyrus. 11. The king arrived in the city sooner than I. 12. Cyrus sent for a certain man. 13. They sent for the soldiers themselves. 14. The general himself sent for us. 15. All the cities were plundered by us. 16. The same army plundered the city itself. 17. He concealed as much as he could all the forces which he assembled on the plain. 18. Both this man and Cyrus observed these same things. 19. These brave soldiers came as fast as they could. 20. They went as fast as they could with 3 about a thousand soldiers. 21. He sent to Cyrus the army which he had. 22. About midnight, 4 Cyrus makes a review of the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 23. I will endure these things. 24. They will come as quickly as possible. 25. You are worthy of the

liberty which you possess. 26. Cyrus was arranging his own soldiers.

¹ See § 145 (fine print).

¹ See § 142, 3.

* Lit. having. Περὶ μέσας νύκτας.

THE ACCUSATIVE, § 158-166.

1. He appointed a contest. 2. They did these things. 3. They conquered us. 4. He promised to call me. 5. He will call us. 6. We admire them. 7. They asked the generals for money. 8. They remained in that place ten days. 9. The king remained in that place twenty days. 10. The soldiers left the mountains. 11. They came into the presence of the king. 12. They besieged the city sixty days. 13. They besieged the same city. 14. He carried on war against the Thracians. 15. The breadth of this river was six hundred feet. 16. They came with 1 heavyarmed men to the number 2 of fifteen hundred, and with about five hundred targeteers. 17. He sent for the tribute accruing to the king from the cities which 3 Tissaphernes holds. 18. They went home. 19. They went into the city. 20. Did he arrive before the battle? 21. They announced these things. 22. I promise to give you 4 a talent. 23. A river, Cydnus by name, flowed through the midst of the city. 24. He appointed him as general. 25. For what do they wish to employ me? 26. Do not ask them for what they wish to employ you. 27. The soldiers went to the city by the speediest way. 28. We lead you as allies.⁵ 29. They teach their boys three things only; to ride on horseback, to use the bow, and to speak the truth. 30. It is difficult to err in nothing.

¹ Lit. having.

^{§ 153.}

⁵ See § 166, Note 2.

² els, lit. up to.

⁴ Lit. to you.

THE GENITIVE, § 167-183.

1. The brother of Cyrus came. 2. The two sons of Darius came into the city. 3. Many of the soldiers have departed. 4. The cities belonged to Cyrus. 5. All the cities belong to you. 6. These cities belong to me. 7. Six cities belong to us. 8. He was appointed one of the generals. 9. He sends away some of the soldiers. 10. Cyrus commanded the mercenary army. 11. We commanded the army. 12. He took care of the barbarians. 13. We will take care of the soldiers. 14. The park was large and full of wild beasts. 15. Cyrus made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 16. Wisdom is better than wealth. 17. The judge is wiser than the king. 18. The mother is more beautiful than the daughter. 19. He will not fight within ten days. 20. This was done when Cyrus was general. 21. We do not begin the war. 22. These things happened on that day. 23. They departed in the night. 24. I gave you some of my money. 25. He gave three minae for the horse. 26. The mother leads her daughter by the hand. 27. The boy is wiser than his father. 28. None of the Greeks came. 29. He was a man of great wealth. 30. The king did not perceive the plot against himself. 31. For how much will you sell the horse? 32. They asked (wanted) him to exhibit the army to them. 33. He wanted little of being cut in pieces. 34. I threw my spear at him, but I missed him. 35. I hear the orator. 36. The just man needs no law. 37. You need money. 38. I gave you some money.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

1. He ordered Clearchus to take command of the right wing. 2. I think you are better than many barbarians.

3. It is not because I am in want 1 of barbarians that I took you as allies.² 14. He seemed both to Cyrus and to the others to have given up the idea of fighting,3 so that on the following day Cyrus proceeded more 4 carelessly. 5. The soldiers gave up the idea of crossing the river. 6. I entreat (of) thee to be zealous.⁵ 7. The armies were near⁶ each other. 8. I know that these two men are worthy of freedom. 9. The best counsels originate 7 with the best men.8 10. It is characteristic of a good man to benefit his friends. 111. Cyrus stood with the best and most wealthy about him, and ordered Glus and Pigres to take 9 a part of the barbarian army and extricate the wagons. 12. The house became the property of the general. 13. The slave is valued at five minae. 14. Aristippus, having been asked by Dionysius why 10 philosophers go to the doors of the rich, but the rich no longer to those of the philosophers, said, "Because the latter know what they want, but the former do not know." 15. The same general commanded the army in both battles.

- ¹ See § 277, 2.
- ² See § 166, Note 2.
- ⁸ See § 177; § 262, 2.
- 4 Use μᾶλλον.

nd 1

⁵ See § 138, Note 8.

- ⁶ See § 182, 2 (fine print).
- 7 See § 135, 2.
- 8 See § 169, 1.
- 9 Use λαβόντας.
- 10 διὰ τί.

THE DATIVE, § 184-190.

1. They will give pay to the soldiers. 2. He does not trust his friends. 3. They are friendly to him. 4. We have many friends. 5. Darius had two sons. 6. He had three sons. 7. He gave four talents to him. 8. They advanced with a loud shout. 9. They will mingle wine with this fountain. 10. A certain person hit him with a dart. 11. The king will fight on the tenth day. 12. These things

have been done by you. 13. The next day he departed. 14. It seemed expedient to Cyrus to advance. 15. In that place Cyrus had a palace. 16. With these ships they besieged the city forty days. 17. They joined him in war against Cyrus. 18. He joined Cyrus in the expedition against the king. 19. We must do this. 20. I must do this. 21. I will give the money to you. 22. We see with our eyes. 23. I will give you a guide. 24. He was conquered in battle by a slave. 25. Pay was due to the soldiers. 26. He contended with him in 1 skill. 27. He was angry with the generals. 28. I think that everything should be done by us. 29. I read his letter the same day. 30. The soldiers began to run 2 towards the tents of the barbarians. 31. The generals arrived at break of day. 32. The exiles arrived upon the following morning. 33. They were cut to pieces by the barbarians on the same day. 34. He thinks that the faster he shall go, that he will fight 8 with the king so much the more unprepared. 35. He cried out to all whom 4 he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 36. I must obey this man. 37. The soldiers plot against the general.

¹ Use the prep. περί.

Lit. a running begins, &c.

• See § 187.

FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES, § 215 - 218.

1. He is present that he may see the battle. 2. He was present that he might see the battle. 3. He fears lest this may happen. 4. I write this that you may come. 5. I wrote this that you might come. 6. He pays attention to the barbarians, that they may be friendly to him. 7. He paid attention to the barbarians, that they might be friendly

^{*} Use the fut. infinitive; see Lesson LXXV. exercise 8, where the present infin. is used when we should expect the fut.

to him. 8. He made his levy, that he might take the king as unprepared as possible. 9. I feared lest we should forget the road home. 10. I fear that he may not be conget the road home. 10. I fear that he may not be conquered. 11. He burned up the boats, in order that Cyrus might not cross the river. 12. He is burning up the boats, in order that Cyrus may not cross the river. 13. They feared that the enemy would attack them. 14. He is taking counsel, that he may never be in the power of the king. 15. I fear lest we may forget the road home. 16. He asked for boats, in order that he might sail away. 17. We will seize the heights beforehand, in order that the enemy may not anticipate us in having seized them. 18. I fear that we may not be able to purchase provisions. 19. Cyrus besieged Miletus by land and sea, in order that he might restore the exiles. 20. It was the custom among the Persians, whenever the king died, that there should be a suspension of law for five days, in order that they might perceive of how much 3 value 4 the king and the laws were. 21. Menon evidently 5 desired 6 to be rich, in order that he might receive the more; and he desired to be honored, in order that he might gain the more; and he wished to be a friend to those who 9 were most powerful, in order that, committing injustice, he might not 10 suffer punishment. 22. Cyrus sent for the ships, that he might land heavy-armed soldiers, and that these, having overpowered the enemy, might effect a passage, in case they (the enemy) should be keeping guard ¹¹ at the Syrian pass.

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<sup>1</sup> See § 184, 4.
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² See § 233.

^{8 &}quot;Oσos.

^{4 &}quot;AELOS.

^{* &}quot;Αξιος

⁵ See § 280, Note 1.

⁶ Pres. partic.

⁷ Neut. plur. of πολύς.

⁸ See Lesson XXIV. Note 2.

⁹ Who were most powerful; use the neut. of μέγιστος and the article, with the pres. partic. of δύναμαι.

¹⁰ See § 283, 2.

^{11 § 248, 2.}

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, § 219 - 228.

1. If it is so, he is glad. 2. If it should be so, he would be glad. 3. If it is (ever) so, he is glad. 4. If it shall be so, he will be glad. 5. If it were so (now), he would be glad. 6. If it was (ever) so, he was glad. 7. If it had been so, he would have been glad. 8. If it was so, he was glad. 9. If you fight with me, you will be defeated. 10. If you should fight with me, you would be defeated. 11. If you had fought with me, you would have been defeated. 12. If the king leads his army in this direction, we will cut them in pieces. 13. If the king should lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 14. If the king were to lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 15. If any one is able to restore the exiles, it is Cyrus. 16. If I do this, I shall act justly. 17. If (ever) any one fights with me, he is (always) defeated. 18. If he is (ever) able to do this, he (always) does it. 19. If he should remember, he would give the pay. 20. If you shall be diligent, you will be wise. 21. If you were (now) diligent, you would be wise. 22. If they (ever) have anything, they (always) give it. 23. If they should have anything, they would give it. 24. If any one should do this, he would err. 25. If any one (ever) does this, he (always) errs. 26. If the generals have anything they (always) give it to the soldiers. 27. If they should have anything, they would give it. 28. If he should run, he would conquer. 29. If you should do this, it would be well. 30. If the soldiers should conquer, they would be honored. 31. If he should wish anything, I would give it. 32. If he (ever) wishes anything, I (always) give it. 33. If he (ever) wished anything, I (always) gave it. 34. If the king does not fight in these days, then he will not fight at all. 35. If those with the king had fought bravely, they would have conquered. 36. If they had been good men, they

would never have suffered these things. 37. If you (shall) speak the truth, I will give you ten talents. 38. If we (shall) take this, they will not be able to remain. 39. If they are doing this, they are prosperous. 40. If they (shall) do this, they will prosper. 41. If you do (shall) not give them the boats, they will not sail away. 42. If I should go away against the will of Cyrus, I should wish to get away unobserved by him. 43. If he had not done this and that, he would not have died.

¹ Use ἔπασχον: referring to several cases in past time.

² Use the participle; see § 226, and 2. ⁴ ἄκων (gen. absol.).

³ Partic. of ἄπειμι. ⁵ § 226, 2.

Use λανθάνω and aor. partic. of ἀπέρχομαι; see § 279.

⁷ See § 143, 2.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES, § 229-240.

1. I will give him whatever I (now) have. 2. I will give him whatever I may have. 3. I would give him whatever I had. 4. I would give him whatever I might have. 5. I (always) give him whatever I have. 6. I (always) gave him whatever I had. 7. He would eat whatever he wished. 8. He will eat whatever he wishes. 9. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 10. He will eat whatever he may wish. 11. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 12. Whoever does 1 this is punished. 13. Whoever steals is punished. 14. He will burn whatever 2 is useful to the army. 15. He (always) burns whatever is useful to the army. 16. He will burn whatever may be useful to the army. 17. O Cyrus! you do not know what you are doing. 18. I will do to 3 this Orontes whatever is just in the sight of 4 gods and men. 19. He will do whatever he may promise. 20. He will do whatever he promises. 21. He (always) does whatever he promises. 22. I

will remain until he shall come. 23. I departed before my brother came. 24. I should not wish to depart before you came (might come).⁵ 25. Whoever should do this would benefit me greatly. 26. He (always) says whatever he thinks. 27. He will say whatever he may (then) think. 28. Whenever he may wish, he will make thee a slave instead of a king. 29. They (always) allowed ⁶ him to take whatever he wished. 30. When they see this, they will fear.

- ¹ See § 233, Note 1.
- 1 Use el TL
- * Use περί with gen.

- Use πρός with gen.
- * See § 240, 1 and § 232, 4.
 - · ¿didogav.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES (continued).

1. Who is able to give what he has not himself? 2. This is the man whom you saw. 3. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts, which he used to hunt on horseback. 4. I will send for him from the government of which I have made him satrap. 5. Whoever came to Cyrus from the king, he paid attention to them. 6. They said that they trusted in the guide (i. e. any guide) which Cyrus might give them. 7. When he shall come, I will do this. 8. It was not in accordance with the character of Cyrus, not to give to the army the pay which was due. 9. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 10. When any one comes, I (always) do this. 11. Whenever any one came, I (always) did this. 12. You do not know what you are doing. 13. Do not go away until I come. 14. I will not cease fighting until I have conquered you. 15. I will come whenever you command me. 16. Those whom I have mentioned are the wisest. 17. On the next day he gave them what he promised. 18. The same men were present when these things happened. 19. They went wherever he desired. 20. They immediately cast away their

bracelets wherever they happened to be standing. 21. He (always) gives what he promises. 22. He cried out to all whom he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 23. We will not follow the guide whom Cyrus shall give, lest he lead us (to a place) whence it will not be possible to go forward. 24. Cyrus rode on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself.

260 m.1

INDIRECT DISCOURSE, § 241-248.

 We are able.
 They said, "We are able."
 They said that they were able.
 They answered that they did not know. 5. They answered, "We do not know." 6. The soldiers said that Cyrus was dead. 7. He says that he is doing this. 8. He says 2 that he is writing. 9. He says that if he should (hereafter) have anything, he would give it. 10. He said that if he had a mina, he would (now) give it to the slave. 11. The road is steep. 12. He says that the road is steep. 13. He said that he was writing. 14. He said that he would write. 15. They say that he would come if this should happen. 16. They said that they came there to see the battle. 17. He said that he did not remember me. 18. He says that he would give him a talent, if he should speak the truth. 19. He says that he would not trust the guide which Cyrus should give. 20. He thought that if he should desire to announce anything to the army, they would perceive 3 it in half the time. 21. I wrote a letter to him, (saying) that I would come on the next day. 22. I wonder that no one among you is angry. 23. He announced to the king that he would come. 24. He asked whether there was any one wiser than I. 25. Tissaphernes accuses Cyrus to his brother, (saying) that he was plotting against him. 26. He perceived that the army of

Menon was already in Cilicia. 27. He says that he should have written,4 if he had been able. 28. He says 2 that he should write, if he should (ever) be able. 29. He says² that he should be writing, if he were able. 30. I first announced to him that Cyrus was marching 5 against him. 31. I know that he would write, if he should be able. 32. I know that he would have written, if he had been able. 33. They say 2 that if you should remember, you would not be able to give what 6 you promised. Cyrus, when he heard this, said: "But we 7 have, O men, the paternal empire (which) both (extends) to the south to that region where men are not able to dwell on account of heat, and to the north to that region where (they cannot live) on account of the cold, but the friends of my brother govern as satraps all (the countries situated) in the middle of these. But if we shall conquer, it becomes us to make our friends masters of these (countries). So that I do not fear this, that I may not have anything which 8 I may give to each of my friends if we shall be successful, but that I may not have (friends) enough to whom I may give. But to each of you Greeks I will also 10 give a golden crown."

See § 260, 2, Note 1.
 Use φημί; see § 246, Note.
 See § 211; for the direct discourse see Note 22, page 112.

' What would this be in the direct discourse?

⁵ Use the participle.

ose the participi

' See § 184, 4.

Anything which, ő τι.

If we shall be successful, αν εὐ γένηται.

10 Use mai.

CAUSAL SENTENCES, &c., § 250 - 257.

1. I will give him a talent, because he spoke the truth.
2. We honor the general, because he is brave. 3. We are astonished, because the wise are not honored. 4. Would that my son had conquered. 5. O that Cyrus would come!

6. O that I had this power! 7. O that Cyrus were living!
8. O that we had done these things! 9. Let us go to the camp. 10. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 11. Let us deliberate whether we will send the soldiers, or will go ourselves to the camp.
12. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 13. Would that he had arrived before the battle. 14. Be not astonished. 15. Would that he were alive, for he would not fear these dangers. 16. O that these things had happened as he wished!
17. May you never see this. 18. He gave to him ten talents, because he said to him that the king would not fight within ten days. 19. When the generals had come together, they were surprised because Cyrus neither sent another to signify¹ what they should² do, nor appeared himself. 20. Cyrus cried out to Clearchus to lead the army against³ the⁴ centre of the enemy, because the king was⁵ there.

¹ See § 277, 3.

² See § 243.

^в Use ката́.

4 See § 142, 2.

⁵ See § 250, Note.

THE INFINITIVE, § 258-273.

1. I told him to come. ¹ 2. I said that he came. ² 3. He wishes to be ³ wise. 4. He said that he had been doing ⁴ this at that time. 5. He said that he was doing ⁵ this. 6. He says that he has done this. 7. He said that he had done this. 8. He commands him to go. ⁶ 9. He says that he did ⁷ this. 10. We are able to carry on war. 11. He wishes to expel the army from the country. 12. I came to see you. 13. Clearchus narrowly escaped being stoned to death. 14. Xenophon left half the army to guard the camp. 15. They announced that Cyrus had conquered. 16. It is announced that Cyrus has conquered. 17. He

said that he wished to go. 18. They learn to do this.

10. I will tell you, on condition that you remain silent.

20. The enemy rode towards us, so that our army was terrified.

21. He said to Cyrus, that if he would give him a thousand horsemen, he would prevent the enemy from burning the grass, and would make them unable to announce to the king that they had seen the army.

22. We are about to do this.

23. We are about to cross the river.

24. Cyrus wishes to go into the city.

¹ See § 260, 1.

² See § 203.

3 See § 203 (fine print).

* See § 203, Note 1. The present infinitive has three distinct uses.

What are they?

The present infinitive referring to time present, relatively to the principal verb ελεγε; whereas if it had been used as an imperfect (as in the preceding exercise), it would have referred to time past relatively to ελεγε.

· See § 260, 1.

• See § 98, 3.

7 See § 246.

THE PARTICIPLE, § 275 - 280.

1. He goes up, taking Tissaphernes as his friend. 2. He happened to be present. 3. He went up, having four hundred heavy-armed men. 4. They seized the general for the purpose of putting him to death. 5. They were present with Cyrus, because they loved him. 6. He paid attention to the king, on the supposition that he was friendly to him. 7. He collects his forces, concealing them as much as he could. 8. He gave orders to the cities to take as many men as possible, because Tissaphernes is plotting against him. 9. He perceived that some persons in Miletus were plotting these same things. 10. He took under his protection those who were fleeing. 11. He asks, because he is his brother, that the king shall give him these

cities. 12. And thus an army was secretly supported for him. 13. And thus he was supporting an army secretly. 14. He urged Socrates, having taken as many men as possible, to come, pretending that he was about to carry on war against the Thracians. 15. He was not displeased because they were carrying on war. 16. Cyrus was manifestly 1 troubled. 17. They came into the presence of the king with 2 golden bracelets. 18. Cyrus, being a boy, was pleased with these things. 19. In the reign of Cyrus 3 these things happened. 20. He sends men to do this. 21. He happened to come. 22. He came secretly. 23. They stood and wept for a long time. 24. When you have read the letter, give it to me. 25. He went away unobserved 4 by Cyrus.

- ¹ See § 280, Note 1.
- ² Use the participle.
- ³ Use the prep. ἐπί with gen.
- * Use λανθάνω with the participle.

THE PARTICIPLE (continued).

1. When Cyrus hears this, he speaks as follows. 2. The king will come to fight ¹ on the following day. 3. He made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians, while riding upon his horse. 4. It is evident that he acts unjustly. 5 I am conscious to myself of knowing nothing. 6. Aristippus, having been asked what those things ³ were ⁴ which it was necessary to teach ⁵ boys, replied, "What they will use when they become men." 7. In what ⁶ do those who are educated differ from the uneducated? 8. Cyrus spoke boastfully when the battle ⁷ was about ⁸ to take place, but he was not very ⁹ boastful otherwise. 9. Cyrus announced to the soldiers to prepare, because (as he thought ¹⁰) there will be a battle. ⁷ 10. I hear that his brother is dead. ¹¹ 11. He heard that Cyrus was ¹² in Cilicia. 12.

He assembled his forces as secretly as possible. 13. Cyrus ascended upon the mountain without opposition. 13 14. He announced to his generals to take their best and bravest men, on pretence that Tissaphernes 14 was plotting against the cities. 15. As they (i. e. the army) were proceeding 15 from thence, there appeared tracks of horses. 16. Cyrus received the exiles, and, raising an army, besieged Miletus.

- ¹ See § 277, 6.
- 2 Lit. doing unjust things.
- 3 What those things, Tiva.
- ⁴ See § 135, 2.
- ⁶ See § 164.
- 6 See § 188, 1, Note 1.
- [†] Gen. absolute.
- See § 98, 3.

- θ μάλα.
- 10 See § 277, Note 2.
- ¹¹ See § 280.
- u See § 280.
- 12 Lit. no one opposing.
- " Gen. absolute.
- 15 See § 278, 1.

44A

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES, § 282.

1. Do you wish me to come? 2. Who is writing? 3. When will you do this? 4. Is he not a good man? 5. What are you doing? 6. Who is he? 7. I do not know who he is. 8. Do you see, said he, how many we are? 9. I will ask him for what 1 he wishes to employ us. 10. For what does he wish to employ us? 11. I asked him for what he wished to employ us. 12. Does he speak the truth? 13. Did he arrive before the battle? 14. Where has your father gone? 15. Will they follow Cyrus, or not? 16. They crossed the river, before it was evident whether the others would follow Cyrus or not. 17. He was deliberating whether they should send some or should all go. 18. I asked whether he wished to go. 19. Shall I do this²? 20. Do you wish that I should say this? 21. He asked him what he was doing.3 22. He asked him what he should do. 23. Do you speak tamely of it, when I wanted little

of being stoned to death? 24. Cyrus, when he had called together the generals and captains of the Greeks, consulted how he should conduct⁵ (make) the battle. 25. When ⁶ did the soldiers of the king arrive? 26. Thales, having been asked how we might live best⁷ and most justly, replied, "If ⁸ we do not ourselves do ⁹ (those things) which we blame in others." 27. He heard a noise, and asked ¹⁰ what the noise was.

⁸ The direct discourse would be τί ποιεῖς.

* § 277, 1. * Use ¿áv.

See § 244.
 Use δράω.
 πότε.
 Use ἤρετο.

The accus. plur. neut. of apioros.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

Ī.

Translate into Greek.

As this night, however, advanced,¹ fear fell upon the Greeks also, and there was a commotion and such a noise as is natural² when³ fear falls upon (a company of men). But Clearchus ordered Tolmides, an Eleian, the best herald of (the heralds) of that time,⁴ whom he happened to have with⁵ him, he ordered this one to proclaim⁶ silence, and to announce that the commanders publicly give notice that whoever will give information of the one (lit. of him who) who has let loose⁵ the ass among the arms, shall receive as a reward a talent of silver. And when this was proclaimed, the soldiers knew that their⁶ fear was groundless, and the commanders safe. But at break of day Clearchus ordered the Greeks to station themselves under arms in the order in which they were⁶ when ¹⁰ the battle took place.

- ¹ See § 183.
- ² Such as would naturally happen, olov εἰκὸς γίγνεσθαι.
- * § 277, 1.

[†] See § 276, 2.

- ⁴ See § 141, Note 3.
- * See § 141, Note 2.
- Lit. by the side of himself.
- * Which they were, ἢπερ εἶχον.

• See § 277, 3.

¹⁰ See § 230.

II.

Translate into Greek.

1. There Cyrus and the army remained twenty days; for the soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect that they were going against the king, and

they said that they were not hired for this purpose. But Clearchus first attempted to compel his own soldiers to go; but they threw (stones) both at him and at his beasts of burden when he began to advance. 2. And Clearchus then narrowly escaped being stoned to death. But, afterwards, when he knew that he would not be able to compel (them), he convened an assembly of his own soldiers. And first he stood weeping¹ a long time; but they seeing him wondered and were silent. And then he spoke somewhat as follows:—

- 3. "Fellow-soldiers, be not surprised that I am deeply grieved at the present state of affairs. For Cyrus became a friend to me, and honored me while a fugitive from my country both in other ways, and particularly by a gift of ten thousand daries. On receiving these, (lit., which having received) I did not lay (them) up for my private use; nor did I waste them in pleasure, but I expended them on you. 4. And first, indeed, I made war against the Thracians, and, with your assistance, I took vengeance (on them) in behalf of Greece, by driving2 them out of the Chersonesus, when they wished² to take the land from the Greeks dwelling there.³ But when Cyrus called (us), I went taking you, in order that if he should need anything, I might assist him in return for the favors which I had received from him. 5. But since you do not wish to go with me, it is quite4 necessary for me either to abandon2 you and enjoy the friendship of Cyrus, or to prove² false to him and go with you. But since you do not wish to obey nor even to follow me, I will follow in company with you, and suffer whatever may be necessary. I think that you are to me both country, friends, and allies, and with you I think that I shall be honorable wherever I may be."
- 6. He spoke these (words). But the soldiers, both his own (lit., those of him himself) and the rest, when they had heard these things, praised him because he refused to march against the king. And more than two thousand

from Zenias and Pasion took² their arms and beasts of burden and encamped by the side of Clearchus. 7. But Cyrus, being both perplexed and grieved at these things, sent (repeatedly) for Clearchus. But he, however, did not wish to go, but sending a messenger without the knowledge of the soldiers, he told him to be of good cheer, inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably. And he bade him (Cyrus) to send for him, but (when this had been done) he himself refused to go.

- 1 Lit. standing, he wept for a long time.
- ² Use the part.
- * The Greeks dwelling there, τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας Ελληνας.
- ⁴ Quite, δή.

III.

Translate into Greek.

- 1. But what I just now wrote, that the king was struck with alarm at the approach of the Greeks, was evident from this; for, though on the preceding day he sent and ordered them to deliver up their arms, he then, at the rising of the sun, sent heralds concerning a truce. 2. But when they had come1 to the (advanced) guards, they inquired for the commanders. And when the (advanced) guards reported this, Clearchus, happening then to be inspecting the ranks, told the (advanced) guards to bid the heralds wait until he should be at leisure.² 3. But when he had stationed the army so that the dense phalanx was in a favorable condition to be seen on all sides, and (so that) no one³ of the unarmed was visible, he called the messengers, and he himself also came forward with both the best armed and best looking of his own soldiers, and told the rest of the generals (to do) the same.4
- 4. But when they were in the presence of the messengers, he asked what they wished.⁵ And they said they had come concerning a truce, as men who will be ⁶ duly author-

ized to announce both the (messages) from the king to the Greeks and those from the Greeks to the king. 5. But he answered, "Tell him then, that we must have (lit. there is need of a) battle first; for we have no breakfast, nor is there any one who will dare? to speak to the Greeks concerning a truce without⁸ (first) supplying a breakfast."
6. The messengers hearing these things rode away, and came back quickly; from which it was also evident that the king was somewhere near, or some other person to whom orders had been given to transact these things. They said that they (i. e. the Greeks) seemed to the king to say (what was) reasonable, and that they were come with guides who, if there should be a truce, would lead them whence they would have provisions. 7. But he (Clearchus) asked whether he was making a truce 10 merely (aυτοίς) for the men while going and returning (from the king), or (whether) there was to be a truce for the rest also. But they said, "For all; until the (report) from you shall be announced 11 to the king." 8. And when they had said this, Clearchus, having caused them to withdraw, consulted; and it seemed expedient to make the truce quickly, and to go quietly for the provisions and receive them. 9. And Clearchus said, "These (terms), indeed, seem good to me also. I will not, however, announce (our determination) hastily, but I will delay until the messengers shall fear lest it may seem inexpedient to us to make the truce. I think, however," said he, "that the same fear will be present also to our soldiers." But when it seemed to be the fit time, he announced that he acceded to the truce, and immediately ordered them to lead (the way) to the provisions.

10. And they (the guides) led (the way); and Clearchus went (with them), intending, it is true, to make the truce, but nevertheless having his army in order (of battle); and he himself guarded the rear. And they met with trenches and canals full of water, so that 12 they were not able to

cross without bridges; but they made crossings for themselves from the palm-trees which had fallen, 13 but 14 some they also cut down. 11. And there it was possible to learn Clearchus how he commanded, with his spear in his left hand, and his staff in his right. And if any one of those appointed to (work) seemed to him to loiter, selecting (the) one who deserved (it), he would beat him; and he himself at the same time going into the mud took part in the work, so that every one was ashamed (lit. shame was to all) not 15 to assist in urging on the work. 12. And those thirty years old were appointed by 16 him (to this work); but when they saw Clearchus also urging on the work, those (who were) older also took part. 13. But Clearchus was so much the more in haste (on this account) because he suspected that the trenches were not always so full of water; for it was not a suitable season 17 (lit. such as) to water the plain. But in order that even now there might appear to the Greeks to be many difficulties for the march, on this account he suspected that the king had let out (åφίημι) the water upon the plain.

14. But proceeding, they arrived at villages, from whence the guides directed them to take the provisions; there they remained three days; and there came from the great king Tissaphernes, and the brother of the wife of the king, and three other Persians, and many slaves followed them. But when the generals of the Greeks met them, Tissaphernes first through an interpreter spoke as follows: 15. "I, O men of Greece, dwell a neighbor to Greece; and when I saw you fallen into many and insuperable evils, I regarded 18 it an unexpected gain for myself, if in any way I should be able to ask from the king to grant to me to restore you safe to Greece. For I think that it will not be unattended 19 with gratitude to me either from you or from the whole of Greece. 16. But knowing this, I asked the king, saying to him that he could justly gratify me, both because I first announced to him that Cyrus was

making an expedition²⁰ against him, and came at the same time with the message with (lit. having) assistance; and I alone of those arrayed against the Greeks did not flee, but rode through and joined the king in your camp, where the king came after he had killed Cyrus. And I pursued the barbarians who were with Cyrus, in company with those who are now present with me, the very persons who are most faithful to him (i. e. the king). 17. And he also promised me that he would deliberate concerning these things; and he ordered me to ask you, when I came,²¹ why (lit. on account of what²²) you made the expedition²³ against him. And I advise you to reply moderately, in order that it may be easier for me, if I shall be able to obtain any good thing for you from him."

18. To these things the Greeks, after having withdrawn, deliberated and answered, but Clearchus spoke (for them): "We neither came together with the intention of making war on the king nor did we march against the king (in the first instance); but Cyrus kept finding many pretences, as you also well know, in order that he might both take you unprepared, and lead us up here. But when we saw him already beset with danger (lit. being in danger), we were ashamed both before gods and men to betray him, since in a former time we had presented (lit. presenting) ourselves (so that Cyrus) could do (us) favors. But since Cyrus is dead,²⁴ we neither contend against the king for his kingdom, nor is there anything on account of which we should wish to do harm to the country of the king; neither should we wish to kill him, but we would proceed homeward, if no one should harass us. We will, however, try with (the help) of the gods to requite any one who injures 25 us; if, however, any one shall be found doing good to us, to the best of our ability at least, we will not be inferior to him also in doing good. Thus he spoke."

19. But Tissaphernes heard (him) and said, "I will re-

port these things to the king, and (will bring) the (mes-

sages) from him again to you; but until I shall come, let the truce remain25; and we will furnish a market." And on the following day he did not come; so that the Greeks were anxious; but on the third day he came and said that he had come having obtained from the king (his request) to grant to him (the power) to save the Greeks, although by very many said in opposition that it was not worthy for the king to let those go who had made an expedition against himself. 20. But at last he said, "And now it is permitted to you to receive pledges from us that in very truth we will furnish the country friendly to you, and that we will lead you back into Greece without treachery, furnishing a market; and wherever it may not be possible to purchase (them) we will permit you to take provisions from the country. But it will be necessary that you, in your turn, swear to us, in very truth, to march as through a friendly country, without doing injury, taking food and drink whenever we shall not furnish a market; but if we shall furnish a market, that you will receive your provisions by purchasing." 21. These things seemed good. Then they made oath, and Tissaphernes and the brother of the king's wife gave their right hands to the commanders and captains of the Greeks, and received (theirs) from the Greeks. But after these things, Tissaphernes said: " And now I shall go back immediately to the king; but when I shall have accomplished 30 what I want, I will come with my baggage packed up, for the purpose of leading you back to Greece, and to go back myself to my own government."

1 See page 102, Note on § 3.

⁹ See § 248, 1 and 4, Note-

^{*} See § 283, 3.

^{*} See § 79, 2, Note.

⁶ See § 244.

[•] See § 236, and Note 3.

¹ See § 276, 2.

[·] See § 283, 4.

² To whom orders had been given, ф інетітакто.

^{*} See § 244 and (end); the direct question was σπένδεται η εσωτεί.

- ¹¹ See § 239, 2.
- ¹² See § 266, 2, Note 1.
- ¹³ See § 98, 1.
- 14 Some, τοὺς δέ; ὁ δέ is often used when no ὁ μέν precedes.
- 15 See § 283, 7; a negative idea is implied in αἰσχύνην εἶναι.
- 16 See § 197, 1, Note 1.
- 17 Suitable season, Spa ola.
- 18 I regarded it as an unexpected gain for myself, ευρημα ἐποιησάμην.
- 19 See § 211, Note.
- ²⁰ See § 246.
- ²¹ See § 277, 1.
- 22 τίνος ένεκεν.

- 23 See § 243.
- ²⁴ See § 200, Note 6. ²⁵ See § 276, 2.
- 26 Use the Attic imperative μενόντων for μενέτωσαν.
- That it should be granted, δοθηναι.
- ²⁸ See § 277, 5 and 6, Note 1 (end).
- ²⁰ We will furnish, use infin.; ἡμας, understood, is the subject.
- ⁸⁰ The aor, subjunctive after $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \delta \acute{a} \nu$ refers the action of the verb to a moment of time preceding the action of the leading verb.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

- 1. What then? When 1 the Athenians and my [fellow] citizens 2 come, 8 let us summon 4 this man also, that we may consult 5 together. 6 2. Cyrus said, "If you go 7 now, when 8 shall you be at home?" 9 3. O my country! 10 O that all who inhabit 11 thee would love thee as I now do! 4. Not many days after this, Chares 12 came from Athens with 18 a few 14 ships; and immediately the Lacedæmonians and Athenians fought a naval battle. 15 The Lacedæmonians were victorious, 16 under the lead 17 of Hegesandridas. 18
- 1. ἐπειδάν. 2. πολίτης. 3. ἔρχομαι. 4. καλέω. 5. συμβουλεύω (mid.). 6. κοινή. 7. είμι. 8. πότε. 9. οἴκοι. 10. πατρίς. 11. οἰκίω. 12. Χάρης. 13. ἔχων. 14. δλίγος. 15. ναυμαχέω. 16. νικάω. 17. ἡγέομαι (gen. absol.). 18. Ἡγησανδρίδας.

11.

- 1. After these things, Pericles rose, and thus spoke.
 2. Do not obey these most wicked men.
 3. On the next day he gave them what he promised. 4. All the Greeks happened to be doing this.
 5. Many fear lest these things should happen while Philip is king. 6. If these things were true, it would be still more terrible.
- 1. ανίστημε. 2. πείθω. 3. ύστεραῖος. 4. ύπισχνέομαι. 5. τυγχάνω with the participle. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. genitive absolute. 8. αληθής. 9. δεινός.

III.

- 1. Any one might justly ¹ praise ² him, not only for ³ these things, but for what he did about ⁴ the same time. ⁵ 2. If you do ⁶ what I just ⁷ now told ⁸ you, you will have all things which any one could wish. ⁹ 3. O that ¹⁰ these things had happened ¹¹ as we wished! ⁹ But since ¹² we were unfortunate, ¹³ let us do what the wisest of us shall command. ¹⁴ 4. If these men had not perished, ¹⁵ the city would have been saved ¹⁶ and we should now be free. ¹⁷
- 1. δικαίως. 2. ἐπαινέω. 3. ἐπί. 4. περί. 5. χρόνος. 6. ποιέω. 7. ἄρτι. 8. φράζω. 9. βούλομαι. 10. εἴθε. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. ἐπεί. 13. ἀτυχής. 14. κελεύω. 15. ἀπόλλυμι. 16. σώζω. 17. ἐλεύθερος.

IV.

- 1. If I appear ¹ to be wrong, ² I will pay ³ the penalty.

 2. If you should turn ⁴ from evils, you would quickly ⁵ become ⁶ better.

 3. I fear ⁷ lest we have forgotten ⁸ the road ⁹ home. ¹⁰

 4. If Philip had had this opinion, ¹¹—that it is difficult ¹² to fight ¹³ with the Athenians, he would have done ¹⁴ no one of the things which he has done.
- 1. δοκέω. 2. ἀδικέω. 3. δίκην δοῦναι. 4. ἀποτρέπομαι. 5. ἐν τάχει. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. δείδω. 8. ἐπιλανθάνομαι. 9. ὁδός. 10. οἴκαδε. 11. γνώμη. 12. χαλεπός. 13. πολεμέω. 14. πράσσω.

V.

1. Those who were looking ¹ on feared ² lest their friends ³ should suffer ⁴ anything. 2. They all said ⁵ that the king ⁶ had sent ⁷ them, and that they wished ⁸ to make an alliance ⁹ with Cyrus. 3. If another shall come ¹⁰ in his own name, ¹¹ him ye will receive. ¹² 4. When this had hap-

pened, 13 all believed 14 that an assembly 15 would be summoned. 16

1. θεάομαι (partic.). 2. φοβέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. πάσχω. 5. λέγω with ότι. 6. βασιλεύς. 7. πέμπω. 8. βούλομαι. 9. συμμαχέω. 10. ἔρχομαι. 11. ὄνομα. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. γίγνομαι. 14. οἴομαι. 15. ἐκκλησία. 16. συγκαλέω.

VI.

- 1. You would be approved, should you appear not to do those things which you would blame others for doing.

 2. Swear by no god for the sake of money, not even figure are not about to violate your faith. 3. The king said that the messenger was not then present, and that, if he had been, these things would not have occurred. Would that I had the wings for an eagle, that leaving the earth of I might be numbered among the stars!
- 1. εὐδοκιμέω. 2. φαίνομαι. 3. ἐπιτιμάω. 4. ὅμνυμι. 5. μηδείς οτ ουδείς 1 6. ἔνεκα. 7. μηδέ. 8. μέλλειν. 9. παραβαίνειν. 10. πίστις. 11. βασιλεύς. 12. λέγειν with ὅτι. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. πάρειμι. 15. γίγνομαι. 16. ἔχειν. 17. πτερόν. 18. ἀετός. 19. λείπω. 20. γῆ. 21. ἀριθμέω. 22. ἐν. 23. ἄστρον.

VII.

- 1. I tried ¹ to show ² him that ³ he thought ⁴ he was wise, but ⁵ was not. 2. He says ⁶ that these things happened ⁷ while Cyrus ¹⁹ was king. ⁸ 3. Let no one believe ⁹ that I now fear ¹⁰ lest our state ¹¹ be ruined. ¹² 4. If these men were not unjust, ¹³ they would not have condemned ¹⁴ these generals ¹⁵ to death. ¹⁶ 5. He burned ¹⁷ the vessels, ¹⁸ that Cyrus ¹⁹ might not pass over. ²⁰
- 1. πειράσμαι. 2. δείκνυμι. 3. ότι. 4. οΐομαι (with infin.).

δέ (with preceding μέν).
 φημί (with infin.).
 γίγνομαι.
 participle of βασιλεύω.
 νομίζω (with infin.).
 φοβέσμαι.
 πόλις.
 ἀπόλλυμι (2d aor. mid.).
 ἀσαταγιγνώσκω.
 στρατηγός.
 θάνατος.
 κατακάω.
 πλοῖον.
 Κῦρος.
 διαβαίνω.

VIII.

- 1. The king ¹ is chosen ² in order that those who choose ² him may be benefited ⁸ by ⁴ him. 2. They said ⁵ that Cyrus ⁶ was dead, ⁷ and that Ariæus ⁸ would flee. ⁹ 3. If he had been here, ¹⁰ would he have overlooked ¹¹ these things, or have punished ¹² these impious ¹³ men? 4. May we desire ¹⁴ only ¹⁵ those things which we shall rejoice ¹⁶ to have acquired. ¹⁶ 5. Before ¹⁸ he came, ¹⁹ the ships ²⁰ happened ²¹ to have gone ²² to Caria ²³ to summon ²⁴ assistance. ²⁵
- 1. βασιλεύς. 2. αἰρέω. 3. εὖ πράττειν. 4. διά. 5. λέγω (ὅτι). 6. Κῦρος. 7. θνήσκω. 8. ᾿Αριαῖος. 9. φεύγω. 10. πάρειμι. 11. περιοράω. 12. κολάζω. 13. ἀσεβής. 14. ἐπιθυμέω. 15. χαίρω. 16. κέκτημαι. 17. μόνον. 18. πρίν. 19. ἔρχομαι. 20. ναῦς. 21. τυγχάνω. 22. οἶχομαι. 23. Καρία. 24. περιαγγέλλω (participle). 25. βοηθεῖν.

IX.

- 1. All of them fear ¹ lest they may be compelled ² to do many ³ things which now they do not wish ⁴ to do. 2. O that ⁵ this man had had ⁶ strength ⁷ equal ⁸ to his mind. ⁹ 3. They called in ¹⁰ physicians ¹¹ when they were sick, ¹² that they might not die. ¹³ 4. He showed ¹⁴ that he was ready ¹⁵ to fight ¹⁶ if any one should come out. ¹⁷
- 1. φοβέομαι. 2. ἀναγκάζω. 3. πολύς. 4. βούλομαι. 5. εἴθε. 6. ἔχω. 7. ῥώμη. 8. ἴσος. 9. γνώμη. 10. παρακαλέω. 11. ἰατρός. 12. νοσέω (partic.). 13. ἀποθνήσκω. 14. δηλόω (with ὅτι). 15. ἔτοιμος. 16. μάχομαι. 17. ἐξέρχομαι.

X.

- 1. He said ¹ that he had come ² that he might see ³ both what was doing and what had been done. 2. I told him that, if these things had been true, ⁴ this would not have happened. ⁵ 3. Would that he were alive; ⁷ for he would not fear ⁸ these dangers ⁹ as you do. 4. Do you wish ⁶ me to come? ² Tell ¹ him not to fear ⁸ me, thinking ¹⁰ I shall be angry. ¹¹
- 1. λέγω. 2. ἔρχομαι. 3. δράω. 4. ἀληθής. 5. γίγνομαι. 6. βούλομαι. 7. ζάω. 8. φοβοῦμαι. 9. κίνδυνος. 10. οἴομαι. 11. χαλεπαίνω.

XI.

- 1. It is said ¹ that the king ² sent them away, ³ fearing ⁴ lest they should perish ⁶ by remaining. ⁶ 2. Athens, ⁷ although it was ⁸ great ⁹ before, ¹⁰ then became ¹¹ greater, having been freed ¹² from tyrants. ¹³ 3. Who of all the Greeks would not justly ¹⁴ have hated ¹⁵ us, if we had fled ¹⁶ and had left ¹⁷ our city to the barbarians? ¹⁸ 4. Call ¹⁹ no one happy ²⁰ before ²¹ he is dead. ²²
- 1. λέγω. 2. βασιλεύς. 3. ἀποπέμπω. 4. φοβέομαι. 5. ἀπόλλομι. 6. μένω. 7. ᾿Αθηναι. 8. Participle of εἰμί. 9. μέγας. 10. πρίν. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. ἀπαλλάσσω. 13. τύραννος. 14. δικαίως. 15. μισέω. 16. φεύγω. 17. καταλείπω. 18. βάρβαρος. 19. καλίω. 20. δλβιος. 21. πρίν. 22. τελευτάω.

XII.

1. Wish ¹ to be a friend ² of the powerful, ³ in order that you may not suffer punishment ⁴ if you act unjustly. ⁵ 2. We fear ⁶ lest, ⁷ if we do ⁸ this, we shall miss ⁹ at once ¹⁰ what we have gained ¹¹ and what we hope ¹² to gain. ³. The messenger ¹³ came ¹⁴ to announce ¹⁵ that the city had

been taken,¹⁶ but that the citizens ¹⁷ were hidden ¹⁸ near ¹⁹ the sea.²⁰ 4. Would ²¹ that he had died ²² in his youth,²³ for ²⁴ he now would be happy.²⁵

1. βούλομαι. 2. φίλος. 3. to be powerful, δύνασθαι. 4. δίκην δούναι. 5. ἀδικεῖν. 6. φοβούμαι. 7. μή. 8. πράττω. 9. άμαρτάνω. 10. ἄμα. 11. τυγχάνω. 12. ἐλπίζω. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. ἔρχομαι. 15. ἀγγέλλω. 16. ἀλίσκομαι. 17. πολίτης. 18. κρύπτω. 19. παρά. 20. θάλαττα. 21. εἴθε. 22. ἀποθνήσκω. 23. α young man, νεανίσκος. 24. ἐπεί. 25. εὐδαίμων.

XIII.

- 1. I trust ¹ that these things which you have heard ² are true.³ 2. Who would not wish ⁴ to leave his country,⁵ when such base ⁶ men are in power? ⁷ 3. The same men were present ⁸ when these things happened.⁹ 4. He said ¹⁰ that, although he was ¹¹ a god, he wished ⁴ to die. ¹²
- πιστεύω.
 ακούω.
 αληθής.
 βούλομαι.
 πατρίς.
 πάρειμι.
 γίγνομαι.
 αποθνήσκω.

XIV.

- 1. After these things, a battle ¹ having taken place, ² the Greeks were victorious. ³ 2. The king himself came as quickly ⁴ as possible ⁵ with the army. ⁶ 3. The same general ⁷ commanded ⁸ the army in both ⁹ the battles. 4. Many of the children ¹⁰ whom he saw feared ¹¹ lest they should be taken. ¹² 5. If these things had been true, ¹⁸ it would have been still ¹⁴ more terrible. ¹⁵
- 1. μάχη. 2. γίγνομαι. 3. νικάω. 4. ταχύ. 5. ως. 6. στράτευμα. 7. στρατηγός. 8. ἡγέομαι. 9. ἀμφότερος. 10. παῖς. 11. φοβέομαι. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἀληθής. 14. ἔτι. 15. δεινός.

XV.

- I told 1 him that you all 2 were my 8 friends. 4
 He acts 5 thus 6 that he may not seem 7 to wrong 8 the state. 9
 If he had been just, 10 this would not have happened. 11
 Do you think 12 they will flee 13 when 14 they see 15 us?
- 1. λέγω. 2. πᾶς. 3. possessive dative. 4. φίλος. 5. πράττω. 6. οῦτως. 7. δοκέω. 8. ἀδικέω. 9. πόλις. 10. δίκαιος. 11. γίγνομα. 12. οἶμαι. 13. φεύγω. 14. ὅταν. 15. ὁράω.

XVI.

- 1. They came ¹ in order to destroy ² their ³ enemies. ⁴
 2. If you should say ⁵ this, he would be angry. ⁶
 3. The men ⁷ reported ⁸ that they had seen ⁹ no one. ¹⁰
 4. He declares ¹¹ that he expects ¹² to die. ¹³
- Τρχομαι. 2. ἀπολλυμι. 3. article. 4. ἐχθρός. 5. λέγω.
 χαλεπαίνω. 7. ἀνήρ. 8. ἀπαγγέλλω. 9. ὁράω. 10. οὐδείς.
 11. ἀποφαίνω. 12. οἰμαι. 13. θνήσκω.

XVII.

- 1. While ¹ Alexander ² was ¹ in the country ⁸ of the Uxii, ⁴ his horse Bucephalus ⁵ was ⁶ once ⁷ missing. ⁸
- participle.
 'Αλίξανδρος.
 χώρα.
 Οὕξιοι.
 Βουκεφάλας.
 γίγνομαι.
 οmit.
 ἀφανής.
- 2. Accordingly, he proclaimed through the country that he would kill all the Uxii, unless they brought him back his horse.
 - 1. οδυ. 2. προκηρύττω. 3. ἀνά. 4. ἀποκτείνω. 5. ἀπάγω.
- 3. And such 1 fear 2 of the king had 3 the barbarians, that 4 Bucephalus was sent 5 back directly 6 upon 7 the proclamation.8
- τοσόσδε. 2. φόβος. 3. use εἰμί. 4. ώστε. 5. ἀποπέμπω.
 εἰθύς. 7. ἐπί. 8. κήρυγμα.

XVIII.

- 1. Did not Homer ¹ call ² Agamemnon ³ shepherd ⁴ of the people, ⁵ because a general ⁶ ought ⁷ to take care ⁸ that his soldiers ⁹ be both ¹⁰ safe ¹¹ and ¹⁰ prosperous ? ¹²
- 1. ^σΟμηρος. 2. προσαγορεύω. 3. 'Αγαμέμνων. 4. ποιμήν. 5. λαός. 6. στρατηγός. 7. δεί. 8. ἐπιμελέομαι. 9. στρατιώτης. 10. τε καί. 11. σῶς. 12. εὐδαίμων.
- 2. For ¹ you know ² that generals are chosen ³ to be authors ⁴ of prosperity ⁵ to those who chose them.
 - 1. γάρ. 2. οίδα. 3. αἰρέομαι. 4. αἴτιος. 5. εὐδαιμονία.
- 3. It seems ¹ to me, therefore, ² that Agamemnon would not have been applauded ³ by Homer, had he not been excellent ⁴ in this particular. ⁵
 - 1. δοκέω. 2. οὖν. 3. ἐπαινέω. 4. from ἀγαθός. 5. omit.

XIX.

- 1. As ¹ Xenophon ² was ¹ sacrificing, ³ a messenger ⁴ arrived ⁵ from Mantinea, ⁶ announcing ⁷ that his son ⁸ Gryllus ⁹ was dead. ¹⁰
- omit. 2. Ξενοφῶν. 3. θύω. 4. ἄγγελος. 5. ἥχω. 6.
 Μαντίνεια. 7. λέγω. 8. νἰός. 9. Γρύλλος. 10. to die, θνήσκω.
- 2. Then ¹ he ² laid ³ aside the garland, ⁴ but ⁵ continued to sacrifice. ⁶
- 1. καί. 2. ἐκεῖνος. 3. ἀποτίθεμαι. 4. στέφανος. 5. δέ preceded by μέν. 6. διατελέω.
- 3. But when ¹ the messenger had added ² this ³ also, ⁴ that he had died victorious, ⁵ Xenophon put ⁶ the garland on ⁶ again. ⁷
- 1. ἐπεί. 2. προστίθημι. 3. ἐκείνος. 4. καί. 5. νικάω (participle). 6. ἐπιτίθεμαι. 7. πάλιν.

XX.

- 1. Themistocles ¹ said ² that the trophies ³ of Miltiades ⁴ woke ⁵ him from his sleep.⁶
- 1. Θεμιστοκλής. 2. λέγω. 3. τρόπαιον. 4. Μιλτιάδης. 5. ἀνίστημι. 6. ὕπνος.
- 2. Do not hasten 1 to be 2 rich,2 lest thou speedily 3 become 4 poor.5
 - 1. σπεύδω. 2. πλουτέω. 3. ταχύ. 4. γίγνομαι. 5. πένης.
- 3. If he shall slay 1 his 2 enemy, 3 he will pollute 4 his hand 5
- 1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. possess. genit. 3. ἐχθρός. 4. μιαίνω. 5. χείρ.
- 4. A report 1 was spread 2 abroad 2 that the allies 3 had revolted 4 from the city. 5
 - 1. λόγος. 2. διασπείρω. 3. σύμμαχος. 4. άφίστημι. 5. πόλις.

XXI.

- 1. It became ¹ evident,² that ³ the Greeks strongly ⁴ feared ⁵ lest he should become a tyrant.⁶ 2. The god, as it seems,⁷ often ⁸ rejoices ⁹ in making ¹⁰ the small great, and ¹¹ the great small. 3. The Thebans after this raised ¹² a trophy, ¹³ and gave up ¹⁴ the dead ¹⁵ under truce. ¹⁶ 4. He replied, ¹⁷ that he was not marching ¹⁸ that ¹⁹ he might do wrong ²⁰ to any, but that he might assist ²¹ those who were wronged. ²²
- 1. γίγνομαι. 2. δήλος. 3. ὅτι. 4. ἰσχυρῶς. 5. φοβέομαι. 6. τύραννος. 7. ἔοικα. 8. πολλάκις. 9. χαίρω. 10. participle of ποιέω. 11. δέ (with preceding μέν). 12. ἴστημι. 13. τρόπαιον. 14. ἀποδίδωμαι. 15. νεκρός. 16. ὑπόσπουδυς. 17. ἀποκρίνομαι. 18. στρατεύομαι. 19. ἵνα. 20. ἀδικέω. 21. βοηθέω. 22. participle.

XXII.

- 1. He thought ¹ that he needed ² friends ³ for this purpose, ⁴ that he might have helpers. ⁵ 2. O that ⁶ I had as great ⁷ power ⁸ as ⁹ these kings now have ! 3. They were not able ¹⁰ to prevent ¹¹ Philip from passing through. ¹² 4. They announced ¹³ that they should treat ¹⁴ all these as enemies. ¹⁵
- 1. οἴομαι (w. infin.). 2. δέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. ἔνεκα. 5. συνεργός. 6. εἴθε. 7. τοσοῦτος. 8. δύναμις. 9. ὅσος. 10. δύναμαι. 11. κωλύω. 12. παρέρχομαι (αοτ.). 13. προαγορεύω (ὅτι). 14. χράομαι (use). 15. πολέμιος.

XXIII.

- 1. The king said that whoever killed ¹ the man should rule ² the whole city. 2. They feared ³ that the army would bring ⁴ aid to the inhabitants,⁵ for they perceived ⁶ that the citizens were not despondent.⁷ 3. The eagle ⁸ remained until ⁹ evening ¹⁰ came ¹¹ on; and, terrified ¹² by the sight,¹³ we came to the soothsayers ¹⁴ to make ¹⁵ communication about ¹⁶ the omen.¹⁷ 4. He hoped ¹⁸ that he should die ¹⁹ that day,²⁰ that he might be released ²¹ from his chains.²² 5. Take ²³ this soldier, and keep ²⁴ him until ⁹ I come ²⁵ with ²⁶ the king's army. 6. Do not inflict ²⁷ misery ²⁸ on me who am miserable ²⁹ already.³⁰
- 1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. ἄρχω. 3. φοβοῦμαι. 4. βοηθέω. 5. ἐνοικέω. 6. αἰσθάνομαι. 7. ἀθυμέω. 8. ἀετόs. 9. ἔως. 10. ἐσπέρα. 11. ἐπιγίγνομαι. 12. ἐκπλήσσω. 13. ὄψις. 14. μάντις. 15. κοινόω. 16. περί. 17. θεῖον. 18. ἐλπίζω. 19. ἀποθνήσκω. 20. ἡμέρα. 21. λύω. 22. δεσμός. 23. λαμβάνω. 24. σώζω. 25. ἔρχομαι. 26. ἔχω. 27. προςτίθημι. 28. νόσος. 29. νοσέω. 30. ἤδη.

XXIV.

- 1. They say that when animals ¹ were endowed ² with voices, the sheep ³ said to her master ⁴: "You do ⁵ a curious ⁶ thing,⁷ because ⁸ to us who provide ⁹ you wool ¹⁰ and lambs ¹¹ you give nothing that we don't take ¹² from ¹³ the earth, ¹⁴ while ¹⁵ to the dog ¹⁶ you give ¹⁷ [-some-⁷] of the food ¹⁸ you have yourself." And that the dog, who had been listening, ¹⁹ said: "But I am your preserver, ²⁰ so that you are not carried ²¹ off by wolves; ²² since, ²³ if I should not guard ²⁴ you, you could not feed, ²⁵ through-fear ²⁶ of death." ²⁷
- 1. ζωον. 2. φωνήεις. 3. οἶς. 4. δεσπότης. 5. ποιέω. 6. θαυμαστός. 7. omit. 8. because you = relat. pronoun. 9. παρέχω. 10. ἔριον. 11. ἄρνες (plural). 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἐκ. 14. γῆ. 15. δέ. 16. κύων. 17. μεταδίδωμι. 18. σῖτος. 19. ἀκούω. 20. σώζω. 21. ἀρπάζω. 22. λύκος. 23. ἐπεί. 24. φυλάττω. 25. νέμομαι. 26. φοβοῦμαι. 27. ἀπόλλυμι.

XXV.

- 1. He was brought up ¹ at ² the court ³ of the king ⁴; so that,⁵ while ⁶ a boy,⁷ he used to converse ⁸ with the best ⁹ of the Persians.¹⁰ 2. Would that he had given ¹¹ me what he promised ¹² to give him! 3. Old men ¹³ say that life ¹⁴ is burdensome ¹⁵ to them; but if death ¹⁶ comes ¹⁷ near,¹⁸ nobody wants ¹⁹ to die.²⁰
- 1. παιδεύω. 2. ἐπί. 3. θύρα (plural). 4. βασιλεύς. 5. ὥστε. 6. Participle of εἰμί. 7. παῖς. 8. διαλέγομαι. 9. ἀγαθός. 10. Πέρσης. 11. δίδωμι. 12. ὑπισχνέομαι. 13. γέρων. 14. ζάω. 15. βαρύς. 16. Θάνατος. 17. ἔρχομαι. 18. πλησίον. 19. βούλομαι. 20. ἀποθνήσκω.

XXVI.

- 1. Seuthes asked, "Would you be willing, Episthenes, to die for this boy?" And he said, holding up his hands, "Strike, if the boy commands you to strike." 2. He feared that the men from the mountains would not make war with the Greeks.
- N. B. The sentences below need correction: write out corrected forms for them with a right translation.
 - 3. Εὶ οὐδεις ἐρχομαι ίνα ἀκουοι ἐμε, οὐδεις σοφωτερος εἰσιν.
- 4. 'Ανιστησαν οί Έλληνες και είπον τον παις είς τω πολεως τουτφ είναι.
- 5. And Xenophon, on arriving, said to Seuthes, that the men were friendly, and would have sent mercenaries if he had asked it.

XXVII.

1. The general with all his soldiers sailed away from the island, thinking that Cimon had come from Athens with twenty-seven ships. 2. The gods know well what it is best for man to have: to some they give much gold, to others a beautiful body, to others neither of these gifts. 3. (Write the following sentence in a corrected form, with the accents.)

Γαρ έδωσα έμαυτος αὐτους ένα ταλαντον δε οἱ ἀνθρωποι ἐπαυσονται μαχοντες.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

- 1. How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? Name them. How are they divided? Name the vowels. How many long vowels; how many short vowels? Name the doubtful vowels. How many diphthongs? Which are the close vowels? Name the diphthongs. (Notice that when an open vowel precedes a close vowel in the same syllable, the two form a diphthong: if the open vowel is short the diphthong is called proper; but if the open vowel is long, the diphthong is called improper). Which vowels can take the iota subscript?
- 2. How is the rough breathing marked? The smooth? On which vowel does a dipththong take the breathing? Write the smooth breathing on the following words: αρχή, εκ, εις, αγορά, αυτός; write the rough breathing on the following: ημέρα, άρμα, οῦτος, Έλλην (Notice that when the word begins with a capital, the accent and breathing are written to the left, and not over the vowel), υπέρ (Notice that words beginning with υ always have the rough breathing), Ίππος, οῦτος (Diphthongs always have the accent and breathing over the second vowel even if they are capitals, except a, n, w). Write the three last diphthongs in capitals. Place the smooth breathing on the following words: Ωιδη, (Write the words all in capitals; all in small letters), 'Ωιετο. How is the consonant ρ generally written at the beginning of a word? How in the middle of a word? Put the breathing on ρήτωρ, ράδιος (Write the last word in capitals), Πύρρος.

- 3. How many simple consonants are there? Name the labials, the palatals, the linguals. Name the double consonants. Of what letters is each composed? On what principle are the consonants, as given above, classified? Mention another classification. What is σ called? Which are nasals? Name the semi-vowels. Write σ at the beginning and in the middle of a word. Mention the mutes of the same order. Mention the rough mutes. Which mutes are co-ordinate, which cognate? Mention the surds, the sonants. What letters only can end a Greek word? Are there any exceptions?
- 4. What is Crasis? What is Elision? What is the Apostrophe used for, the Coronis, the Diæresis? To what words is ν moveable added? What does οὐ become before a smooth vowel, before a rough vowel?
- 5. How many syllables can a Greek word have? What is a pure syllable? Which is the pure syllable in οἰκία, βία, βασιλεία?
- 6. What is meant by quantity? When is a syllable long by nature? Which are the long vowels? Which the diphthongs? When is a syllable common? Name the liquids? What is the quantity of the syllable before a middle mute followed by a liquid? Name the middle mutes. Repeat the general rules for the quantity of syllables.
- 7. How many kinds of Accent? On what syllables can each stand? On what syllables only can the circumflex stand? When is a word called an oxytone; when, perispomenon; when, barytone? When can the acute stand on the antepenult? What kind of syllables admit the acute? (Ans. either long or short syllables). What the circumflex? When can the circumflex stand on the penult? What final diphthongs are considered short for accent? If the last syllable is accented, what accent does it generally take? (Ans. the acute.) When does an oxytone change to the grave? How is a dissyllable, with a long penult and short ultimate, accented? Accent the follow-

ing words on the antepenult: $\partial \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \sigma s$, $\partial \nu \nu \alpha \mu \iota s$, $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \delta \epsilon \iota \sigma \sigma s$; the following on the penult: $\dot{\eta} \mu \epsilon \rho \alpha$, $\partial \eta \mu \sigma s$, $\delta \sigma \rho \nu$, $\mu \eta \kappa \sigma s$, $\nu \eta \sigma \sigma s$, $\tau \epsilon \iota \chi \sigma s$, $i \delta \iota \omega \tau \eta s$, $\mu \epsilon \sigma \sigma s$; the following on the last syllable: $\partial \mu \iota \theta \mu \sigma s$, $\pi \rho \sigma s$, $\theta \epsilon \sigma s$, $\delta \alpha \sigma \mu \sigma s$. What is the general rule for the accent of nouns? What does an oxytone of the first or second declension become in the genitive and dative of all numbers? What is always the accent of the genitive plural in the first declension?

- 8. What is Inflection ? What does it include? What is the stem of a word? How many cases? How is gender indicated in Greek? Write the declension of the article. What accent in the genitive and dative? Write the genitive singular feminine; the acc. singular masculine. Decline ἀρχή, τελευτή, πηγή. What accent in the genitive and dative of all numbers? Write the declension of οἰκία, χώρα, ἡμέρα, ἀρετή, σατράπης, πολίτης, βάλασσα. What is the rule for nouns ending in a pure and ρα? What is the quantity of final a in θάλασσα, ἡμέρα, ἀχορά, χώρα? In what does the vocative singular of the following nouns end: τιμή, σατράπης, ὁπλίτης, στρατιώτης, πολίτης? What is the quantity of final a in the vocative of the first declension? What is the accent of στρατιώτης in the vocative singular? The penult of ὁπλίτης and πολίτης is long; accent them in the vocative singular; in the genitive plural.
- 9. Decline μνάα. What is the rule for the accent in contracted final syllables? If the first syllable of the uncontracted form has the accent, what accent will the contracted form have? Give the rule for the accent of the contracted penult. What case does the proposition in govern? What does it become before a vowel; before a vowel with the rough breathing? Write the dative singular of δίκη, ἀρχή, οἰκία; write the same in capitals. What is the iota subscript. What case in the first declension has the iota subscript. What does the nominative singular of nouns of the first declension end in? What in the vocative singular? Accent the following words in the vocative singular: χώσσα, χώρα, τιμή. Is there any indefinite

article in Greek? What case does ἀπό govern? Decline ἡ τιμή together. What is the accent in the first declension of the genitive singular, dual, and plural? What are words with no accent on the last syllable called? With the acute on the penult? With the circumflex on the penult? What are words called which have no accent? Decline μοῦσα, and explain the change of accent where it is not the same as in the nominative singular. What nouns of the first declension have as in the genitive singular? Accent the following nouns: γλωσσαν, γλωσσαν, γλωσσαν, (from γλῶσσα); 'Ατρειδη, 'Ατρειδαι, 'Ατρειδων, (from 'Ατρείδηs); στρατιωταις, στρατιωτα, στρατιωται (from στρατιώτης); θαλασσαν, θαλασσαν, θαλασσαν, θαλασσαν, (from θάλασσα).

10. In what does the nominative singular of nouns of the second declension end? Decline λόγος, νῆσος, ἄνθρωπος; explain the change of accent in the last two. Decline δασμός. What do oxytones become in the genitive and dative? Accent the following words: ποταμου, ποταμους (from ποταμός); νησω, νησου, νησου, νησων (from νῆσος). What is the termination of the vocative of nouns ending -os? (Notice that the vocatives of ἀδελφός and θεός are ἄδελφε, with irregular accent, and θεός, the same as the nominative.) Decline together ὁ νόμος, ὁ κίνδυνος, ἡ ὁδός, τὸ ἰμάτιον, τὸ σῦκον.

11. What is the Attic Declension? Decline νεώς, ἀνώγεων. Give the rule for the accent (see § 22, 2, N. 2). Notice that these words take ι subscript where the common ending is ι. Write the nominative plural of λαγώς. What would the common ending be? Write the acc. singular of λαγώς (see § 42, 2, Note). Write the nominative plural of ἀνώγεων. What would the common ending be? Write the dative singular and dual of λαγώς, νεώς, ἀνώγεως. What prepositions govern the genitive only? (Ans. ἀντί, instead of; πρό, before; ἀπό, αναγ from; ἐκ, out of). Translate the following into Greek: Out of the house; before the temple; instead of the soldier; away from the sea; out of the temple; out of the hall. What accent has ἐκ? What the other propositions?

- 12. Repeat the rules for contraction relating to the second declension. Decline νόος, πλόος. Explain the change of accent in the singular. Rule for the contraction of the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual? Decline ὀστέον, κάνεον. What is the position of the governed genitive? Translate into Greek: the door of the house; the pay of the soldier; out of the door of the house. Write the declension of the following words and mark the quantity of the case endings: οἰκία, δασμός, στρατιώτης, in the singular; νεώς, πολίτης, and ἄνθρωπος in the plural. Give the rule for the quantity of the ending in the acc. singular of οἰκία. Accent οἰκία and στρατιώτης in the genitive plural.
- 13. What nouns does the third declension include? How is the stem found? How is the nominative formed from the stem? How in neuters; in masculine and feminine stems? What consonants can stand at the end of a Greek word? What change must a labial or palatal mute undergo before a lingual mute (see § 16)? What mutes can stand before σ? From the stems σώματος, λέγοντος, πράγματος, φύλακος, γυπός, φλεβός form the nominative and account for the euphonic changes.
- 14. Decline φίλαξ, κόραξ, φλέψ. Give the rule for the accent of φλίψ in the oblique cases. What is generally the ending of the acc.? What exceptions? What is the vocative of λέων? What does the stem of λέων end in? In what cases is the vocative the same as the stem? Decline ποιμήν; write the vocative. How does it differ from the last word? Decline δαίμων, σῶμα, ἔρις. How is the dative plural formed? Form the dative plural of the following, and account for the euphonic changes: φίλαξ, φλέψ, κόραξ, λέων (§ 16, 5), ἐλπίς. What nouns in the third declension are contracted?
- 15. Decline τριήρης and γένος. Give the rule for the accent of barytones in -ης. What nouns are contracted only in the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural? Decline πόλις, πῆχυς, ἄστυ. Are nouns in -ις ever oxytone; in -ευς? In what does the acc. of nouns in -ευς end? Accent of the vocative?

- 16. Decline φυγάς, ἀγών, παῖς (for voc., see § 48, 2 c.), λιμήν, ὅνομα, σῶμα. What cases are alike in neuter nouns? How do they form their nominatives? What is the nominative of ὀνοματ, σωματ? Explain the accent of πολις, in the genitive singular. Decline together ἡ δύναμις; ὁ γονεύς; τὸ δάκρυ. If the stem ends in ι, what change is made? Decline πρόφασις and mark the quantity of the endings. Decline (τὸ) ὄρος, (τὸ) εὖρος. What propositions govern the dative only? (Ans. ἐν (cf. Lat. in) in; σύν) (cf. Lat. cum.), with, in company with). Translate into Greek: in the houses of the village; in the army of Cyrus; in company with the fugitives.
- 17. Decline ναῦς, γέρας, κέρας. What nouns have ω in the acc. sing. ? What are syncopated nouns? Where is the accent in the vocative placed? Where in the genitive and dative? Decline πάτηρ, ἀνήρ.
- 18. What is the accent of monosyllables in the genitive and dative of all numbers? What exceptions? (see § 25, 3, Note.) If the case ending is long what is the accent? Accent the following words: θητος, θητες, θητα, θητας, θης (voc.), from θής. What is the quantity of -as in the acc. plur.? What of the acc. plur. of the first declension? Accent the following: alνωνε, alνωνα, alνωνοιν (from alνών); βασιλευ, βασιλευς, βασιλευς. βασιλευς.

 - 20. Decline ἀγήρως. Decline and explain the accent of εὔγεως. Write out the declension of χρύσεος, and account for the change of accent. Decline ἀργύρεος, εὔνοος, ἀπλὸος.
 - 21. Decline ἀληθής, πέπων. What irregularity has έκών, ἴδρις, φυγάς? How do most adjectives in -υς end? Which have the

endings -as, -awa, -aw? What is the stem of μέλας? Decline γλυκύς, χαίρεις. How is the feminine formed (§ 108, 4, N.)? Decline μέλας and explain how the feminine is formed. Decline τέρην, ἄρσην; which has no feminine form? Translate every man, all the men, every city, all the soldiers (§ 142, 4, N. 1.).

- 22. Write out the declension of λύων, ίστάς, δεικνύς. How are all participles in -ων declined? How are participles in -ovs declined; participles in -as; in -εις? Decline λελυκώς. What participles in -ως are irregular in the feminine. Decline ίστώς.
- 23. Decline τιμῶν, φιλῶν, δηλῶν. Write out the declension of τιμάων, both contracted and uncontracted forms, and give the rules for contraction. Write the stem of ἀληθής, εὐδαίμων.
- 24. Decline πολύς, μέγας. Notice in πολύς that the λ is doubled whenever it precedes any other vowel than v.
- 25. How many degrees of comparison? Compare κοῦφος, σοφός, μέλας, σαφής, πένης, χαρίεις, πικρός. What is the rule for stems in o with a short penult? If the penultimate vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid? Compare μέσος, εὔνοος, σώφρων, and give the rule in each case.
- 26. How are some adjectives in -vs and -ρος compared? Compare ήδύς, ταχύς, μέγας (§ 108, 4, N.). Compare ἀγαθός, κακύς, καλός, πολύς, αἰσχρός.
- 27. How are adverbs regularly formed from adjectives? Form adverbs from σοφός, φίλος, ταχύς, σαφής. Compare σοφῶς, ἀληθῶς, ἡδέως. In what other way are some adverbs compared? Compare βεβαίως. Compare ἄνω, ἐγγύς.
- 28. Into how many classes are numeral adjectives divided? Write the cardinals to 10. Give the first ten ordinals. Decline εἶς, τρεῖς. Decline τέσσαρες, δύο, οὐδείς, μηδείς. Is δύο ever indeclinable? How are the cardinals from 13 to 19 formed? Repeat them. How are 18 and 12 commonly expressed (ἐνδς δέοντες εἴκοσι). What cardinals are declined and what are indeclinable? Write the Greek for 10, 20, 20th, 100, 300, 1000, 1500.

- 29. What is a pronoun? How many classes of pronouns? Decline ἐγώ, σύ, σὖ. Which forms are enclitics? Is any pronoun enclitic when governed by an accented proposition? Which forms are then used (§ 144, N.)? Decline αὖτός. Write the Greek for: the same man; the man himself; the country itself; the same country; I read; I myself am reading; I read, but you write. When is the personal pronoun expressed? How is αὖτός contracted with the article? When does αὖτός mean him, her, it?
- 30. Name the reflexive pronouns. Decline ξμαντοῦ. What are ἐαντοῦ and σεαντοῦ generally shortened into? Explain the difference between αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ. Write the Greek for: my own father (for the position of the article, see § 142,); his own tent; he wishes to exercise (βούλεται γυμνάσαι) himself; I exercise (γυμνάζω) myself and the horses. What is a reciprocal pronoun? Decline ἀλλήλων.
- 31. Which are possessives? How formed and declined? Write the Greek for: my father; my brother; a brother of mine; my friend. What are demonstrative pronouns? Decline obros. How is $\delta\delta\epsilon$ declined. What is the position of the demonstrative? Write in Greek: this country; that man; those men; this general; those generals; I see ($\delta\rho\delta$) the generals themselves; I see them; I see that boy; I see those boys.
- 32. What is an interrogative pronoun? Decline τ is. Decline the indefinite τ is. Is the accent of τ is ever changed to the grave? Write in Greek, what men do I see $(\delta \rho \hat{\omega})$? I see a certain man. Define a relative pronoun. Decline δs , $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s$. What kind of a relative is $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s$. Write in Greek: whom do I see? a (certain) boy; some of the Greeks (gen. § 168).
- 33. What are correlative pronouns? How are they distinguished? Those with π ; with τ ? How are pronouns and verbs distinguished? Write in Greek: where, whither, how, somewhere, to some place, from some place.
 - 34. What is the general rule for the accent of verbs? How

many voices, how many moods, how many participles, how many tenses? Which are the finite moods? How are the tenses divided? Which are the historical? What is a pure, mute, and liquid verb? Inflect the present indicative of $\lambda i\omega$. Give the personal endings; the connecting vowel. Inflect the future. Write in Greek: I loose him; you will lose them; he looses those men; they will lose that boy. Inflict the impf., and give the personal endings and connecting vowel. Write in Greek: I was loosing him; they were loosing them; we were loosing him. Give the aor. of $\lambda i\omega$. Give the synopsis in the indicative mode of fut., of aor., of pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor., optat. Which form is used (see p. 93.)?

35. Inflect the pres. mid. Give the stem, the connecting vowel, and the personal endings. Inflect the impf. Give the tense stem; personal ending. Give the aor. pf. and plupf. indic. Give synopses of the present, fut., aor., and pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor. indic.

36. Inflect the fut. pass., the aor. pass., the fut. pf. Give a synopsis of the pres., the fut., the aor., the pf., and fut. pf., pass. Give a synopsis of λείπω in 2 a. act. and 2 a. mid. Give a synopsis of στέλλω in 2 a. pass. Inflect 2 a. indic. of each. Give the imperative of each in the act.

37. How is the future of liquid verbs formed? Give the future of pairs, inflect it. Give a synopsis of the future. How is the acrist formed (§ 121)? Give a synopsis of the acrist. Inflect the a. optat. Decline the future partic. of pairs. Inflect the future mid.; the optat.

38. What is meant by periphrastic forms? Give the pf. pass. of τρίβω. Inflect and account for the euphonic changes; do the same for πλέκω, of πείθω. Give the plupf. of each. How is the pf. subj. and optat. of the pass. and mid. formed? How is the periphrastic fut. formed? Write in Greek: we are about to do this.

39. What is augment? How many kinds? Give some word

to illustrate each. What words take the syllabic augment? What tenses take the augment, and what the reduplication? What verbs reduplicate? Do all verbs that begin with a single consonant or with a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant take? If the verb begins with a rough mute, how is it reduplicated (§ 17, 2.)?

- 40. What is the temporal augment? Write the impf. of ἄγω, ἐλαύνω, ἔχω. Write the impf. of αἰσθάνομαι. Which vowel receives the augment if the word begins with a diphthong?
- 41. What is the Attic reduplication? Give the pf. of ἀκούω, ἐλέγχω, ἐλαίνω, ὀρύσσω. Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with a preposition? Write the impf. of συλλέγω, προσγράφω. If the prep. ends in a vowel, what is done? Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with δυς- with εὖ-? What verbs prefix ει instead of the reduplication?
- 42. What is a pure verb? When is the final vowel of the stem lengthened? Write the pres., fut., and pf. of ζητέω, τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, ἐάω, δράω. Give the fut. of χράω, καλέω (§ 120, 2).
- 43. Write the pf. of στέργω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, φαίνω, κράζω, πλήσσω, στρέφω, λείπω, φεύγω. What change is made? What is the stem of στέλλω? What is the rule for ε in monosyllabic stems? Write the pf. pass. of στέλλω, τρέπω, τρέφω. What four verbs in -νω omit ν of the stem before terminations beginning with a consonant? What does ν become (when not dropped) before -κα; -μαι?
- 44. How is the future formed? Form the future and account for the euphonic changes of the following verbs: τρίβω, γράφω, λέγω, πείθω, ἄγω, ἄδω; τρέφω, τρέχω, θρύπτω, and τύφω, (§ 17, 2, N.). How is the future of a liquid verb formed? Write the future of φαίνω, στέλλω, ἀγγέλλω. Write the acrist of the three last. How is the pf. formed? Write the pf. and account for the euphonic changes of the following: λείπω, γράφω, πλέκω,

τάσσω, φράζω κλέπτω (§ 109, 1), πέμπω, τρπέω. How is the acr. pass formed?

- 45. Write the pf. plupf. and aor. pass. of each of the verbs in the last section. Write the pf. pass. of τιμάω, πείθω, γράφω, κάμπτω, ελέγχω, φαίνω (§ 113, Ν. 2), σπένδω, ὀξύνω; τελέω, (§ 113, Ν. 1), σπάω (stem σπά-), ἀκούω, κελεύω, κυλίω, λεύω, ξύω, παίω, πλέω, πρίω. How are the pf. subj. and optat. pass. generally formed (cf. Lat. solutus sim, essem).
- 46. Inflect the pf. pass. of τελέω πείθω, φαίνω. How is the fut. pf. formed? What verbs form the fut. pf. with active endings? Ans. τοτημι and θνήσκω.
- 47. Inflect the aor. pass. of λύω (§ 116, N. 2. (a)). What two forms are used? How derived?
- 48. How do liquid verbs form their future and a orist? Form the future of ἀγγέλλω, τελέω, βιβάζω, ἐλαύνω, κομίζω, βάλλω, κτείνω, φθείρω, ἀμύνω, σφάλλω, στέλλω, αἴρω; fut. mid. of μάχομαι, πνέω, πλέω, φεύγω. What kind of a future have the last three verbs? Ans. This fut. with an active meaning is called the Doric.
- 49. What verbs form their future without any tense sign?
 Ans. χίω, τδομαι and πίομαι.
- 50. Give the fut. of ἄδω, ἀκούω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βοάω, γελάω, σιγάω, οἰμώζω, σιωπάω, σπουδάζω. Notice that these verbs have a fut. mid. with an active meaning.
 - 51. Write the agrist of κερδαίνω, δργαίνω, πιαίνω.
- 52. Write in the present the uncontracted and contracted forms of τιμάω, give the rule for contraction. Write in the same way the impf., the imper., and the infin. Write the pres. optat. (§ 116, N. 2. (c)).
- 53. Write both forms of φιλέω and δηλόω in the pres. and impf. Write the optat. of both verbs.
- 54. Give the pres. pass., both forms, of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω; the impf. Give synopses of each verb in the present.
- 55. What is the rule for the contraction of dissyllabic verbs? Write the present of $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega$; of $\delta\epsilon\omega$. What verbs have η for a in the contracted forms? Write the present of $\zeta \delta\omega$.

- 56. What verbs omit the connecting vowel? To what are the terminations added? What is the stem of τίθημι, δίδωμ? Give the synopses of ἴστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι in the present. Write the inflection in the present indic. of each verb in the impf. Give the present subj. and optat. of ἴστημι, δίδωμι (§ 127, 3).
- 57. Give a synopsis of each verb in the 2 a. active. Give the inflection of each in 2 a. indic. Give the present imperative of each; the 2 a. imper.
- 58. Inflect each verb in the present pass. Is the accent regular? For accent of δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι, 2 α. ἐπριάμην, δυήμην, see § 127, 6, N. 2. Give a synopsis of each verb in the present; in the 2 a. Write the present subj. and optat., and account for the accent. What verbs have their 1 a. in -κα? Give the parts of each verb. What forms are used in the impf. sing. act. of τίθημι and δίδωμι? How is ἴστημι used in the 2 a. active. Give the infin. forms of each verb. Give the pf. of τίθημι, plupf. of ἴστημι, fut. pf. (§ 120, 3, N.). Difference of meaning of ἴστημι: (1) in act.; (2) pass.; (3) middle.
- 59. Give a synopsis of $\epsilon l\mu l$. Inflect the present; the impf. What is the signification of $\epsilon l\mu l$ in the present (§ 200, 3)? For what verb is it used as a future?
- 60. Give a synopsis and inflect εἶμι, ἵημι, φημί, κεῖμαι. What is the 2 a. of βαίνω, γιγνώσκω? How inflected? What is the 2 a. of ἀλίσκομαι, its pf.?
- 61. What is the 2 pf. of βαίνω, ἴστημι? Decline the partic. ἐστώς (§ 69, N.). Give the 2 pf. of δείδω. Inflect οἶδα. Give the imper., and 2 plupf. of οἶδα. What verbs have an intransitive sense in the 2 pf.? Ans. ἐγείρω, πείθω, φαίνω, ὅλλυμι, ἄγνυμι, and a few others.
- 62. What is a simple sentence; the subject, the predicate, the copula? Give the rule for the subject of a finite verb; for the infinite mood; for a verb; for the neuter pl.; for a collective noun. Write in Greek: You and I are reading: the prizes were given.

- 63. When does the predicate noun agree with the subject? Give the rule for apposition: for adjectives. If the word to which the adjective refers is omitted, how is the case of the adjective determined?
- 64. To what does the article correspond in English? Mention the uses of the article in Attic Greek. Translate the following: δ τῶν ᾿Αθηναίων δῆμος; πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί; πλέονες, οἱ πλέονες; ἄλλοι (=alii), οἱ ἄλλοι (=cxteri), δ ῥήτωρ; Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν; τὰ τῶν ᾿Αθηναίων; ἡ ἀρετή.
- 65. What is the position of the article when attributive? Write in Greek: the good man; the wise men; the arms of the soldier. Translate: δ dyaθδs dνήρ; οι ἐν τῆ πόλει; ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν ᾿Αθηναίων; ὁ ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος; ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος.
- 66. What is the position of the article with the demonstrative; the gen. of the personal pronoun? Translate: ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός; οὖτος ὁ ἀνὴρ; ἡ πᾶσα πόλις; πᾶσα πόλις; ὁ ἀνὴρ οὖτος; αὐτὸς ὁ πατὴρ οι ὁ πατὴρ αἰτός; τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διῆλθον (they proceeded) οὐ πλέον πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων; ἔσχατον τὸ ὅρος; τὸ ἔσχατον ὅρος; ἡ ἀγορὰ μέση; ἡ μέση ἀγορά (cf Latin forum medium for both).
- 67. In Attic prose when does the article retain its original demonstrative force?
- 68. When is the nominative of the personal pronoun expressed? Which forms of the oblique cases are generally used? When is of a personal pronoun, when a reflexive, when an indirect reflexive? Mention the uses of αὐτός. What is a reflexive pronoun? How is the possessive, the demonstrative, the interrogative, the relative pronoun used? Translate: Ζεὺς τὴν ᾿Αθηνᾶν ἔφυσεν ἐκ (Zeus produced Athene out of) τῆς ἐαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς; αὐτοῦ ὁ υἰός; ὁ ἡμέτερος πατήρ; ὁ πατὴρ ἡμῶν; τίς εἶ; εἶπὲ μοί, ὅστις εἶ οτ τίς εἶ.
 - 69. What is Assimilation; Attraction?
- 70. What is the rule for the nominative the vocative? Give the rule for the accusative. What is the cognate accusative?

The acc. of specification; the adverbal acc.? Give the rule for extent of time or space; for acc. after adverbs of Swearing; for two acc. Translate and give the rule for the acc. ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἔμεινε; ἡμέρας πέντε; τεῖχος τειχίζονται; ἐδίδαξαν τὸν παῖδα τὴν μουσικήν; κάμνω τὴν κεφαλήν.

- 71. What is the rule for the genitive? Mention the different kinds of genitive. Explain the difference between the subjective and objective genitive. Give the rule for the genitive after verbs. Mention the verbs that are followed by the genitive.
- 72. Give the rule for the causal genitive; the gen. as ablative; the gen. after the comparative degree; the gen. after compound verbs; the gen. of price; of time and place; the gen. with adjectives; with adverbs; the gen. absolute.
- 73. Translate and explain the use of the genitive: δ φόβος τῶν πολεμίων; δοῦλος πέντε μνῶν: πολίτου ἀρετή; ἡ οἰκία τοῦ πατρὸς ἐγένετο; θορύβου ἤκουσεν; ἤκουσα ταῦτα τῶν ἀγγέλων; τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἢσθάνετο; ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς (§ 141, Ν. 1 (a)), ἐλευθερίας; παράδεισος θηρίων πλήρης; θαυμάζομεν Σωκράτην τῆς σοφίας; μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρός; ποῦ γῆς ἐστιν; ἄχετο τῆς νυκτός.
- 74. Give the general rule for the dative. Rule after transitive and intransitive verbs; the dative of advantage and disadvantage. Give the rule for dative of possessor, and the dative with respect to which. After what class of verbs and adjectives is the dative used?
- 75. Translate and explain the following: ὅμοιοι (like) τοῖς ἄλλοις; οὖτος Κύρφ εἶπεν; τῆ ἡλικία ἔπρεπε; δίδωμί σοι ἐμαυτόν.
- 76. Give the rule for the dative of resemblance and union; dative after compound verbs; the causal and instrumental dative.
- 77. Give the rule for dative of manner; agent after verbals in -τέος, dative of time, and dative of place.
- 78. Translate and explain the dative in the following: ἐνταῦθα Κύρφ βασιλεία ἦν; ποταμὸς ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος; ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ; τŷ πρώτη ἡμέρα ἀφίκοντο.

- 79. Explain the meaning of the word voice in grammar; of active, passive, middle. How can the subject be represented in the middle voice?
- 80. How many tenses in the indicative? Define each. How do the agrist and imperfect differ? Translate into Greek: He did this; he was doing this; he has done this; I wrote; I was writing; I have written.
- 81. How are the tenses of the indicative divided? What tenses are commonly used when not in indirect discourse? How do the present and agrist differ in this construction? Translate into Greek: he did this (once); he did this (habitually).
- 82. Explain the general principle of indirect discourse. Translate into Greek: he says, he is writing; he says that he is writing; he said, I wrote; he said that he was writing.
- 83. What time do the tenses of the participle express? What exception with a rist participle?
- 84. Explain the historical present and gnomic agrist. How is the imperfect used with the adverb at ? Explain the general use of the particle at.
 - 85. How many moods? Define each.
- 86. Into how many classes are clauses which depend upon final particles divided? Give the rule for final clauses, for object clauses after verbs of striving; after verbs of fearing.
- 87. Translate and explain: γράφω ΐνα μάθης; ἔγραφον (ἔγραψα) ΐνα μάθοις; φοβοῦμαι μὴ τοῦτο γένηται; πάρειμι ΐνα ΐδω; παρῆν ΐνα ΐδοιμι.
- 88. What is a conditional sentence? How are conditional sentences classified? Give the different forms of particular suppositions, and one example of each. When is the indicative used in both clauses? When the future indicative? Define general suppositions. Give examples of each.
- 89. Translate and explain the following: εὶ γράφει, καλῶς ποιεῖ; εὶ ἔγραψε, καλῶς ἐποίησε; εὶ γράψει, καλῶς ποιήσει; εὶ ἔγραφε, καλῶς τοιήσει; εἰ τοῖτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις.

- 90. When the protasis is represented by a participle, what tense is the participle in? What is an implied condition?
- 91. What do relative clauses include? Give the rule for a relative clause with a definite antecedent. How many forms in particular suppositions have relative clauses with an indefinite antecedent? Mention each and give an illustration. In general suppositions?
- 92. Translate and explain: συνέπεμψεν αὐτῆ στρατιώτας οὖς Μένων εἶχεν; χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἶς ἔχω; ἡγεμόνας ἔλαβον οῦ αὐτοὺς ἄξουσιν; ἔπραττεν ἃ δόξειεν αὐτῷ: οὐκ ἔστιν ὅ τι ἄν τις μεῖζον τούτου κακὸν πάθοι.
- 93. What is the rule for temporal particles after $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$, etc. ? In conditional sentences? Give the rule for $\pi\rho i\nu$.
- 94. What is meant by direct discourse? By indirect? How is an indirect quotation introduced? How are the mood and tense of an indirect question determined? Give the rule for changing the direct discourse (without $\tilde{a}\nu$) to the indirect. Translate into Greek: I am writing; he says I am writing; I was writing; he says I was writing; he said that he was writing.
- 95. Give the rule for indirect questions. What is said of an indicative or optative with $\tilde{a}\nu$ when changed to the indirect discourse? Of infinitives and participles? Rule for indirect quotation in compound sentences? To what class of clauses may the principles of indirect discourse be applied?
- 96. Translate and explain: λέγει ὅτι ὁρᾳ: ἐχαλέπαινεν ὅτι λέγοι; ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθνηκεν; οὐκ ἔχω τί λέγω; εἰπέ μοι, τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις; εἶπον, ἥντινα γνώμην ἔχοιμι: would εἶπον, ἥντινα γνώμην εἶχον be correct?
- 97. Give the rule for causal sentences. In how may ways can a wish be expressed? Define the imperative mood. How is the first person of the subjunctive used? What is used in prohibition? In questions of doubt?
- 98. Translate and explain : ἴωμεν : μὴ κλέψης : τί ποιῶμεν : εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος.
 - 99. What is the infinitive? How used when not in indirect

discourse? How with the article? With $\tau \delta \mu \dot{\eta}$? Can the infinitive express purpose? How used with $\omega \sigma \tau \epsilon$? With $\dot{\epsilon} \phi$? $\dot{\phi}$? How with $\pi \rho i \nu$?

100. Translate and explain: βούλομαι λέγειν: ῆκομεν μανθάνειν: κελεύω σε γράφειν: δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι: συμβουλεύω σοι προθύμω εἶναι: ἠξίου δοθῆναί οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις: ὑπελάσας (riding up) ὡς συναντῆσαι (to meet him): βούλεται πονεῖν (to toil), ώστε πολεμεῖν.

101. What is a participle? What may it qualify? How used when preceded by an article? What relations may be expressed by a participle? After what verbs is the participle used like the infinitive? With what verbs does it contain the leading idea? With what verbs does it stand in indirect discourse? How used with $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda \delta \hat{s} \epsilon \hat{\iota} \mu \iota$ and $\phi a \nu \epsilon \rho \delta \hat{s} \epsilon \hat{\iota} \mu \iota$?

102. Translate and explain: οί θεοί χαίρουσι τιμώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων: ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων (were silent): Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον (Cyrus received the exiles and raising, &c.); λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών.

103. What constructions are used with the verbal in -τέος? Translate into Greek: we must do this, using both constructions.

104. How is a question asked in Greek? What are the principal interrogative particles? What do they imply as to the answer? How can an indirect question be introduced? How an alternative question?

105. Translate and explain : π οῦ τράπομαι (I g0) ; οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι : τίς λέγει : ἢρόμην (I asked), τίς λέγοι : ἢρόμην ὅστις λέγοι : ἢρόμην τί or ὅ τι λέγοι : ἆρ' εἰμι μάντις : ἆρα φοβεῖ : οὐ (or ἆρα οὐ) φοβεῖ : μὴ (or ἆρα μὴ) φοβεῖ.

106. How many negative adverbs has the Greek? Mention some of the compounds. How is où used? How μή? Which is used in final clauses; in conditional? With the infinitive? With the indirect discourse? With the participle? How are où μή and μὴ οὺ used? Translate, οὺ μὴ ποιήσω (I certainly shall not do it); δέδοικα μὴ οὺ θεμιτὸν ἢ (I am afraid it may not be lawful.)

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

- 1. How many letters in Greek alphabet? How divided? How many breathings? What mutes are of the same order? Of the same class? The general rules for contraction of vowels? What is crasis? elision?
- 2. Contract the following words and give the rule: τιμάομεν, νηόδυνος, αἰδόα, γένεος, ζήλοε, χρυσέου, ζηλόεις, ἀείδω, λύεαι, ἀέκων, λύηαι.
- 3. Perform crasis and elision on the following words: δ ἐκ; δ ἐπί; οἱ ἐμοί; δ ἀνήρ; καὶ εἶτα; τὰ ἀγαθά; τὸ ἱμάτιον; τὰ ἄλλα; τοῦ ὕδατος; τὸ ὕδωρ; τὰ ὅπλα; τὰ αἰσχρά; ὁ ἔτερος; τοῦ ἐτέρου; καὶ ἄν; καὶ ἐν. When does iota become subscript in crasis?
- 4. Give the general rule for euphony of consonants. What mutes can stand before σ ?
- 5. Write more correctly and give the rule: πλεκθηναι; λεγθηναι; συνκαλεω; ένπειρος; συνρεω; συνλεγω; παντσι; τιθεντ-ς; οὐκ οὖτος; ἀπ' έστίας; κατ' ἡμέραν.
- 6. Write more correctly, άγσω; δεχσομαι; τριβσω; γραφσω; λεγσω; τετριβμαι; πεπειθται.
- 7. What syllables admit of accent? Which accent can stand on any of three? Which only on the penult or ultimate? What is the quantity of a circumflexed syllable? What is a syllable called that has the acute on the last syllable? On the penult? On the antepenult? The circumflex on the last syllable? On the penult?
 - 8. What are proclitics? What words are proclitics? What

are enclitics? What words are enclitics? What is the accent of the interrogative τis ? Are the personal pronouns always enclitic after other words? Is $\epsilon i\mu i$ in any of the forms always enclitic after other words?

- 9. Write τέ after ἄνθρωπος; μοί after δείξον; τὶs after ἀνήρ; φησίν after καλῶς; τέ after τιμῶν; τὶs after πόσος; τινὲς after παίδες; τινὲς after ἄνδρες.
- 10. Write the declension of the following words: θεά; χώρα; πολίτης; ναύτης; ταμίας; ποιητής; 'Ατρείδης; 'Ερμῆς; κρἴτής; στρατιώτης; δεσποτής (all regular except the voc. δέσποτα with irregular accent).
- 11. Give principal parts of ἀγγέλλω; ἄγω; αἰρέω; βαίνω; γίγνομαι; γράφω; δέχομαι; δέω (to bind); δέω (to want); δοκέω; ἐάω; ἐλαύνω; ἐλέγχω; εὐρίσκω; ἔχω; θνήσκω (§§ 120, 3, N.); καλέω; κάω; λαγχάνω.
- 12. Decline όδός; δῶρον; ἄνθρωπος; κίνδυνος; ποταμός; θάνατος; νῆσος; μῆλον; ἄγγελος; ἀδελφός (notice the irregular accent in the last).
- 13. How are adjectives compared? Compare κοῦφος; γλυκύς; μέλας; χαρίεις; σαφής; μάκαρ; αἰσχρός; ταχύς; ήδύς.
- Give the principal parts of πλέκω; πείθω; πέμπω; δέρω;
 τίθημι; δείκνυμι; φέρω; πίνω; πάσχω; ὁράω.
- 15. The following verbs are pass. deponents; give the principal parts: ἄγαμαι; ἄχθομαι; βούλομαι; δέομαι; δύναμαι; διαλέγομαι; ἐπίσταμαι; ἤδομαι; οἴομαι; ἐπι and μετα, -μέλομαι.
- 16. Decline φυγάς, ἄρχων, αἴξ, παῖς, κόλαξ, γύψ, ἐλπίς, κλείς, σῶμα, φῶς, σὖς, θήρ, ῥίς, χείρ, κύων.
- 17. Give the general rule for accent of nouns. How are monosyllables of the third declension accented in the genitive and dative? What nouns are exceptions to this rule?
- 18. Give the vocative of the adjective εὐδαίμων. Ans. εὔδαιμον. Notice that adjectives in -ων gen. -ονος take in the vocative the accent on the antepenult.
- Give the voc. of ᾿Απόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, ᾿Αγαμέμνων, Σωκράτης.
 See § 56, 2, N.; § 52, 2, N. 1.

- 20. What is augment? reduplication? Give the general rules for each. Write the impf. of ἄγω, ἐλαύνω, ἰκετεύω, ὑβρίζω, αἰσθάνομαι, αὐξάνω, οἰκτείρω, εἰκάζω, εὐρίσκω.
 - 21. Write the Greek for 3, 7, 8, 10, 20, 14, 16, 30, 100.
- 22. Give the Greek ordinals from 1st to 10th. Give the numeral adverbs up to the tenth.
 - 23. Decline είς. Is δίω always declined? Decline οἰδείς.
- 24. Accent the following: ἐλθε, ἀπελθε, ἰδε, εἰσιδε, δος, ἀποδος, θες, παραθες, σχες, προσχες, προσειχον (πρός and ἔχω).
- 25. Give the principal parts of δράω, χράω, ἄχθομαι, ἔρομαι, βούλομαι, μένω, μέλω, μάχομαι, οἴχομαι, οἴομαι, ἀκούω, δέρω, ἔπομαι, πέμπω, φεύγω.
- 26. Compare αἰσχρός, βαθύς, γλυκύς, μεσός, μακρός, νέος, ὀλίγος, παλαιός.
- 27. Form adverbs from the following and compare the adverbs: φίλος, σοφός, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, σαφής, δίκαιος.
- 28. Give the general rule for sequence of tenses. Which are historical tenses? Is the gnomic agrist an historical tense?
- 29. Decline ἀνήρ, κύων, ῥήτωρ, λιμήν, δαίμων, κίς, οἴς, βοῦς, ἠχώ, πόλις. Give the rules for forming the vocative of nouns of the third declension.
- 30. Write more correctly ἐνπιπτω, συνβαινω, συνχεω, ἐνλειπω, μελανς, λουνσι.
- 31. Form the dative plural of the following: τιθείς, λέων, δαίμων, ἱστάς, ἱππεύς.
- 32. Write the present subj. active of λύω, ἀγγέλλω, τρίβω. Give the fut. and acrist active of φαίνω, ὀρίζω, σπένδω, αὐξάνω.
- 33. Write both the contracted and uncontracted forms in the impf. of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω.
- 34. Perform crasis and elision on the following: καὶ ἔτερος; καὶ εἶτα; καὶ ὁ; καὶ οἱ; καὶ εἶ; καὶ ὑπό; μέντοι ἄν; εἶ μὴ ἔχομαι; μὴ εῦρω; ποῦ ἐστιν; ἐγὼ οἶδα; ἐγὼ οἶμαι; ὅτου ἕνεκα; ἀ ἄν; ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ.
- 35. Write the impf. of ἐάω, ἐθίζω, ἔπομαι, ἔχω, εἰεφέρω, προεάγω, ἐμβάλλω, ἀποφέρω, προβαίνω, δυετυχέω.

- 36. What is the Attic reduplication? Write the perfect of ἀλείφω, ἀκούω, ὀρύσσω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγχω, ἐγείρω, ἀλίσκομαι.
- 37. Write the second perfect of στέργω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, φαίνω, λείπω, κράζω (see § 109, 1).
- 38. How is the perfect formed of stems ending in π or β , κ or γ , ϕ or χ ? Form the perfect of $\kappa\eta\rho\dot{\nu}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, $\kappa\dot{\kappa}\pi\tau\omega$, $\beta\lambda\dot{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\pi\dot{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$, $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, $\pi\rho\dot{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$ (stem $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$). The last verb has two forms $\pi\dot{\epsilon}\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\alpha$ (intransitive, I have fared) and $\pi\dot{\epsilon}\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\alpha$ (transitive, I have done).
- 39. Give the perfect of στέλλω (§ 109, 3), τρέπω, τρέφω, φθείρω, κρίνω, πλύνω, φαίνω, βάλλω.
 - 40. Decline άληθής, σώφρων, δίπους, πολύς.
- 41. Give a synopsis of the aorist middle of βουλεύω; inflect the present. Give the same of λύω.
- 42. Mention the classes of pronouns. Decline ἐγώ, ὅδε, τίς, τὶς.
- 43. What prepositions govern the genitive only? Translate into Greek, a slave instead of a king; before the city; away from the house; out of the house.
- 44. How is the nominative of nouns of the third declension formed from the stem? Form the nominative of the following words: σώματ-ος, τιθέντ-ος, φύλακ-ος, γυπ-ός, φλεβ-ός, αἰῶν-ος, παντ-ός, δαίμον-ος, λέοντ-ος.
- 45. Write the perfect of φιλέω, χράω, τρέχω, τρέφω, φύω, θάλλω, χάσκω, φαίνω, χαίνω.
- 46. Perform crasis and elision on the following: καὶ ὁ; καὶ ὁ; τὸ ἱμάτιον; τοῦ ἐτέρου; ἀπὸ οὖ; νύκτα ὅλην. Form compounds from ἀπό and ἵημι; δέκα and ἡμέρα; ἐπτά and ἡμέρα.
- 47. Decline γυνή, δόρυ (regular in prose), Ζεύς, ήρως, κύων, ναθς, ούς, ὕδωρ, υίός, χείρ.
- 48. Form the future of $\tau_{i\mu\dot{\alpha}\omega}$, $\phi_{i\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega}$, δηλόω, $\tau^{i\omega}$, δακρύω, $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\alpha}\omega$, lάομαι, καλέω, γελάω. Write the perfect of δέω (to bind), θύω, λύω, and mark the quantity of v in the last two.
 - 49. Write the principal parts of κλέπτω, ρίπτω, τύπτω, ὀρύσσω,

πλήσσω, πράσσω (give both forms of the perfect), τάσσω, ἀρπάζω, σώζω, ἀγείρω, αἴρω, βάλλω, ἐγείρω, κτείνω, φαίνω, φθείρω.

- 50. Compare ἀγαθός, βαθύς, γεραιός, γλυκύς, πένης. Form adverbs from ὀξύς, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, and compare them.
 - 51. Write the declension of sorts.
- 52. Give a synopsis of the 2 arrist active and middle of $\lambda \epsilon l \pi \omega$. Inflect the indicative of each.
- 53. With the inflection of the perfect middle of $\pi\epsilon i\theta\omega$, $\tau\rho i\beta\omega$, $\dot{a}\gamma\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\phi ai\nu\omega$, and account for the euphonic changes.
- 54. With the agrist of active of καλέω, σπείρω, μένω, φαίνω, δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵημι, πιαίνω, κερδαίνω.
- 55. How is the Attic future formed? Give the future of καλέω, ἐλαύνω, κομίζω, μάχομαι, βιβάζω.
- 56. The following verbs have the future middle, in the active sense; form the future, and account for the euphonic changes: $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega$, $\phi\epsilon\dot{\nu}\gamma\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\nu\dot{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi\dot{\nu}\pi\tau\omega$, $\pi\nu\nu\theta\dot{\nu}\omega$, $\pi\dot{\nu}\omega$.
- 57. Give the perfect passive of σπάω (§ 103 and Note), κελεύω, δράω, κλείω.
- 58. Write the perfect of τίθημι and ἵημι; of δέω, οἴομαι. The future of βούλομαι, χαίρω, ἐθέλω, μέλω, μένω, ἄχθομαι, μάχομαι.
- 59. Write the principal parts of κτείνω, βαίνω, ελαύνω, πίνω, δάκνω, τέμνω, αἰσθάνομαι, άμαρτάνω, αὐξάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω, πυνθάνω, τυγχάνω.
- 60. Write the perfect passive of τάσσω, γράφω, τρίβω, σπάω, παίω, πείθω, πλήσσω.
- 61. Write both contracted and uncontracted forms of the present optative of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω (§ 116, N. 2 (c)).
- 62. Give a synopsis of $lor\eta\mu$ in the present indic. Inflect the present subjunctive and account for the accent.
 - 63. Inflect the present εἰμί, εἶμι, ἵημι.
- 64. What prepositions govern the dative only? Translate into Greek: in the city, with the soldiers, at daybreak.
 - 65. Inflect the present of ζάω, πλέω, δέω, χράω.
- 66. Give the general rules for the use of the article in Attic Greek; for the Homeric use of the article.

- 67. Inflect the present active of ιστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκυυμι.
- 68. What is meant by assimilation and attraction in grammar?
 - 69. Explain the use of of in Attic Greek.
 - 70. Write the enclitics. Write τìs after ἄνθρωπος, ἀνήρ, φίλος.
- 71. What prepositions govern the accusative only? Translate into Greek: up the river, into the city, he sends to the king.
- 72. Inflect the present passive of ΐημι, ΐστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκυυμι.
- 73. Decline νεώς, ἀνώγεων, λαγώς (§ 42, 2, N.), ἀδελφός, πλόος, παῖς, κέρας.
- 74. How does the meaning of ἴστημι differ in the first and second agrist? Give the first and second agrist of the following and translate each: ἴστημι, ἀφίστημι (to revolt), καθίστημι (to put down), βαίνω, δύω.
- 75. The perfect of the following verb is transitive, the 2d perfect intransitive; form both perfects and translate them: ὅλλυμι.
- 76. Give the general rule for the agreement of adjectives. What is the position of the adjectives with the noun when the article is used? Translate in as many ways as possible, the wise man.
- 77. What prepositions are used with the genitive and accusative? Translate into Greek: through the country, down from the wall, over the earth.
- 78. The second perfect of the following verbs is intransitive. Form and translate it: ἄγνυμι, ἐγείρω, πείθω, πήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, φαίνω.
- 79. Write the inflection of present of $\phi \eta \mu i$; the second perfect, olda.
- 80. Give the general rules for the accusative. Translate and explain the following: σατράπην ἐποιήσεν αὐτόν; καλός ἐστι σῶμα; πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο; Κῦρος ἔμεινε ἡμέρας τριάκοντα.
 - 81. Decline αὐτός. How is it contracted with the article?

Translate ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός; ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ; οἱ πολίται τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταὐτὰ θαυμάζουσι; ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

- 82. The following verbs form their second aorists like verbs in $\mu\iota$; write the second aorist: βαίνω, διδράσκω, κτείνω, πέτομαι, φθάνω, άλίσκομαι, βιόω, γιγνώσκω, δύνω.
- 83. Give the general rule for the genitive; the rule for the partitive genitive; genitive after verbs.
- 84. Translate and explain the following: οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν; ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων; θορύβου ἤκουσεν; Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παῖδες δύο.
- 85. Inflect the present of the deponents: ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.
- 86. Write the perfect of the following, and give the rule for its formation: $\lambda \epsilon i \beta \omega$, $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \omega$, $\tau \dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$, $\pi \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \kappa \omega$, $\beta \rho \dot{\epsilon} \chi \omega$, $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \gamma \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$, $\sigma \pi \dot{\epsilon} i \rho \omega$, $\pi \dot{\epsilon} i \theta \omega$.
 - 87. Decline the interrogative ris; decline botis.
- 88. Translate the following and parse the pronoun: ὅλβιος φ̄ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν; τίνα ὁ πατὴρ θαυμάζει;
- 89. Write the future of γαμέω. (Notice that the active voice is used of a man marrying, the middle of a woman.)
- 90. What prepositions govern three cases? Translate the following: about the head; a messenger from (the side of) the king; to (the side of) the king; in presence of the judges; from under the chariot; under the mountain.
- 91. Give the principal parts of τυγχάνω, κρεμάννυμι, δείκνυμι, ζεύγνυμι, μίγνυμι, ὅλλυμι, ὅμνυμι, θνήσκω, διδράσκω, μιμνήσκω.
- 92. Give the rule for the causal genitive; the genitive when used as ablative; the genitive after comparatives; genitive after compound verbs.
- 93. Translate and parse the genitive in the following: ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν ᾿Ορόντην; τοῦ λόγου ἤρχετο ὧδε; τὸ τεῖχος ἦν εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν; στρατιώτου ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι; τοῦ στρατοῦ ἔλαβεν; ἀσκῶν δεήσομαι; ἵππον μνῶν τριῶν ἐπρίατο; δώρων (bribery) αὐτοὺς ἔδίωξεν (prosecuted); πάντων οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν (rule); τοῦτο ἔμαθεν ὑμῶν; Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσιν.

- 94. The perfect of the following verbs has a present meaning. Form the perfect: μιμνήσκομαι, καλέομαι, πείθομαι, ὅλλυμι, κτάομαι, ἵσταμαι, βαίνω.
 - 95. Write out the declension of λελυκώς, τιμάων; δεικνύς, μέγας.
- 96. Give the rule for the genitive after adjectives; the genitive with adverbs; the genitive absolute.
- 97. Translate and parse the genitive in the following: ἄμα-ξαι, μεσταὶ ἀλεύρων καὶ οἶνου; ἄρματα, κενὰ (destitute) ἡνιόχων; δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἀμείνους τοῦ πλήθους εἶναι; ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων; ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ; βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν; Κῦρος ἢει (went) καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρός; τὸς τῶν παρόντων (those present); αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν.
- 98. Give the principal parts of θνήσκω, βιβρώσκω, γιγνώσκω, τιτρώσκω, άλίσκομαι (used as the pass. to αἰρέω), πάσχω, γαμέω, δοκέω, γίγνομαι, πίπτω, τίκτω, αἰρέω, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω, ὁράω, τρέχω, φέρω, ἀνέομαι, εἶπον.
- 99. What is reduplication? What tenses take it? What if the verb begin with a vowel? What verbs reduplicate? Do all that begin with a single consonant or a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double one take? If the verb begins with a rough mute? What verbs prefix & instead of the reduplication?
- 100. Where are the following words found? φυλάξαι, φύλαξαι; ποιήσαι, ποίησαι, ποίησαι.
- 101. Write the following words and properly dispose the accent: ἀνθρωπος τις; φίλος τις; καλός τε; σῶμα τι; φιλεῖ τις; ἄνθρωποι τινες; φίλοι τινες; καλός ἐστι; σῶμα ποτε; φῶς ἐστι.
- 102. Give the general rule for the dative. For the dative after transitive and intransitive verbs; the dative of advantage and disadvantage; the dative of possessor; the dative with respect to which; the dative of resemblance and union; after compound verbs.
- 103. Translate and parse the following: ἔδωκε Κύρφ χρήματα; ἐνταῦθα Κύρφ βασίλεια ἦν; Κύρφ εἰς χεῖρας ἰέναι οὐκ ἤθελεν.

- 104. What is voice in grammar? How many? Define each. Translate πιστεύουσι τῷ βασιλεῖ; change this to the pass.
- 105. The following verbs have a different meaning in the middle and active voices. Give their principal parts: παίω (I cause to stop); παίομαι (I stop myself, cease); φαίνω (I show); φαίνομαι (I show myself, appear); ἵημι (I send); ἵεμαι (I send myself, hurry).
- 106. Give the rule for the causal and instrumental dative; of manner; after verbals in -réos; of accompaniment; of time.
- 107. Translate and parse the following: ἔπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι; ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν λίθω; χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν; τῆ αὐτῆ ἡμέρᾳ ἦκεν ἄγγελος.
- 108. When does the article in Attic prose retain its demonstrative force? Translate τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.
- 109. How many tenses are there? Define each. Write $\gamma\rho\dot{\alpha}\phi\omega$ in the first person singular of each tense, and translate it. Mention two verbs whose present has the force of the perfect; several whose perfects have a present meaning.
- 110. How many distinct uses has the present infinitive? When it stands in direct discourse, what tenses are used? Define a participle.
- 111. Perform crasis and elision on the following: τὸ ὄνομα; ποῦ ἐστιν; τοῦ ἡμετέρου; τοι ἄν; ὁ ἔτερος; καὶ αἴτινες; διὰ ἐμοῦ; ἐπὶ ἡμῖν; ἀντὶ ὧν.
- 112. Mention the chief uses of the particle ἄν. Translate the following in as many ways as possible: ἔφη ποιῆσαι ἄν τοῦτο.
- 113. Give the rule for final clauses. Translate ἐπορευόμην ΐνα ἀφελοίην αὐτόν; change the leading verb to the present tense, and write the clause depending on ΐνα correctly.
- 114. Give the rule for object clauses after verbs of striving; after verbs of fearing. Translate ἔδεισαν (feared) οἱ Ἦλληνες, μὴ προσάγοιεν πρὸς τὸ κέρας.
- 115. Give the rules for the use of αὐτός. Translate: the king himself; the same king; αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη lέναι.

- 116. How are conditional sentences classified? How many kinds of particular suppositions? General suppositions? What negative particle is used?
- 117. Write the following sentence in all the different forms of particular suppositions: ἐάν τι ἀμάρτης, ἀλγήσεις. The following in the different forms of general supposition: εἴ που ἐξελα-ύνοι ᾿Αστυάγης, περιῆγε τὸν Κῦρον; if (ever) Astyages rode out, he took Cyrus with him.
- 118. Translate and parse the following: εὶ δοκεῖ πλέωμεν; ἐὰν ἀληθεύσης ὑπισχνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα; εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρὸν οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί; εἰ μή τι καὶ (also) ναυτικὸν (naval force), εἶχον οὐκ ἃν νήσων ἐκράτει; εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψομαι ὡς πολεμίφ χρήσομαι (if I shall catch any one fleeing I will treat him as an enemy); προηγόρευεν ὅτι εἴ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο ὡς πολεμίφ χρήσοιτο; νικῶντες τίνα ἃν ἀποκτείναιμεν.
- 119. How are relative sentences classified? How many forms of conditional relative sentences? What is the negative particle? Translate and parse: ἔχει δύναμιν ἢν πάντες ὁρῶμεν; Κῦρος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὁπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἐαυτόν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους; ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοῖς ἔπεσθαι, ὅποι τις ἡγοῖτο.
- 120. How is the indirect discourse introduced? What general rules do indirect quotations follow? Rule for indirect questions? How is the principle of indirect discourse applied to any dependent clause?
- 121. Translate and parse: λέγει ὅτι γράφει; ἔλεξεν ὅτι γράφοι; ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐπώποθ' οὖτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο πεζῆ εἰ μὴ τότε; οὖτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθνηκεν; λέγει ὅτι τοῦτο ἀν ἐγένετο; ἔλεγεν ὅτι τοῦτο ἀν ἐγένετο; αὐτῷ Κῦρον στρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἤγγειλα; Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει (§ 200, Ν. 1) τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοι αὐτῷ; ἀν ὑμᾶς ὁρῶσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται; λέγει ὅτι ἀν ὑμᾶς ὁρῶσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται; λέγει ὅτι ἀν ὑμᾶς πάντες κακοὶ ἔσοιντο.
- 122. How is a periphrastic future formed ? Translate μέλλω ύμᾶς ἄγειν εἰς ᾿Ασίαν.

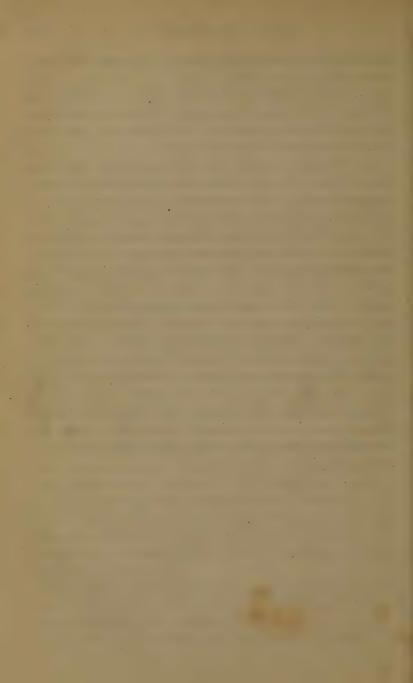
- 123. Give the rule for causal sentences. Translate and parse the following: τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐκάκιζον ὅτι οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι (they found fault with the general, because (as they said) he did not lead them out).
- 124. How is a wish expressed in Greek? Translate into Greek: O that this may happen! O that this had happened!
- 125. Define the imperative mood. What person is used in exhortations? in prohibitions? How is the first person of the subjunctive used?
- 126. Translate and parse : λέγε ; φείγε έλθέτω, χαιρόντων, ἴδωμεν , μη ποίει τοῦτο, μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο, βούλει εἶπω τοῦτο.
- 127. The following verbs use the future middle in a passive sense; form the future: ἀδικέω, ἀλίσκω, βλάπτω, ὁμολογέω, τιμάω, φυλάττω.
- 128. Give the principal uses of the infinitive when not in indirect discourse.
- 129. Translate and parse the following: ἔξεστι μένειν; δέομαι ύμῶν μένειν; δεινὸς λέγειν; εἴργει σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν; ἔχω τριήρεις ὥστε έλεῖν τὸ πλοῖον; πρὶν καταλῦσαι τὸ στράτευμα βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη; Μένων δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν πλουτεῖν.
- 130. Define a participle. Mention the chief uses of the participle.
- 131. Translate and parse the following: τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν νομίζοντες; ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἀπήει; συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν; ἄρξομαι λέγων; μέμνημαι αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιήσαντα; δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος ὡς σπεύδων; ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἀπήλαυνον; ἐτύγχανεν ἀπών; τὸ ὕδωρ εὐωνότατον (cheapest) ἄριστον ὄν; τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετοῦντες καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δυνήσεσθε κολάζειν (if you benefit your friends you will also be able to punish your enemies); Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὡν ἐθαυμάζετο; οἶδα αὐτὸν λυπηρὸν (troublesome) ὄντα.
- 132. What constructions are used with verbal adjectives in -τεος? Translate the following: δ πατήρ σοι τιμητέος ἐστίν; διωκτέον τὴν ἀρετήν; ταῦτα ἡμῦν ποιητέον ἐστί.
 - 133. How are questions asked in Greek? Translate the

following: $\delta \rho'$ οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής; ἄλλο τι ἡ ἀδικοῦμεν; πότερον δέδρακεν ἡ οὔ.

134. How many negative adverbs? Which is used with the indicative in independent sentences? Which with causal sentences? With the infinitive? With conditional sentences? With the participle expressing condition?

135. Translate and parse the following: εἰ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐστι, χαίρω; εἰ ἔγραψεν, ἦλθον ἄν; εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθὲς ἦν; ἐρωτῷ τί ἐγράψαμεν; οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται; δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγῷ, ἀλλὰ πορενώμεθα ὅπῃ ἄν τῷ στρατιῷ συμφέρῃ; τούτον ἐπεθύμει, ἵνα εὖ πράττοι; Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο, εἰ πέμποιέν τινας ἢ πάντες τοιεν (what was the direct question? πέμπωμεν, &c.); τί ποιῶμεν; ψησὶ γράφειν; ἔφη γράφειν; Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο (§ 200, N. 2), ἰέναι; ἤρετο τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἴη; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα μάχεσθαι; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα τῷ προτεραίᾳ μάχεσθαι (§ 203, N, 1); ψησὶ τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ἔφη τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἀπελθεῖν βούλονται, βουλοίμην ἄν λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών; μέλλει τοῦτο πράττειν; εἶπεν ὅτι βούλεται; ἴστε ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντες ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοιμεν.

136. The following verbs use the future middle in an active sense; form the future middle, and account for the euphonic changes: ἄδω, ἀκούω, ἀμαρτάνω, βαίνω, βιόω, βοάω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δείδω, διδράσκω, διώκω, εἰμί, θαυμάζω, θνήσκω, κλαίω, λαγχάνω, μανθάνω, οίδα, πάσχω, ὅμνυμι, πίνω, πηδάω, πίπτω, σιγάω, σιωπάω, τρέχω, τυγχάνω, φεύγω.



VOCABULARIES.

I. GREEK AND ENGLISH.

A.

- ἀ- (ἀν- before a vowel), called alpha privative, denoting privation or negation, like Eng. un-, Lat. in; as ἄ-παις, childless.
- 'Αβροκόμας, -a, (ό), Abrocŏmas, satrap of Phoenicia, and general under Artaxerxes.
- "Aβυδοs, -ov, (ή), Abydus, a city of Asia Minor.
- ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, good; for its comparison, see § 73; of soldiers, brave; of land, fertile.
- ἄγαμαι, f. ἀγάσομαι, a. pass. ἠγάσθην, impf. ἡγάμην, to admire, to esteem.
- ἀγαπάω, (ω), f. -ἡσω, a. ἡγάπησα, pf. ἡγάπηκα, of persons, to welcome, entertain, to love dearly; of things, to be well pleased with; φιλέω, to love; ἄγαμαι, to esteem; ἀγαπάω, to love and esteem.
- άγαστός, -ή, -ων, admired, admirable, worthy of admiration; adv. -τως.
- άγγελία, -as, (ή), message, news, announcement.
- άγγέλλω, f. άγγελῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἤγγειλα (§ 121), pf. ἤγγελκα, pf. pass. ἤγγελμαι, to bear a message, to report, to tell, to announce; mid. to announce one's self; pass. to be reported of.

- άγγελος, -ου, (ὁ), a messenger. Eng.
- ἄγε δή, come now.
- άγείρω, f. ἀγερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἤγειρα (not used in Att., pf. ἀγήγερκα (§ 104), pf. pass. ἀγήγερμαι, a. pass. ἤγέρθην), 2 a. mid. ἀγερόμην, w. part. ἀγρόμενος, to gather, bring together.
- άγκυρα, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, an anchor.
- άγνοέω, (û), f. -ήσω, a. ήγνόησα, pf. ήγνόηκα, a. pass. ήγνοήθην, pf. ήγνόημαι, not to perceive, to be ignorant of; pass. not to be known.
- άγορά, -âs, (ή), place of assembly, market-place, market; as a mark of time, άγορὰ πλήθουσα, the time of full market, i. e. from nine o'clock till noon; opposed to άγορᾶς διάλυσις, the time just after noon.
- ἀγορεύω, f. -εύσω (in Att. the fut. in use is ἐρῶ), a. ἢγόρευσα, pf. ἢγόρευκα, to speak in the assembly, to speak; mid. to get a thing proclaimed.
- άγριος, -ία, -ιον, (ἀγρός, Lat. ager, field), living in the fields; hence, of animals, wild, savage; of countries, wild, uncultivated.
- άγω, f. άξω, pf. ἢχα, 2 a. ἤγαγον, impf. ἢγον, a. mid. ἠξάμην, a. pass.

ηχθην, 1 a. act. ηξα (rare), to lead (used of persons), φέρειν, being used of things, to bring; mid. to lead away for one's self; ἄγεσθαι γυναῖκα, to take to one's self a wife, like Lat. ducere uxorem. From same root as Lat. ago, Eng. AGILE.

ἀγών, -ῶνος, (ὁ), an assembly met to see games; hence, a contest, a game; cf. Eng. Agony.

άδειπνος, -ov, without supper.

ἀδελφός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a brother, regular except the voc. which is ἄδελφε with irregular accent.

άδιάβάτος, -ον, impassable.

άδικέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, a. ἡδίκησα, pf. ἡδίκηκα, impf. ἡδίκεον (ουν), to act unjustly; w. acc. of person, to injure; pres. may have the sense of the pf. I do wrong, or (I have done wrong) am a wrong-doer; for meaning of fut. mid. ἀδικήσομαι, I shall be wronged, w. pass. sense, see § 199, 3, N. 4.

άδικος, -ον, unjust, wrong, used of either persons or things; ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means, unjustly, p. 61, 9.

άδίκως, adv. unjustly.

άδοξία, -as, (ή), discredit.

ael, always, at any time.

άετός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an eagle, an eagle as a standard.

'Αθηναῖος, -ala, -aîov, Athenian.

άθλον, -ου, (τό), a prize.

άθροίζω, f. -οίσω, a. ήθροισα, pf. pass. ήθροισμαι, assemble, levy forces.

ἀθρόος, -a, -ov, assembled, close together; comp. ἀθροώτερος, later ἀθρούστερος.

άθυμέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to be disheartened, to be despondent at or for a thing. άθυμος, without heart or spirit. **Αἰγύπτιος,** -la, -ιον, Egyptian. αΐμα, -ατος, (τό), blood.

Aiviaves, -ων, -oi, Aenianes.

αἰρέω, (ῶ), f. -ἡσω, pf. ἤρηκα, pf. pass. ἤρημαι, 2 a. εἶλον, 2 a. mid. εἰλόμην, to take, seize, capture; mid. to choose; εῖs δὲ δὴ εἶπε... στρατηγοὺς ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὡς τάχιστα, but then one said... that they should choose other generals as quickly as possible, p. 54, 11; cf. Eng. Heretic.

αἴρω, f. ἀρῶ, pf. ἢρκα, a. ἢρα, mid. impf. ἠρόμην, f. ἀροῦμαι, to raise or lift up.

alσθάνομαι, f. alσθήσομαι, pf. ἤσθημαι, 2 a. ἦσθόμην, impf. ἢσθανόμην, to perceive or apprehend by the senses; hence, sometimes, to feel; sometimes, to see or to hear, to learn; often with acc., § 171, 2; Eng. Aesthetic.

alσχρός, -ά, -όν, also -ός, -όν, causing shame; when opposed to καλός, ugly; in a moral sense, disgraceful; instead of the regular compar. and super., alσχίων and αἴσχιστος are generally used.

αἰσχύνη, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, shame.

alσχύνω (αlσχος, shame), f. -υνῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. ήσχυγκα, p. pass. ήσχυμμαι, a. p. ήσχύνθην, to disgrace; mid. and pass. to be ashamed at a thing or before a person; alσχύνω takes the partic. when the action of which one is ashamed is performed, the infin. when the action is declined through shame; ούκ αlσχύνεσθε οὕτε θεοὺς οὕτε ἀνθρώπους, you are not ashamed before either gods or men.

alτέω, (ω), f. alτήσω, pf. ήτηκα, to ask, to beg; with acc. of the thing

or person, to ask; with two acc. to ask a person for something; mid. to ask for one's self, to claim.

αιτιάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. -άσομαι, a. ἢτιασάμην, dep. mid. to blame, accuse.

altios, -la, -10v, causing; to be the author of; blameworthy, guilty.

άκινάκης, -ου, (ὁ), a short sword.

ἀκίνδῦνος, -ον, without danger, safe, cowardly; adv. -νώς.

ἄκρον, -ου, (τό), neut. of ἄκρος, the highest points.

ἀκοντίζω, f. -lσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἡκόντισα, to hurl a javelin, to hit.

άκούω, f. mid. -σομαι w. active meaning, a. ἤκουσα, pf. ἀκήκοα, to hear, w. both gen. and acc.; acc. and παρά w. gen.; with gen. alone, to hear, obey; ἐξ ὧν ἤκουσν, from what I have heard, the pres. w. sense of the perfect; βασιλεύς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους, on the other hand the king had heard from Tissaphernes, p. 69, 5. Cf. Eng. Acoustics.

άκρόπολις, -εως, $(\dot{\eta})$, an aeropolis, a citadel (ἄκρος, πόλις).

άκρος, -a, -ov, at the end, i. e. either outermost, or at the top; highest, extreme; with the article, see § 142, 4, N. 4.

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἀκον, unwilling.

άλαλάζω, f. -άξω, a. ήλάλαξα, to raise the war-cry.

ἀλέξω, act. rare; mid. ἀλέξομαι, f. ἀλεξήσομαι, ἀλέξομαι, a. ἡλέξησα, a. mid. ἡλεξάμην, to ward off, to avenge one's self on, to requite.

αλευρα, -ων, (τά), fine flour (plur.). αληθεύω, f. -εύσω, of persons, to speak the truth; of things, to come true.

άληθήs, -έs, of persons, true; of things, real, actual.

άλίσκομαι, f. άλώσομαι, impf. ήλισκό-

μην, pf. ήλωκα, Att. also ἐάλωκα, plupf. ήλώκειν, 2 a. ήλων, Att. also ἐάλων, particip. ἀλούς, to be taken, to be captured or seized (used as the pass. of aiρ ϵω); εἰ ἀλώσοιντο, if they should be captured, p. 61, 17.

άλλά, conj. but, yet; originally the neuter plural of άλλος. It expresses opposition more strongly than δέ.

άλλαχοῦ, adv. elsewhere.

άλλήλων, (ἄλλος), a gen. plur. which has no nom. of one another; ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, but when they had become hostile to one another, p. 51, 10; 61, 16. See § 81. Eng. Parallel.

άλλοθεν, adv. from another place.

άλλος, -η, -ο, indef. pron. other, another; ὁ άλλος, the rest of.

άλλοτε, adv. another time.

ἄλλως, adv. otherwise, in another way.
ἄμα, adv. at once; prep. w. dat. at the same time with, § 186; ἄμα τῆ ἡμέρα, as soon as (it was) day;
ἄμα τῆ ἐπιούση ἡμέρα, at the dawn of the following day.

αμαξα, -ης, (ή), a wagon, carriage.

ἀμαξιτός, -όν, passable for wagons; subst. ἀμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός), a wagonroad.

άμαρτάνω, f. άρματήσομαι, pf. ήμάρτηκα, 2 a. ήμαρτον, pf. pass. ήμαρτημαι, a. ήμαρτήθην, to miss; to err.

'Αμβρακιώτης, -ου, (δ), an Ambraciot. ἀμείνων, -ου, comp. of ἀγαθός.

ἀμήχανος, -ον, difficult, impossible; ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος, a difficult road; of persons, perplexed.

ἄμπελος, -ου, $(\dot{\eta})$, a vine.

άμφί, primarily signifies on both sides of, around; w. gen. and dat., about,

concerning, on account of; w. acc. mostly with verbs of motion, about.

'Aμφίπολις (ἀμφί, πόλις), (ἡ), Amphipolis, a city in Thrace, on both sides of the river Strymon.

'Αμφιπολίτης, -ου, (δ), an Amphipolitan.

άμφότερος, -α, -ον, both.

άμφοτέρωθεν, adv. on both sides, at both ends.

ἄμφω, gen. and dat. same form in all genders, both.

dv, is joined (a) to all the secondary tenses of the indic., and to the optative, infinitive, or participle, to denote that the action of the verb is dependent on some condition; (b) it is joined to ϵi , if, and to all relative and temporal words (sometimes to final particles) when these are followed by the subjunctive, § 207, 2. It never stands at the beginning of a clause, and is thus readily distinguished from $\check{a}\nu$, with \bar{a} (contr. from $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{a}\nu$).

ἀνά, prep. in Att. w. acc. only, (1) of place, up, throughout; (2) of time, throughout; (3) in numbers, up to, also distributively, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, day by day; ἀνὰ κράτοs, at full speed.

at fut speed.

ἀναβαίνω (ἀνά, βαίνω), to go up, to ascend, to make an expedition; ἀναβὰs ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, having mounted his horse.

ἀνάβασις, -εως, (ή), the march up. ἀναβιβάζω, f. mid. -βιβάσομαι, Att. -βιβώμαι (§ 120, 2), a. ἀνεβίβασα, a. mid. -ασάμην, to cause to lead up, to lead up, to go up, to mount on horseback.

ἀναγγέλλω (ἀνά, ἀγγέλλω), to bring back a report.

ἀνάγκη, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, a necessity. ἀνάγω $(\dot{\alpha}v\dot{\alpha}, \dot{\alpha}\gamma\omega)$, to lead up.

ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀνά, λαμβάνω), to take up, to take with one.

ἀναμένω (ἀνά, μένω), to wait for, to wait.

ἀναξυρίδες, -ίδων, (ai), trousers.

ἀναπαύω (ἀνά, παύω), to cause to rest; mid. to rest.

ἀναπτύσσω, f. -ύξω, a. pass. ἀνεπτύχθην, 2 a. ἀνεπτύγην, to fold back.

ἀνάριστος, -ον, without breakfast.

ἀναστρέφω (ἀνά, στρέφω), to turn back, to face about; mid. to rally.

ἀνατείνω (ἀνά, τείνω), to extend; elevate; ἀετὸν ἀνατεταμένον, an eagle with spread wings.

άνατίθημι (άνά, τ ίθημι), to place upon, to consecrate.

ἀνδράποδον, -ου, (τό), a slave.

ἀνδρεῖος, -εία, -εῖον, manly, brave.

άνειλον. See άναιρέω.

άνειπον, 2 a.; no pres., to proclain, give notice.

άνευ, prep. w. gen., without.

 \mathring{a} νέχω (\mathring{a} νά, $\mathring{\epsilon}$ χω), to hold up; mid. to endure, to control one's self.

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, (ὁ), a man, = Lat. vir; ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, fellow-soldiers.

ανθίστημι (ἀντί, ἴστημι), trans. in pres., impf., f. and a., to set against, especially in battle; to compare; intrans. in mid. or pass., also w. pf. and 2 a. act., to stand against, to oppose.

άνθρωπος, -ov, (δ), a human being, a man, = Lat. homo.

ἀνιάω, (ω), f. -άσω, a. ἡνίασα, pf. ἡνίακα; f. mid. ἀνιάσομαι, a. ἡνιάθην, to grieve, to trouble; δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, it was evident that he was troubled, 1. 2, 11.

ανίστημι (άνά, ἴστημι), trans. in

pres., impf., f. and a., to make to stand up, to raise up; to rouse; a. mid. also trans.; intrans. in pass. w. 2 a. pf. and plupf. act., to stand up, to rise.

ἀντεῖπον (ἀντί, εἶπον), to speak against, to oppose.

ἀντί, prep., w. gen., instead of, against. ἀντίος, -a, -ον, opposite; w. ἐλαύνειν, to go against.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι (ἀντί, παρασκευάζω), to prepare against.

άντιστασιώτης, -ου, (ό), an opponent. άντιτάττω (ἀντί, τάττω), to draw up in a line against, w. acc. and dat.

ἄντρον, -ου, (τό), a cave.

 ἀνυστός, -όν, possible, practicable; σιγŷ ὡς ἀνυστόν, as silently as possible.
 ἄνω, adv. up; comp. ἀνωτέρω, sup. ἀνωτάτω.

dξtνη, -ης, $(\dot{η})$, an axe.

&ξιος, -α, -ον, of like value, worth as much, w. gen.; worthy, valuable; πολλοῦ ἄξιος, worthy of much; ἀξιωτέρας τιμῆς, more adequate honor, 61, 16; ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος, most worthy to rule; adv. ἀξίως.

disco, (ω), f. -ώσω, pf. ήξιωκα, to think or deem worthy of a thing, w. acc. and inf.; to think fit to do or be; to think, to demand, to ask; ήξιου δοθήναι οι ταύτας τὰς πόλεις, he asked that these cities might be given to him.

άξων, -ovos, (δ), an axle.

αοπλος, -ov, without armor.

ἀπαγγέλλω (ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω), to announce.

ἀπάγω (ἀπό, ἄγω), to lead back, to bring back, to march.

ἀπαιτέω, (ω), (ἀπό, αἰτέω), f. -ἡσω, pf. ἀπήτηκα, to demand; pass. to have a thing demanded of one. ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω (ἀλλάττω, f. -άξω, a. ἥλλαξα, pf. ἤλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ἤλλάγην), to set free, release, to get rid of a thing; to free from; to go away, to withdraw; pass. to withdraw.

άπαλλαγή, -η̂s, (η), deliverance, release.

äπαξ, adv. once for all.

ἀπαρασκεύαστος, -ον, unprepared.

ἀπαράσκευος, -ον, unprepared.

άπας, άπασα, άπαν, strengthened form of πâs, all, quite all, all together. άπειθέω, (ω̂), f. -ήσω, to disobey.

απειμι (ἀπό, εῖμι), to go away. § 200, N. 3 (end).

άπειμι (άπ δ , εlμl), to be absent.

ἀπείπον (ἀπό, εἶπον), f. ἀπερῶ, pf. ἀπείρηκα, to refuse, deny, renounce.

ἀπελαύνω (ἀπό, ἐλαύνω), to dislodge, to march away, to ride away.

ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπό, ἔρχομαι), to go away, to depart from, to go over; παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπῆλθον, many went over from the king to Cyrus, p. 61, 16.

ἀπέχω (ἀπδ, ἔχω), to hold back, to abstain or desist from; intrans. to be distant, p. 70, 8.

άπηλθον, see άπέρχομαι.

ἀπό, prep. w. gen. only, from, away from. Sometimes denotes means, and then rendered by. See § 197, N. 1.

ἀποβιβάζω (ἀπό, βιβάζω, f. -άσω, &c.), to cause to go forth, to land.

ἀποβλέπω (ἀπό, βλέπω), to look away. ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό, δείκνυμι), to show forth, appoint; mid. to express one's opinion.

ἀποδέρω (ἀπό, δέρω, f. δερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔδειρα (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay. ἀποδιδράσκω (ἀπό, διδράσκω), to run | ἀποτείνω (ἀπό, τείνω), to extend, to

ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, δίδωμι), to give back,

αποθνήσκω (ἀπό, θνήσκω), to die, to be killed; used in Attic as pass. of ἀποκτείνω.

απόκειμαι (άπό, κείμαι), to be laid away.

ἀποκόπτω (ἀπό, κόπτω), to cut away. ἀποκρίνομαι (ἀπό, κρίνω), f. ἀποκρινοθμαι (§ 120, 1), pf. αποκέκριμαι, to reply, to answer.

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω), to kill, to put to death; for pass. see ἀποθνήσκω. ἀπολαμβάνω (ἀπό, λαμβάνω), to take back, to receive.

ἀπολείπω (ἀπό, λείπω), to leave behind, to abandon.

ἀπόλλυμι (ἀπό, ὅλλυμι), f. ἀπολέσω, pf. ἀπολώλεκα, 2 pf. ἀπόλωλα, to destroy utterly, to slay, to loose; in 2 pf. and 2 plupf. act. and mid. to die, to perish.

'Απόλλων, -ωνος, (δ), νος. "Απολλον, § 48, 2, d. N., Apollo.

αποπέμπω (ἀπό, πέμπω), to send back, to send; mid. to dismiss.

ἀποπλέω (ἀπό, πλέω), to sail away.

άπορέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to be in want, to be perplexed.

ἄπορος, -ον, impassable, impracticable, insuperable.

ἀποσπάω, (ω), (ἀπό, σπάω, f. σπάσω, a. ἔσπασα (§ 106, N. 2), pf. ἔσπακα (§ 101, 3), p. pass. ἔσπασμαι (§113, N. 1), to draw away, to withdraw.

ἀποστέλλω (ἀπό, στέλλω), to send away, to send, to despatch. Eng. APOSTLE.

άποστροφή, $-\hat{\eta}s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, act of turning away, a place of refuge.

stretch out.

ἀποτέμνω (ἀπό, τέμνω), to cut off. ἀποτίθημι (ἀπό, τίθημι), to put away; mid. to lay aside.

ἀποτίνω (ἀπό, τίνω, f. -ίσω, a. ἔτισα, pf. τέτικα), to pay back, requite.

ἀποτρέπω, f. -ψω, to turn away from a thing; w. acc. to turn away or back; mid. to turn from a thing.

ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω), to show forth. ἀποφεύγω (ἀπό, φεύγω), to escape.

άποχωρέω, (ω), (άπό, χωρέω, -ήσω, &c.), to withdraw.

άπτω, f. ά ψ ω, a. \hbar ψ a, pf. \hbar ϕ a, p. pass. ημμαι, a. ηφθην, generally used in the mid., ἄπτομαι, f. ἄψομαι, a. mid. ηψάμην, to touch.

αρα, illative conj. like οὖν, then, therefore, accordingly; οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι, then not at all.

åpa, interrog. particle, stronger than ἄρα, implying nothing as to the answer expected; apa ov, implies that an affirmative, and apa uh that a negative, answer is expected; see § 282, 2.

άργύριον, -ου, (τό), (dim. of άργυρος, silver), a piece of silver, silver money.

άρετή, -η̂s, (ή), virtue, good conduct, valor.

άρήγω, f. ἀρήξω, to help, to succor.

'Apiaîos, -ov, (o), Ariaeus, commander of the Asiatics in the army of Cyrus.

άριθμέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to number, to reckon, to count.

άριθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a number, an enumeration.

арктоs, -ov, (ò), a bear.

άριστάω, (ω), f. -ήσω, pf. ήρίστηκα, to breakfast; to take any meal.

'Aρίστιππος, -ov, (¿), Aristippus.

ἄριστος, best, noblest; sup. of ἀγαθός. `Αρκάς, -άδος, (ὁ), an Arcadian.

άρμα, -ατος, (τό), a chariot.

ἀρμάμαξα, -ης, (τό), α covered chariot. ἀρνός, τοῦ or τῆς, gen. of an obsolete nom. (ἄρς), the nom. in use being ἀμνός; dat. ἀρνί, acc. ἄρνα, du. ἄρνε; pl. ἄρνες, gen. ἀρνῶν, dat. ἀρνάσι, acc. ἄρνας, a lamb; a sheep. ἀρπάζω, f. ἀρπάσω, and ἀρπάσομαι,

 a. ήρπάσα, pf. ήρπακα, pf. pass. ήρπασμαι, a. ἡρπάσθην, to plunder, to carry off.

*Αρταγέρσης, -ου, (δ), Artagerses.

*Aprafépfns, -ov, (ô), Artaxerxes, the name of three kings of Persia. Artaxerxes II., surnamed Mnemon, from his good memory, was a brother of Cyrus, and reigned from n. c. 404 to 361.

'Αρταπάτης, -ov, (ὁ), Artapates. ἄρτι, adv. just, exactly, just now.

ἀρχαῖοs, -a, -ον (ἀρχή), from the beginning, old, ancient; Κῦροs ὁ ἀρχαῖοs, Cyrus the Vlder.

ἀρχή, -η̂s, (ή), beginning, government, province.

ἄρχω, f. ἄρξω, a. ἢρξα, pf. ἢρχα, pf. pass. ἢργμαι, a. pass. ἢργμαι, to begin, govern, rule, command. Archin compounds.

ἄρχων, -οντος, (δ), a ruler, commander. ἀσεβής, -ές, ungodly, impious.

ἀσθενέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - $\eta \sigma \omega$, to be weak.

άσθενής, -έs, without strength, weak, feeble, sickly.

downs, adv. without harm.

ἀσκός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a leathern bag.

'Ασπένδιος, -ου, (ό), an Aspendian.

άσπ(s, -lδos, (ή), a shield; άσπὶs μυρία, ten thousand shield, i. e. ten thousand hoplites, or heavy armed infantry.

ἀστράπτω, f. -ψω, to lighten, to gleam; impers. ἀστράπτει, it lightens.

'Αστυάγης, -ovs, (ô), Astyages, king of Media.

ἀσφάλής, -és, firm; of persons, sure, trusty; of things, sure, certain; èν ἀσφαλεστάτω, in the safest position.

ἀσφάλῶs, adv. firmly, securely; comp. ἀσφαλέστερον, sup. -έστατα.

атактоs, -ov, in disorder.

ἀτιμάζω, f. ἀτιμάσω, a. ἢτίμασα, pf. ἢτίμασμαι, to dishonor.

ἀτυχής, -έs (ά priv. and τυχεῖν), luckless, unfortunate; adv. -χω̂s.

at, adv. again, back. It often denotes merely the continuation of the narrative, and cannot well be rendered in English.

aθθις, adv. again, back again.

αὐλών, -ωνος, (ό), a canal.

αὐξάνω or αὔξω, f. αὐξήσω, a. ηὔξησα, pf. ηὔξηκα; pf. pass. ηὔξημαι, a. ἡυξήθην, to make grow, increase; pass. to be increased, to grow.

αυριον, adv. to-morrow.

airika, adv. forthwith, immediately.

aὐτόμἄτος, -η, -ον, acting of one's own will; of plants, spontaneous; ἀπδ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, of one's own accord.

αὐτομολέω, (û), f. -ήσω, a. ηὐτομόλησα, to desert; ol αὐτομολήσαντες, those who (had) deserted.

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, intens. pron. self; preceded by the article, the same, in the oblique cases, him, her, it, them. Auto-, in compounds.

αὐτοῦ, adv. here, in this place.

αὐτοῦ, -ῆs, contr. from ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆs, § 80.

άφαιρέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, $(\hat{\alpha}\pi\delta$, α $\hat{\alpha}$ ρέω), to take away, to deprive.

άφανής, -έs (ά-, φαlνω), unseen, out of sight, invisible, vanished; missing.

ἀφαρπάζω (ἀπό, ἀρπάζω), f. -άξω, Att. -άσω or -άσομαι, a. pass. -ηρπάσθην, pf. -ήρπασμαι, to steal from, to plunder.

άφειλον, see άφαιρέω.

ἀφίημι (ἀπό, away, ἵημι, to send), f. ἀφήσω, a. ἀφῆκα, pf. ἀφεῖκα, pf. pass. ἀφεῖμαι, a. pass. ἀφείθην, to send away, let go, dismiss, suffer to escape.

ἀφικνέομαι (ἀπό, ἰκνέομαι, f. ἴξομαι, pf. ῖγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμην), to come to, arrive; ὕστεροι ἀφίκοντο, camelater.

άφιππεύω (άπό, iππεύω), f. -εύσω, &c., to ride away.

ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἴστημι, which see), impf. ἀφίστην, f. ἀποστήσω, a. ἀπέστησα, a. mid. ἀπεστησάμην, in these tenses it is trans. to put away, remove, to make revolt; intrans. in the pass. with 2 a. act., pf., plupf., and f. mid. to stand, to withdraw from, to retire; ἀφεστήκεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον, revolted to Cyrus, I. 1. 6; ἀποστήναι πρὸς, (namely) to revolt to, I. 1. 7.

'Aχαιός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an Achaean.

ἀχάριστος, -ον, unpleasing, unrewarded; adv. ἀχαρίστως, without gratitude.

άχθομαι, f. ἀχθέσομαι or ἀχθεσθήσομαι, a. pass. ἡχθέσθην, to be displeased; οὐδὲν ἡχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων, he was displeased in no respect because (§ 277, 2) they were engaged in war.

ἄχρι, before a vowel ἄχρις, up to,w. gen.; conj. until; see § 239, 1.

В.

Baβυλῶν, -ῶνος, (ἡ), Babylon, a city upon the river Euphrates.

βαθύς, -εῖα, -ύ, deep or high; comp. βαθύτερος, sup. βαθύτατος.

βαίνω, f. βήσομαι (poet. except in comp.), pf. βέβηκα, pf. pass. βέβἄμαι, a. pass. ἐβάθην (rare), 2 a. ἔβην, like ἔστην, to go, to step, walk; (the fut. and aor. are transitive, to make to go).

βακτηρία, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, a staff.

βάλλω, f. βαλῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. βέβληκα, 2 a. ἔβαλον, pf. pass. βέβλημαι, 1 a. pass. ἐβλήθην, f. mid. βαλοῦμαι, to throw at, cast at; the object thrown, when expressed, is in the dative.

βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν, barbarian.

βαρβαρικώς, adv. in a barbarian (e. g. Persian) language.

βάρβαρος, ·ov, (¿), a barbarian. βαρέως, adv. heavily.

βαρύς, -εῖα, -ύ, heavy, burdensome; comp. βαρύτερος, sup. βαρύτατος.

βασίλεια, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, a queen.

βασιλεία, -as, (ή), a kingdom; κατέστη είς την βασιλείαν, he became established in the kingdom.

βασίλειος, -ον, belonging to a king, royal; (τδ) βασίλειον οτ (τὰ) βασίλεια, palace.

βασιλεύς, - $\epsilon\omega$ s, (\dot{o}), a king.

βασιλεύω, f. -εῦσω, to be king, to reign. βασιλϊκός, -ή, -όν, royal, of a king;

subst. βασιλικός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a courtier, a nobleman.

βελτίων, βέλτιον, comp. of ἀγαθός, better.

 $\beta(a, -as, (\dot{\eta}), force, violence.$

βιάζω, f. -άσω, a. pass. ἐβιάσθην, pf.

compel, w. infin.

Bralws, adv. violently, severely.

βιβλίον, -ου, (τό), a small book; atreatise.

βίκος, -ov, (i), a large earthen vessel.

Blos, -ov, (ò), life.

βλακεύω, f. -εύσω, to loiter, to be sluggish.

βλάπτω, f. βλάψω, a. ἔβλαψα, pf. βέβλαφα, pf. pass. βέβλαμμαι, to injure.

βλέπω, f. βλέψω, a. -ψa, pf. -φa, pf. pass. βέβλεμμαι, a. εβλέφθην, to look, to look towards.

βοάω, (ω), f. mid. - ήσομαι, w. active meaning, pf. βεβόημαι, to cry aloud, to shout.

βοηθέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to assist, to bring

Βοιώτιος, -ου, (ὁ), a Boeotian.

βουκεφάλας, gen. -a (§ 39), Bucephalus, name of the horse of Alexander the Great.

βεβίασμαι, to force, w. acc.; to βουλέυω, f. -εύσω, reg. to counsel, advise, plot; mid. to deliberate; τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, plotting these same things.

βούλομαι, f. βουλήσομαι, pf. βεβούλημαι, impf. έβουλόμην, Att. ήβουλόμην, § 102, N., to wish, be willing; έγω ύμων τὸν μέν οἴκαδε βουλόμενον απιέναι τοις οίκοι ζηλωτόν ποιήσω άπελθείν, I will cause any one of you who wish to go home to depart envied by those at home; έδίδοτο λέγειν βουλομένω, it was granted to him wishing to speak, p. 37, 13.

Boûs, β oós, $(\dot{o} \text{ or } \dot{\eta})$, § 54, an ox or cow.

βραδέως, adv. slowly.

βραχύς, -εία, -ύ, comp. βραχύτερος, sup. βραχύτατος, of time and space, short; of numbers, few, little.

βρέχω, f. βρέξω, a. έβρεξα, pf. pass. βέβρεγμαι, to wet.

βροντή, $-\hat{\eta}s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, thunder.

βωμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), any raised place for standing, an altar.

г.

γάρ, conj. for. It is never the first word in the clause; usually the second.

yé, enclitic, even, at least, too, = Lat. quidem.

γείτων, -ονος, (\dot{o} or $\dot{\eta}$), a neighbor; as an adj. neighboring, w. gen. or dat.

γελάω, (ω), f. mid. γελάσομαι (§ 106, N. 2, and § 120, 2), w. active meaning, a. έγέλασα, pf. γεγέλασμαι, to laugh.

yέλως, -ωτος, (¿), laughter.

yévos, (cos), -ous, (to), birth, descent. (From a root which appears in Lat. genus, Eng. GENEROUS).

γέρρον, -ου, (τό), a wicker-shield. γερροφόρος, -ov, (b), wicker-shieldbearer.

γέρων, -οντος, (δ), an old man. γέφυρα, -as, (ή), a bridge.

γη, -ηs (contracted from γε-a or γ α-α), (ή), earth, land; κατὰ γ $\hat{\eta}$ ν, by land; ἐπὶ γηs, upon the ground. GE-, in compounds, as geology.

γήλοφος, -ου, (¿), a hill.

γηρας (γήραος), γήρως (§ 56, 2), (τό), old age.

γίγνομαι, f. γενήσομαι, pf. γεγένημαι, 2 pf. (§ 109, 1) γέγονα (§ 200, N. 6), 2 a. mid. έγενόμην, to become, to be, happen, occur, be born, to come; ἀπέπεμπε τους γιγνομένους δασμούς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, he sent the revenues accruing from the cities to the king. Lat. gigno, Lat. and Eng. Genius.

γιγνώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, 2 a. ἔγνων (§ 127, N. 1), pf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, a. ἐγνώσθην, to know, to recognize, to judge, to determine, w. acc.; w. partic., § 280. Cf. Lat. nosco (gnosco).

γλυκύς, -εîa, -ύ, sweet to the taste; agreeable; comp. γλυκίων, sup. γλύκιστος, also γλυκύτερος, -τατος.

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), Glus, an officer in the army of Cyrus.

γνούς, 2 aor. partic. of γιγνώσκω.

γνώμη, -ης, (ή), opinion, judgment, plan. Eng. GNOME.

youv, adv. therefore, now, at least.

γράφω, f. γράψω, a. ἔγραψα, pf. γέγραφα, pf. pass. γέγραμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐγράφην (§ 199, N. 3), 1 a. pass. not used, to write, to paint, to engrave.

γυμνάζω, f. -άσω, pf. γεγύμνακα, pf. pass. -ασμαι, a. pass. -άσθην, to exercise, to train. Eng. Gymnas-

γυμνήτης, -ov, (δ), a light armed soldier.

γυμνός, -ή, -bv, naked.

γυνή, (ή), gen. γυναικός, dat. γυναικί, acc. γυναίκα, voc. γύναι; dual, γυναίκε, gen. and dat. γυναικοῖν; plur. nom. γυναίκες, gen. γυναικῶν, dat. γυναιξί, acc. γυναίκας, voc. γυναίκες, a woman, wife.

Δ.

δαίμων, -ovos, (δ), a divinity.

δάκνω, f. δήξομαι, pf. δέδηχα, 2 a. ἔδακον, pf. pass. δέδηγμαι, 1 a. pass. ἐδήχθην, to bite (esp. of dogs).

δακρύω, f. -ύσω, 1 a. ἐδάκρυσα, pf. δεδάκρυκα, to weep.

Δάνα, -ης, (ή), Dana.

δαπανάω, (ω), f. -ήσω, 1 a. pass. ἐδαπανήθην, pf. δεδαπάνημαι, to expend, to incur expense; mid. to spend of one's own; causal, to cause one to incur expense; ἀμφί, w. acc.

δαρεικός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a daric = about \$3.33 in silver, a Persian gold coin = 20 Attic drachmae (said to have been coined first by Darius, but prob. derived from darâ, a king); the monthly pay of a common soldier. Δαρείος, -ου, (ό), Darius, king of Persia; ascended the throne B. C. 423.

δασμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a division; in Att. revenue, tribute.

δέ, conj. but, and; corresponds to μέν in the preceding clause; it often serves to pass from one thing to another, then rendered and, further; inseparable enclitic added to names of places to denote motion towards. See § 143, and N. 2.

δέδοικα (perf. w. meaning of pres.), see δείδω.

δεῖ (from δέω), impers. f. δεήσει, a. ἐδέησε, it is necessary, there is need;
 § 172, 2, N. 1 and 2; καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ τι ἄν δέη πείσομαι, and with

you I will suffer whatever may be necessary (§ 232, 3), p. 55, 12.

δείδω (pres. only used in first pers.), f. mid. δείσομαι, a. ἔδεισα, pf. δέδοικα (§ 109, 2), 2 pf. δέδια, § 130, 1, N. 2, to fear.

δείκυυμι, f. δείξω, a. έδειξα, pf. δέδειχα, pf. pass. δέδειγμαι, a. έδείχθην, to show, to point out.

δείλη, -ης, (ή), afternoon, evening.

δεινός, -ή, -όν, terrible; prudent, skilful; as a subst. δεινόν, -οῦ, (τό), danger, peril.

δεῦπνον, -ου, (τό), a meal, meal-time; either early or late, dinner or supper; in Att. the chief meal, dinner; a supper.

δέκα, indeclinable, ten.

δένδρον, -ου, (τό), a tree.

δεξιός, -ά, -όν, right, on the right hand;
δεξιὰς ἔδοσαν, they gave their right
(hands) or pledges.

δέομαι, f. δεήσομαι, pf. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to need, to want, to ask, entreat, w. gen., see δέω; δείται αὐτοῦ, he asks him, p. 66, 18.

δέρμα, -ατος, (τό), skin, hide.

δέρω, f. δερω (§ 120, 1), a. ἔδειρα (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐδάρην (§ 109, 3), to flay.

δεσμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a band, a chain; pl. δεσμοί οτ δεσμά.

δεσπότης, -ου, (ό), a master, properly of slaves; hence, a despot; voc. δέσποτα, § 37, 2, N. 1.

δεύτερος, -α, -ον, second. Eng. Deu-Teronomy (δεύτερος, second, νόμος, law).

δέχομαι, f. δέξομαι, pf. δέδεγμαι, a. pass. ἐδέχθην, a. mid. ἐδεξάμην, of things, to receive, accept; of persons, to receive hospitably.

δέω (§ 123, N. 1), f. δήσω, 1 a.

ἔδησα, pf. δέδεκα, pf. pass. δέδεμαι, a. pass. ἐδέθην, to bind, to fasten.

δέω, f. δεήσω, a. ἐδέησα, pf. δεδέηκα, pf. pass. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to want, need; mid. δέομαι, to ask; impers. δεῖ, there is need, (one) ought; f. δεήσει, a. ἐδέησε.

δή, intensive particle, now, already, indeed.

δηλος, -η, -ον, plain, clear; with participle, see § 280, N. 1; δηλος ην προσιών, it was plain that he was approaching; δηλος ην ανιώμενος, it was plain that he was troubled.

δηλόω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - $\hat{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to show, to set forth.

δήμος, -ov, (o), the common people.

Δί', for Δία, see Zεύς.

διά, prep. with gen. through; of time, place, means; w. acc. poet.

Δία, acc. of Zεύs.

διαβαίνω (διά, βαίνω), to go through, to cross.

διαβάλλω (διά, βάλλω), to attack, slander, accuse falsely.

διάβασις, -εως, (ή), a crossing over, a means of crossing; bridge, ferry.

διαβατέος,- α, -ον, verb. adj. that must be crossed; § 281, 1 and 2; ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μέν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οῖδα, but whether there is then any other river for us to cross, I do not know, p. 52, 11.

διαβολή, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\dot{\eta}$), calumny.

διαγγέλλω (διά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to pass the word.

διαγίγνομαι (διά, γίγνομαι), to continue, to pass.

διάγω (διά, άγω), to lead over, to continue.

διαδίδωμι (διά, δίδωμι), to distribute.

διακινδυνεύω (διά, κινδυνεύω), to incur danger.

διακόπτω (διά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

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διαλέγω (διά, λέγω), to pick out; mid. \uparrow to converse.

διαλείπω (διά, λείπω), to leave an interval, to be distant.

διαρπάζω (διά, ἀρπάζω, f. ἀρπάξω, Att. ἀπάσω or ἀρπάσομαι, a. ἤρπαξα or ήρπασα, pf. ήρπακα, pf. pass. ήρπαγμαι), to plunder, to carry off as plunder; καταλαμβάνουσι...διηρπασμένα, and they, also, found most of their other effects plundered, p. 73, 5.

διαπράττω (διά, πράττω), to accomplish; mid. to effect for one's self.

διασπείρω (διά, σπείρω, f. σπερώ, pf. pass. ἔσπαρμαι), to draw apart, to scatter, to spread abroad.

διατελέω (ω), f. -ήσω, to bring quite to an end; to continue doing.

διατίθημι (διά, τίθημι), to dispose; πάντας ούτω διατιθείς ἀπεπέμπετο. so disposing all, he sent (them) back, p. 55, 6.

διαφθείρω (διά, φθείρω, f. -ερω, a. -ειρα, pf. -αρκα), to destroy.

διδάσκω, f. -άξω, pf. -αχα, pf. pass. δεδίδαγμαι, a. έδιδάχθην, to teach; mid. to have a person taught.

διδράσκω, f. δράσομαι, pf. δέδρακα, 2 a. έδραν, to run away, to escape; only found in compounds; 2 α. ἔδραν, δρώ, δραίην, δράναι, δράς.

δίδωμι, f. δώσω, a. ἔδωκα, pf. δέδωκα (§ 126), pf. pass. δέδομαι, a. έδόθην, to give, present. Cf. Lat. do, Eng. Dose.

διέρχομαι (διά, ἔρχομαι), to go through; διηλθε λόγος, a rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8.

διέχω (διά, έχω), to be distant from, separated from.

διίστημι (διά, ἴστημι), to cause to stand apart; intrans. in the mid., and 2 a., pf., and plupf. act., to stand apart.

δίκαιος, -αία, -αιον, just; έκ τοῦ δικαίου, according to justice; adv. δικαίως; εὶ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, whether, indeed, I shall act justly, p. 66, 13.

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, justice; είς γε μην δικαιοσύνην... ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, and as regards justice... wishing to show himself (a just man), p. 61, 8.

δικαιότης, - η τος, $(\dot{\eta})$, justice.

δίκη, -ηs, (η), right, justice, an action at law, a penalty, punishment; µh λαβών με δίκην ἐπιθῆ, lest having seized me he shall inflict punishment.

δισχίλιοι, -ai, -a, two thousand.

διφθέρα, -as, (ή), a tanned skin.

δίφρος, -ov, (o), a seat in a chariot.

διώκω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. δεδίωχα, pf. pass. -γμαι, a. ἐδιώχθην, to pursue. διώρυξ, - $v\chi$ os, (\dot{o} or $\dot{\eta}$), a trench, a canal.

δοθήναι, see δίδωμι.

δοκέω, (ω), (most of the tenses are formed from assumed pres. δόκω), f. δόξω, a. έδοξα, pf. pass. δέδογμαι, to seem, to appear good; impers. δοκεί, it seems, it seems good or expedient; ο δε απεκρίνατο ότι οὐδ'...δόξαιμι, and he replied ... I should never seem so at least to you, p. 68, 13; to think, 1, 8, 2.

δόλιος, -a, -ov, treacherous, deceitful.

Δόλοπες, -ων, (οί), Dolopians.

δόξα, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, opinion.

δόρπηστος, -ου, (¿), supper-time. δόρυ, -aτos, (τό), a spear; regular in

prose.

δοῦλος, -ου, (δ), a slave, subject. δουπέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to make a loud noise; to fall in battle.

δράω, f. δράσω (§ 106), a. έδρασα, pf. δέδρακα, pf. pass. δέδραμαι, to do.

δρέπανον, -ου, (τό), a scythe.

δρεπανηφόρος, -ov, scythe-bearing.

δρόμος, -ov, (b), running, flight; δρόμω θείν, to run hastily; δρόμος έγένετο τοις στρατιώταις, lit. a running began to the soldiers, or the soldiers began to run.

δύναμαι, inflected like ໃσταμαι in pres. and impf. (for accent, see §127, 6, Ν. 2), f. δυνήσομαι, pf. δεδύνημαι, a. pass. έδυνήθην, ήδυνήθην (§ 102, N.), impf. εδυνάμην, to be t able, can; often used with superlatives, ώς μάλιστα έδύνατο, as much as he was able.

δύναμις, -εως, (ή), power, force, military power; κατά δύναμιν, to the δώρον, -ου, (τό), a gift, present.

best of one's power; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, beyond one's power.

δυνάστης, -ου, (δ), a ruler, an influential man.

δυνάτός, -ή, -bv, possible, able; comp. -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος.

δύνω, imperf. ἔδυνον, see δύω, to set. δύο (§ 77 and N. 1), two. Lat. duo, Eng. DUAL.

δύσβατος, -ov, difficult to cross.

δύω, fut. δύσω, 1 a. έδυσα (trans. in the 1 a. and fut. to put clothes on another), pf. δέδυκα, 2 a. έδυν, a. pass. ἐδύθην, intrans. in all other tenses in act. and mid., of clothes, to put on; of places, to enter; of the sun and stars, to set.

δώδεκα, indeclinable, twelve.

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láv, (el, av), contr., fv, av, if, used | w. subj.; see § 207 and § 223.

έαυτοῦ, -ης, -οῦ, οι αὐτοῦ, αὐτης, αὐτοῦ, reflex pron., of himself, herself, itself, his own, § 80.

łάω, f. -άσω, a. είασα, pf. είακα, pf. pass. elapar, a. elábyv, impf. elwv, f. mid. in pass. sense, ¿áσομαι, to let, suffer; to permit; οὐδενὶ πώποτε άχάριστον είασε την προθυμίαν, he never at any time allowed the zeal of any one (to go) unrewarded, lit. he never allowed any one his zeal, &c., p. 61, 15.

έγγύς, of place, near; of time, nigh at hand; of numbers, nearly; comp. έγγυτέρω, sup. έγγυτάτω (οτ έγγύτερον, έγγύτατα).

έγένετο, 800 γίγνομαι.

έγκρατής, -ές, master of, w. gen.;

τους ήμετέρους φίλους τούτων έγκρατεις ποιήσαι, to make our friends masters of these things.

ἐγώ, I. Lat. ego, Eng. Egotism. ἔγωγε (ἐγώ, γέ), I, more emphatic than eyú.

έθέλω, f. έθελήσω, a. ήθέλησα, pf.

ξθνος, -ους, (τό), a nation; κατ' ξθνη, nation by nation.

el, if, with indicative or opt. ral el, even if; el kal, although.

el yap, O if ..., O that! ... would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

είδον (the pres. is supplied by ὁράω), 2 pf. olda (as pres. § 130, 2), f. eloouar, to see, to know.

el'0e, interj. O that! would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

εικάζω, f. εικάσω, a. ήκασα, pf. pass.

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compare, to conjecture.

εἰκός, -ότος, (τό), neut. partic. of ἔοικα, likely, probable, reasonable.

εἴκοσι, indeclinable, twenty.

είκω, f. είξω, to be like; pf. ξοικα with pres. sense, pf. part. ἐοικώς, -υῖα, -όs, Att. εἰκώς, -υῖα, -ός; ἔοικε, it seems; ωs ξοικε, as it seems.

 ϵ ilov, 2 a. of $ai\rho \epsilon \omega$.

είμί, ἔσομαι (see § 129, I.), to be; w. gen. to belong to. The root $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma$ - is seen in Lat. est; διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτω είναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος, lit. on account of being in such (a crisis) of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger; αλλ' ἐπεὶ ήκουσε Κύρον έν Κιλικία όντα, but when he heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia. § 280, p. 55, 11.

είμι (§ 129, II.), to go. Lat. eo, ire. εἴπερ (εἰ, πέρ intens.), if indeed.

 $\epsilon l \pi o \nu$, 2 a. I said; 1 a. $\epsilon l \pi a$; the pres. is supplied by $\phi \eta \mu l$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$, or ἀγορεύω, the fut. and pf. by $\epsilon \rho \hat{\omega}$, $\epsilon \ell \rho \eta \kappa \alpha$. For the use of $\epsilon \ell \pi o \nu$, $\phi \eta \mu l$, $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$, in construction of indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1.

eis, w. acc. only, into, to, among.

είς, μία, εν (§ 77), one.

εἰσβάλλω (εis, βάλλω), to throw into, to make an entrance into.

 ϵ ίσβολή, $-\hat{\eta}s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, an entrance, a pass. εἰσελαύνω (εls, έλαύνω), to march into. εἰσέρχομαι (εἰς, ἔρχομαι), to enter.

είσπηδάω, (ω), to leap into; σύν τούτοις είσπηδήσαντες είς τον πηλον, leaping with these (equipments) into the mud, p. 61, 18.

είσπίπτω (είς, πίπτω), to fall into. είσω, adv. within; prep. w. gen. within.

elva, adv. then, after that.

είκασμαι, to make like, to liken, to | είτε...είτε, είτε...ή, whether ..or, either

έκ, before a vowel έξ, w. gen. only, from, out of; ἐκ τούτου, hereupon, έκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means.

€καστος, -η, -ον, each.

ἐκάτερος, -α, -ον, each.

έκατέρωθεν, adv. on both sides.

έκατέρωσε, adv. in both directions.

έκατόν, indeclinable, one hundred,

ἐκβαίνω (ἐκ, βαίνω), to go forth.

ἐκβάλλω (ἐκ, βάλλω), to cast out, banish.

ἐκδέρω (ἐκ, δέρω, f. δερῶ, a. ἔδειρα, pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay.

ἐκεῖ, adv. there.

έκεινος, -η, -ο (§ 83 and § 148), that, $he_{\bullet} = \text{Lat. ille.}$

ἐκεῖσε, adv. thither.

έκκαλύπτω (έκ, καλύπτω, f. καλύψω, a. ἐκάλυψα, pf. pass. κεκάλυμμαι), to uncover.

ἐκκλησία, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, an assembly.

ἐκκλίνω (ἐκ, κλίνω, f. κλινω (§ 120.1). pf. κέκλικα (§ 109, 3, N.1), pf. pass. κέκλιμαι, a. ἐκλίθην), to bend aside, to give way.

ἐκκομίζω, f. -ήσω, Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, κομίζω, f. -loω, Att. -ιω (§ 120, 3), a. ἐκόμισα, pf. pass. κεκόμισμαι), to carry out.

έκκυμαίνω (έκ, κυμαίνω, f. κυμανώ), to be uneven, to bend out.

ἐκλέγω (ἐκ, λέγω), to choose, to select. έκλείπω (έκ, λείπω), to leave, to abandon. Eng. Eclipse.

έκπίπτω ($\dot{\epsilon}$ κ, πίπτω), to fall out, to be driven out, to be banished; ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τούς έκπεπτωκότας, he attempted to restore those who had been banished.

έκπλέω (έκ, πλέω, f. mid. πλεύσομαι, a. ἔπλευσα, pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι), to sail out; see § 123, N. 1.

ἐκπλήττω (ἐκ, πλήττω, f. πλήξω, a. | ἐμπίπτω (ἐν, πίπτω), to fall into or $\xi \pi \lambda \eta \xi a$, pf. $\pi \epsilon \pi \lambda \eta \gamma a$), to strike out, to terrify.

ἐκποδών, adv. out of the way.

ἐκφεύγω (ἐκ, φεύγω), to escape.

έκών, -οῦσα, -όν, willingly, § 66, N. 1.

έλαβον, see λαμβάνω,

έλαύνω, f. έλάσω, Att. έλω (§ 120, 2), a. ήλασα, pf. έλήλακα (§ 104), a. pass. ήλάθην, pf. έλήλαμαι, to drive. to ride, sc. αρμα or ίππον, march, sc. στράτευμα.

λέγχω, f. -ξω, 1 a. ξλεγξα; pf. pass. έλήλεγμαι (§ 113, Ν. 3), α. ήλέγχθην, to convince, confute.

έλελιζω, f. -ξω, to raise the cry of έλελεῦ, the war-cry.

έλέσθαι, see αίρέω.

έλευθερία, -as, (ή), freedom.

έλεύθερος, -a, -ov, Att. -os, -ov, free.

'Eλλάs, -άδοs, (ή), Greece.

"Ελλην, -ηνος, (δ), a Greek.

Έλληνικός, -ή, -bv, Grecian, Greek.

'Ελληνικώς, adv. in the Greek tongue.

Ελλησποντιακός, -ή, -όν, situated on the Hellespont.

Έλλήσποντος, -ου, (δ), Hellespont. έλπίζω, -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 3), a.

ήλπισα, to hope; in a bad sense, to fear; w. acc. to hope for; w. dat. to hope in.

 $i\lambda\pi ls$, $-l\delta os$, $(\dot{\eta})$, hope.

έμαυτοῦ, -η̂s (§ 80), reflex. pron., of myself.

έμβαίνω (έν, βαίνω, f. mid. βήσομαι, pf. βέβηκα, 2 a. ξβην, like ξστην), to go into or on board, embark, toleap into.

έμβάλλω (έν, βάλλω), to throw in, to empty into, to make an attack.

έμου, έμοι, έμέ, oblique cases of έγώ. ἐμός, -ή, -bv, my, mine.

έμπίπλημι (έν, πίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, a. $\xi\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\alpha$, pf. $\pi\xi\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$), to fill.

έμπροσθεν, adv. w. gen., before, in front of.

έν, prep. w. dat. only, in, among; of time, during.

έναντίος, -α, -ον, w. gen. or dat., opposite, opposed to.

ἔνδεια, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, need, want.

ένδέκατος, -η, -ον, eleventh.

ένδύω (έν, δύω, see δύνω), to put on.

ένεδρεύω, f. -εύσω, to lie in wait or ambush.

ἔνειμι (έν, είμί), to be within.

EVEKA, W. gen. on account of, for the sake of.

ένενήκοντα, ninety.

ένθα, adv. there; as relative, where; with idea of motion, whither; of time, when.

ἔνθεν, adv. thence; as a relative, whence; of time, thereupon.

ένθένδε, hence.

Evior, -ai, -a, some.

¿vvéa, nine.

ένοικέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to inhabit.

ένταῦθα, adv. of place, there, in that place; of time, at the very time, then.

έντελής, -ές, full, complete; δώσειν τὸν μισθον έντελη, to give full pay; adv. -λως, sup. -λέστατα.

έντεῦθεν, adv. thence, hence; of time, henceforth.

έντίθημι (έν, τίθημι), to place in; to put on board; mid. store up, to hoard.

έντός, prep. w. gen., within; of place or time, adv. within.

έντυγχάνω (έν, τυγχάνω), to fall in with, to meet.

Ένυάλιος, -ου, (ὁ), Enyalius; (the warlike) name of Ares (Mars).

16

εξ, prep. ; see έκ. E, indeclinable, six.

έξάγω (έξ, ἄγω), to lead, to induce.

έξαιτέω (έξ, αιτέω), to demand, ask for; mid. to beg off, gain a person's release; η μητηρ έξαιτησαμένη, his mother having begged him off, p. 77, 6.

έξακισχίλιοι, -aι, -a, six thousand.

έξακόσιοι, -αι, -a, six hundred.

έξειναι, inf. of ἔξεστι.

έξελαύνω (έξ, έλαύνω), to drive, march; sc. πόδα, ἄρμα, ἴππον, στράτευμα, to go, to ride, to march; ἐντεῦθεν έξελαύνει, thence he marches.

έξέρχομαι (έξ, έρχομαι), to go out.

εξεστι, impers., it is allowed, or permitted.

έξέτασις, -εως, (ή), a searching out, a military inspection or a review.

έξήκοντα, sixty.

έξικνέομαι, f. (-οῦμαι), (f. ἔξομαι, pf. ίγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμην), to come up to.

έξίστημι (έξ, ἵστημι), to place out; in trans. parts, to stand aside from, to withdraw.

έξοπλίζομαι, f. -Ισομαι, to arm completely; pass. and mid., to arm one's self completely.

έξοπλισία, -as, (ή), full military equipment, under arms, ένταθθα δη έν τη έξοπλισία . . . τετρακόσια, there at that time under arms, the number of the Greeks was ten thousand and four hundred heavy armed men (lit. shield), p. 19, 11.

εξω, adv. without; prep. w. gen., outside of, without; of time, beyond.

ἐπαινέω, (ω̂), f. -έσω, Att. -έσομαι, a. έπήνεσα (§ 121, N. 1), pf. ἐπήνεκα, to praise, to thank, to applaud.

 $\epsilon\pi\dot{\alpha}\nu$ ($\epsilon\pi\epsilon l$, $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$), when, whenever.

έπει, conj. when, after, since, for.

ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή, ἄν), conj. when, whenever, as soon as, after that.

έπειδή, when, after, since.

έπειμι (ἐπί, εἰμί), to be upon; ἐπῆν, there was upon (it).

ἔπειμι (ἐπί, εἶμί), to march forward, to advance; κωλύσειε τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόν-Tas, he would hinder them from burning (everything) as they advanced; ή ἐπιοῦσα ἔως, the following morning.

ἐπείπερ (ἐπεί, πέρ intens.), since.

ἔπειτα (έπί, είτα), then, thereupon.

έπί, prep. radical sense, upon; w. gen., rest at a place, upon, at, near, for ; ἐπὶ τούτω, for this purpose; ἐφ΄ έαυτοῦ, by himself; ἐπ' εἰρήνης, in the time of peace; w. dat., near (when hostility is implied), against; of time, in, on, or at, έπὶ τούτω, on account of this; depending on, in the power of, in addition to; w. acc. to, towards, against.

έπιβουλεύω (έπί, βουλεύω), to plot against, § 187.

έπιγίγνομαι (έπί, γίγνομαι), to make an attack; to come on.

έπιδείκνυμι (έπί, δείκνυμι), to show, exhibit.

ἐπιδιώκω (ἐπί, διώκω), to pursue.

έπιθυμέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to set one's heart upon a thing, to desire.

έπικάμπτω (ἐπί, κάμπτω, f. κάμψω), to wheel around.

ἐπίκειμαι (ἐτί, κεῖμαι), to attack.

έπικίνδυνος, -ov, dangerous, insecure.

έπικούρημα, -ατος, (τό), aid, protec-

ἐπικρύπτω (ἐπί, κρύπτω), to hide, to conceal.

ἐπιλανθάνω (ἐπί, λανθάνω), to escape notice; mid. to forget, w. partic. see § 279, 2.

έπιλείπω (ἐπί, λείπω), to fail, to be left; τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον, the part left. ἐπιμέλεια, -as, (ἡ), care, kind attention.

ἐπιμελέομαι (ἐπι, μέλομαι, f. μελήσομαι, pf. μεμέλημαι, a. ἐμελήθην), to takecare of, observe carefully, § 171, 2.

έπιμίγνυμι (ἐπί, μιγνυμι), to mingle with, have intercourse with.

iπιπίπτω (ἐπί, πίπτω), to fall upon, to attack, § 187.

ἐπίπονος, -ον, painful, toilsome.

ἐπίρρῦτος, -o», well-watered.

'Επισθένης, -ous, (i), Episthenes.

ἐπίσταμαι, f. ἐπιστήσομαι, a. pass. ἡπιστήθην, impf. ἡπιστάμην, inflected in the present like the pres. pass. of ἴστημι, for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2, to know.

ϵπιστολή, -η̂s, (η), a letter.

ἐπισφάττω, f. -ξω, to slay upon.

ἐπιτάττω (ἐπί, τάττω), to enjoin upon.

intήδειος, -ov, suitable; neut. pl. provisions.

έπιτίθημι (έπί, τίθημι), to place upon, to impose, to attack.

 ℓ πιτρέπω (έπ ℓ , τρέπω), to turn to, to permit.

ἐπιτυγχάνω (ἐπί, τυγχάνω), to fall upon, to find.

ἐπιφέρω (ἐπί, φέρω), to bear against; mid. to rush upon; καὶ ἄρκτον ποτὲ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, upon one occasion, also, he did not shrink from a bear rushing upon (him), p. 54, 10.

ℓπιχωρℓω, $(\hat{ω})$, f. -ήσω, to advance.

ξπομαι, f. mid. ἔψομαι, 2 a. mid. ἐσπόμην, impf. εἰπόμην, to follow, to pursue. In the active, ἔπω, f. ἔψω, 2 a. ἔσπον, to be engaged, to be busy about.

έπτά, seven.

έπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, seven hundred. Έπταξα, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, Epyaxa, wife of

Syennesis. ἐργάζομαι, f. mid. ἐργάσομαι, pf.

είργασμαι, a. είργάσθην, to work. ξργον, -ου, $(τ \dot{o})$, work.

ξρημος, -ov, deserted, unprotected.

έρίζω, f. -ίσω, a. ἤρισα, to contend with, w. dat.; νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἰ περὶ σοφίας, (Apollo) conquering him (Marsyas) contending with him (Apollo), (§ 144, 2) concerning (musical) skill.

ξριον, -ου, (τό), wool.

ἔρμαιον, -ου, (τ δ), windfall, good luck. ἐρμηνεύς, -έως, (δ), an interpreter.

ἔρομαι, f. mid. ἐρήσομαι, 2 a. mid., ἠρόμην, impf. εἰρόμην, to ask, to inquire.

ξρυμα, -ατος, (τό), a fence, a guard, a fortification; ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, to serve as a fortification; ἐρύματα ἔχοντες, having as defences, p. 71, 25.

έρυμνός, -ή, -br, strongly fortified.

έρχομαι, f. έλεύσομαι, 2 p. έλήλυθα, 2 a. ήλθον, to come, to go; in Attic prose, είμι is used for έλεύσομαι (§ 200, N. 3).

έρωτάω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, pf. -ηκα, to ask, to ask a question.

έσθιω, f. έδομαι, pf. έδηδοκα, pf. pass. έδήδεσμαι, a. pass. ήδέσθην, 2 a. έφαγον, to eat.

έσπέρα, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, evening.

ἔστε, conj. until; see § 239, 1.

ξσχατος, -η, -ον, the furthest; the highest, lowest, like Lat. summus, the last, the worst, § 142, 4, N. 4; πόλιν ἐσχάτην, a frontier city, p. 17, 15; adv. ἐσχάτως, comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα, last.

έτερος, -α, -ον, the one or the other of

two.

ἔτι, adv. of present, past, or future time, yet, as yet, longer, still; w. a neg., no longer, at all; μήποτε ἔτι, never again; οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι, then not at all; ἔτι οὖν ἀν γένοιτο, can you then still be; p. 68, 13.

ξτοιμος, -η, -ον, or -ον, -ον, ready, of persons, ready; of the mind, ready, quick.

 ξ τ os, $-\epsilon$ os (-ovs), $(\tau \acute{o})$, a year.

ἔτυχον. See τυγχάνω.

€v, adv. well.

εὐδαιμονία, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, prosperity, happiness.

εὐδαιμονίζω, f. -loω, to esteem happy.
εὐδαίμων, -or, g. -oros (εῦ, δαίμων),
with a good genius, happy, prosperous; neut, εὕδαιμον.

εὐεργέτης, -ου, (ὁ), a benefactor.

cuήθεια, -as, (ή), goodness of disposition, simplicity; in a bad sense, silliness, stupidity.

εὐήθης, -εs, (εῦ, ἢθος, character), well disposed, simple-minded; in a bad sense, simple, silly; adv. εὐηθῶς, sup. -έστατα.

εθθυμος, -ov, cheerful.

εὐθύς, εῖα, -ὑ, straight, direct; as an adv. εὐθύς οτ εὐθύ, of place, straight to, direct for; of time, straightway, at once, immediately; also reg. adv. εὐθέως.

εὐνοια, -as, (ή), good-will, friendship.
εὐνοϊκῶs, adv. friendly; εὐνοϊκῶs ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ, that they might be friendly to him, p. 57, 3.

εὔνοος, -οον, contr. εὔνους, -ουν (εὖ, νόος), well-minded, kind; see § 71, N. 3.

εὐπρακτος, -ov, easily done, practica ble.

εύρημα, -ατος, (τ b), that which is found, windfall.

εύρίσκω, f. εὐρήσω, pf. εὔρηκα, pf. pass. εὔρημαι, a. εὐρέθην, 2 a. εὧρον 2 a. mid. εὐρόμην, to find, to discover.

εὖρος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), breadth, width.
 εὖρύς, -εῖα, -ύ; g. εὐρέος, -είας, -έος, wide.

ευτολμος, -ov, brave.

Εὐφράτης, -ου, (δ), Euphrates.

εὔχομαι, f. mid. εὔξομαι, a. mid. ηὐξάμην, pf. ηὖγμαι, to wish, to pray, καὶ οἱ μἐν εὔχοντο (without the augment, § 102, 2) ὡς δολίους ὅντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, and some prayed that they might be taken on the ground that they were treacherous, p. 61, 17.

εὐώνυμος, -ον (εὖ, ὅνομα), of good name; euphemistic for the illomened word ἀρίστερος, left, on the left hand; τὸ εὐώνυμον (κέρας), the left wing.

"Εφεσος, -ου, $(\dot{\eta})$, Ephesus.

ἐφίστημι (ἐπί, ἴστημι), to stop; intrans. forms, to stand still.

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ χθρός, -ά, -όν, hostile, unfriendly; (δ) $\dot{\epsilon}$ χθρός, a foe.

ξχω, f. έξω or σχήσω, pf. έσχηκα, pf. pass. έσχημαι, a. έσχέθην, 2 a. έσχον, imp. είχον, to have, to hold, to occupy; mid. έχομαι, f. έξομαι and σχήσομαι, 2 a. έσχόμην, to cling to; intrans. with adv., to be; έχειν καλώς, to be well. Πρόξενος έχόμενος, Proxenus being next.

ξως, ξω, (ή) (§ 55, N. 1), dawn, morning; εls την ἐπιοῦσαν ξω, on the following morning.

ξωs, adv. as long as, while, until; see § 239, 1.

Z.

ζάω, (Δ), f. ζήσω, a. έζησα, pf. έζηκα, impf. έζαον (ων), and έζην (as if from (ημι), to live; see § 123, N. 2. ζεύγνυμι, f. ζεύξω, a. έζευξα, pf. pass. έζευγμαι, a. pass. έζεύχθην, more commonly 2 a. έζύγην, to join; γέφυρα έπην έζευγμένη πλοίοις έπτά, there was a bridge upon (it) made of seven boats joined together.

Zεύς, Διός, (¿), Zeus; voc. Zeû. (Lat. Jupiter).

ζηλωτός, -ή, -όν, worthy of imitation, to be envied.

ζημία, -as, (ή), loss, penalty.

ζητέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to seek for, to ask for; w. infin., to seek to do.

ζώνη, -ης, (ή), a girdle.

ζωός, -ή, -όν, alive.

H.

ή, (1) conj. with three chief signifs. (1) disjunctive, or; doubled \$ η, either or; (2) interrogative in indirect or direct questions,

whether; (3) comparative, than.

1, adv. with two signifs.: (1) strengthening, truly, verily; (2) in interrog. sentences, = Lat. num. what? pray?

if (dat. of &s), adv. in what way, where; ή εδύνατο τάχιστα, as quickly as possible.

ήγεμών, -όνος, (ό), a guide, a leader. ήγέομαι (άγω), f. mid. -ήσομαι, pf. ήγημαι, to go before, to lead an army, and so to command; w. dat. to go before; w. gen. to lead, command; to issue orders, 1, 8, 22; to think (like Lat. ducere), w. acc. and infin., 1, 2, 4.

ήδέως, adv. comp. ήδιον, sup. ήδιστα, with pleasure, gladly.

ήδη, adv. now, already, at once.

ήδομαι, f. mid. ἡσθήσομαι, a. pass. ήσθην, to be pleased with, glad.

ήδονή, -η̂s, (η), pleasure, favor.

ήδύς, -εια, -ύ, sweet, agreeable, pleasant; comp. ἡδίων; sup. ἡδιστος, § 72.

ήλθον, see ξρχομαι.

ήκιστα, sup. adv., comp. ήττον, in the least degree.

ήκω, f. ήξω, impf. ήκον in sense of plupf., to come, have come; see § 200, Note 3.

'Hλειος, -ου, (ό), an Elean, native of

ήλικία, -as, (ή), age; ἐπεὶ τῆ ἡλικία $\xi \pi \rho \epsilon \pi \epsilon$, when it became his age, p. 51, 5.

ήλιος, -ov, (ò), the sun.

ήμελημένως, adv. carelessly.

ήμέρα, -as, (ή), day; ἄμα τῆ ἡμέρα, at break of day.

ήμέτερος, -α, -ον, our (§ 82).

ήμιδεής, -és, half full.

ήμίονος, ου, (¿), a mule.

fμισυς, -εια, -υ, half.

 $ην = \dot{\epsilon} dv, if; w. sub. ην ημείς νικήσω \mu \epsilon v$, if we shall conquer.

ήνίκα, adv. when.

ήνίοχος, -ου, (¿), a driver.

ήνπερ (ήν, πέρ intens.), if.

ήπερ, where.

ήρόμην, see ξρομαι.

ήσυχη, adv. quietly.

ήσυχία, -as, (ή), rest, quiet.

ήσσάομαι, (ωμαι), Attic ήττάομαι, ήσσων, Att. ήττων, -ον (§ 73, 2), f. ἡσσηθήσομαι, a. pass. ἡσσήθην, to be inferior, to be conquered.

weaker, comp. of κακός; adv. ἦττον, less; sup. ήκιστα, least.

θ.

θάλασσα, later Attic θάλαττα, -ης, (ή), the sea; κατὰ θάλατταν, by sea.

θάνατος, -ου, (δ), death.

θαρσέω, (ω), later Att. θαρρέω, (ω), f. - $\eta\sigma\omega$, to be of good courage.

θάρσος, later Att. θάρρος, (-εος), -ους, $(\tau \delta)$, courage.

θασσον, Att. θαττον, adv. comp. of ταχύ (§ 73).

θαυμάζω, f. mid. θαυμάσομαι, rare θαυμάσω, α. έθαύμασα, pf. τεθαύμακα, to wonder, to admire.

θαυμάσιος, -a, -ov, wonderful.

θαυμαστός, -ή, -όν, to be wondered at, wondrous, curious; adv. -τωs, wonderfully.

Θάψακος, -ov, (ή), Thapsăcus.

θεάομαι, (ωμαι), f. mid. θεάσομαι, a. έθεασάμην, pf. τεθέαμαι, a. pass. έθεάθην, to behold, to witness; to look on.

θείος, -α, -ον, of or from the gods; τὰ $\theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} a$, religious observances, omens.

θέλω, f. θελήσω, a. ϵθέλησα (not in indic.), pf. $\tau \epsilon \theta \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \eta \kappa a$, to be willing.

Θεμιστοκλής (-έεος), -έους, (δ), Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian general.

θεός, -οῦ, (ὁ), God. Eng. ATHEIST. θεράπων, -οντος, (δ), an attendant.

Θετταλία, -as, (ή), Thessaly.

Θετταλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a Thessalian.

θέω, f. θεύσομαι (the other tenses are supplied by $\tau \rho \epsilon \chi \omega$), to run.

θεωρέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to view, observe, review.

Θηβαῖος, -ov, (ό), a Theban.

θηράω, $(\hat{\omega},)$ f. -άσω or -άσομαι, to hunt wild beasts.

θηρεύω, $(\text{or }\theta\eta\rho\acute{a}\omega,(\hat{\omega}),-\acute{a}\sigma\omega)$, f. $-\epsilon\acute{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to hunt.

θηρίον, -ου, (τ δ), wild animal, game. θησαυρός, $-ο\hat{v}$, (τδ), a treasure.

θνήσκω, f. mid. θανοῦμαι, f. pf. τεθνήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2 N.), pf. τέθνηκα, § 200, N. 6, 2 a. ἔθαvov, to die, to be slain; used as pass. of αποκτείνω.

θόρυβος, -ou, (o), noise, a confused

Θράξ, Θρακός, (ό), a Thracian.

θυγάτηρ, -τρός, (ή), a daughter.

θυμός, -οῦ, (¿), soul.

θύρα, -as, (ή), a door; ἐπὶ ταῖs, βασιλέωs, θύραιs, at the doors of the king, i. e., at court.

 $\theta v\sigma(a, -as, (\dot{\eta}), a sacrifice.$

θύω, f. θύσω, a. ἔθῦσα, pf. τέθὕκα, pf. pass. τέθυμαι, a. ἐτύθην, § 17, 2, N., to sacrifice, to celebrate with sacrifices.

θωρακίζω, f. -low, to arm with the breastplate.

θώραξ, -aκos, (δ), a breastplate.

I.

ίάομαι, (ωμαι), f. mid. ιάσομαι, a. | ιατρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a physician. pass. ἰάθην and pf. ἴαμαι in a pass. sense, a. mid. laσάμην, to heal; of wounds, to dress.

ίδειν, see όράω.

ίδιος, -la, -ov, private; as subst. τδ ίδιον; εls τὸ ίδιον, for one's privateuse. ίδιώτης, -ov, (i), a private person, | loos, toη, loov, Att. toos, -η, -ov, one in a private station, a common soldier.

ίδρόω, (ω), f. -ώσω, § 123, N. 3, to perspire, to sweat.

ιδών, see όραω.

iερείον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacrifice. leρόν, -οῦ, (τό), anything sacred; τὰ iepd, the omens from the entrails of a victim,

lepós, á-, -br, sacred.

ίημι, f. ήσω, a. ήκα (§ 121, Note 2), pf. elka, pf. pass. eluat, a. pass. είθην, to send, to throw; mid. to rush; see § 129, III.

iκανός, -ή, -όν, befitting; of persons, sufficient, able; of things, enough.

lkavos, adv. sufficiently.

'Ικόνιον, -ου, (τό), Iconium, a city of Lycaonia.

 Ω_{η} , - ηs , $(\dot{\eta})$, a crowd, a band, a troop of horse; kar' l'has, in companies of horse.

lμάτιον, -ου, (τό), an outer garment, a cloak worn above the χιτών.

Iva, conj. (§ 215), that, in order that. ^ξππαρχος, -ου, (δ), a commander of the horse.

lππεύς, -έως, (δ), horseman.

iππόδρομος, -ov, (o), a race-course for horses.

unios, -ov, $(\dot{o}, \dot{\eta})$, a horse, a mare; άφ' ίππου θηρεύεω, to hunt on horseback; (ή) ľππos, cavalry.

equal to, like; of place, level; Att. comp. loaiτερος; έν ίσω, in an even

'I o ot, - ŵv, (oi), Issi, commonly Issus.

ίστημι, f. στήσω, a. έστησα, pf. έστηκα, a. pass. ἐστάθην, pf. ἔσταμαι; f. pf. ἐστήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2, N.), 2 a. έστην, to place, station; trans. to make to stand, to place, to station, in the pres., impf., fut. and a., act.; intrans., to stand, to be set or placed, in pf., plupf., 2 a. and fut. pf., act. and in pass.; mid. to place one's self, to stand, except in the pres., impf. and a. which is trans., to place or set up for one's self; 2 pf. as pres. § 279, 2; 2 plupf. as impf. both intrans.; ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἔκαστος ἐστηκώs, wherever each one happened to be standing; foragar, they stood still, p. 66, 16, see § 130, 1.

lox ūpós, -á, -bv, strong.

lox vows, adv. strongly, exceedingly, very severely; sup. Ισχυρότατα.

 $log \chi \acute{v}s$, $-\acute{v}os$, $(\dot{\eta})$, strength esp. of the body; military force.

ixθús, -ύos, (ò), a fish.

ἔχνιον, -ου, (τό), a track.

'Iwvla, -as, (i), Ionia, a district on the coast of Asia Minor.

'Ιωνικός, -ή, -όν, Ιοπίαπ.

K.

καθεδούμαι, impf. ἐκαθεζόμην, to sit down; of an army, to take up a position, to halt.

καθηδυπαθέω, (ω), f. -ήσω (κατά, ήδύς, $\pi \alpha \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$), to squander in luxury.

καθέζομαι (κατά, έζομαι), f. mid. | καθήκω (κατά, ήκω), to come down, to extend down.

καθίστημι (κατά, ἴστημι), to station, appoint, make, arrange, to become established; intrans. in 2 a., pf., and plupf., and in all tenses of pass.,

to be placed, to set down, to be established; κατέστη εἰς την βασιλείαν, he became established in the kingdom.

καθοράω, (ω), (κατά, ὁράω), to look down upon, to descry, to observe.

καί, conj. and, also, even; καὶ...
καί, both...and.

καίπερ (καί, $\pi \epsilon \rho$), although, § 277, 6, N. 1.

καιρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), due measure; of time, a fitting time, occasion; of place, the right spot.

καίω, Att. κάω, f. καύσω, a. ἔκαυσα, pf. κέκαυκα, impf. ἔκαιον, Att. ἔκαον, a. pass. ἐκαύθην, (2 a. ἐκάην), pf. κέκαυμαι, to burn.

κακός, -ή, -όν, bad, evil, wicked; (τδ) κακόν, subst. evil, harm; comp. κακίων, sup. κάκιστος, § 73, 2; κακίους είσι τῶν βαρβάρων, they are worse (more cowardly) than the barbarians, p. 18, 13.

κακῶς, adv. ill, badly; ποιεῖν κακῶς, to treat ill; see § 165, Note 1.

καλέω, (ω), f. καλέσω, Att. καλω (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκάλεσα, pf. κέκληκα, a. pass. ἐκλήθην, pf. κέκλημαι, to call, to summon, name.

κάλλος, -εος, Att. -ους, (τό), beauty. καλός, -ή, -όν, beautiful, honorable; of sacrifices, auspicious, favorable; comp. καλλίων, sup. κάλλιστος, see § 73.

καλῶs, adv. fairly, well; καλῶs ἔχειν, to be well; καλῶs πράττειν, to be fortunate, § 165, N. 2; comp. κάλλιον, sup. κάλλιστα.

 $\kappa \ddot{\alpha} \nu = \kappa \alpha i \ \ddot{\alpha} \nu \ (\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha} \nu), \ and \ if.$

κάνεον, Att. contr. κανοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a busket.

καπηλείον, -ου, (τό), an inn; ol τὰ καπηλεία ξχοντες, those having inns, innkeepers.

καπνός, -οῦ, (ὁ), smoke.

Καππαδοκία, -as, (ή), Cappadocia. κάπρος, -ov, (ό), a wild boar.

καπρος, -ov, (o), a wita boar.

κάρφη, - η s, $(\dot{\eta})$, hay.

Καστωλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), Castōlus; Καστωλοῦ πεδίον, the plain of Castolus.

κατά, prep. primarily denoting motion from above, down; w. gen. down from, down; against, λόγος κατά τινος, a speech against one (accused); but πρός τινα, a speech in answer to one (an opponent); w. acc. down along; of time, throughout; of numbers, nearly; of fitness, according to; of place, by; κατὰ γῆν, by land; κατὰ ἔθνη, by nations; κατὰ ἴλας, in companies.

καταβαίνω (κατά, βαίνω), to go down (from the interior to the coast, opposed to ἀναβαίνω, to go up).

καταγγέλλω (κατά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to declare, to give information against (a person gen.), of (anything aec.).

κατάγω (κατά, ἄγω), to lead down, to restore especially from banishment.

καταδύω (κατά, δύω, δύνω), trans. in the pres., f. and a., (δύω, f. δύσω, a. ἔδυσα), to make to sink; intrans. in 2 a., pf., plupf., act. and in mid., to sink, set of the sun; μἢ ἡμᾶs αὐταῖs ταῖs τριήρεσι καταδύση, lest he should sink us together with the triremes themselves, p. 53, 12.

καταθεάομαι, (ῶμαι), (κατά, θεάομαι), to look down upon, to view.

κατακαίνω (κατά, καίνω, f. κανῶ § 120, 1), pf. κέκονα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἔκανον), to kill; to cut off, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακάοντας... ἔλοι, that he would either cut off, by lying in ambush, the cavalry burning (all) before, &c., p. 63, 12.

κατακαίω, Att. -κάω (κατά, καίω), to | κάτω, adv. downwards, w. verbs of burn down.

κατακόπτω (κατά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

καταλαμβάνω (κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize upon, occupy; pass. to be taken.

καταλείπω (κατά, λείπω), to leave; pass. to be left, abandoned.

καταλλάττω (κατά, άλλάττω, f. άλλάξω, pf. ήλλαξα, pf. pass. ήλλαγμαι), to change, to reconcile.

καταλύω (κατά, λύω), to dissolve; to bring to an end; mid. to make peace; πρός w. acc. to terminate the war against, to come to an agreement with; sc. The morelar, to halt.

κατανοέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, (νοέω), $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to remark; to observe, 1, 2, 4.

καταντιπέρας, adv. opposite w. gen.

καταπηδάω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσομαι, to leap down from.

καταπράττω (κατά, πράττω), to accomplish: εί καλώς καταπράξειεν, if he should successfully accomplish; § 165, N. 2.

κατασκευάζω (κατά, σκευάζω, f. -άσω), to prepare, regulate; mid. to build, to furnish a house.

κατασπάω (κατά, σπάω, f. σπάσω), to drag down; άλλα συμπεσών κατεσπάσθη άπὸ τοῦ ἴππου, but falling with (her) he was dragged from his horse, p. 54, 10.

κατατίθημι (κατά, τίθημι), to place down, to place away, to hoard.

καταφάνής, -és, in plain sight, clearly visible.

καταφεύγω (κατά, φεύγω), to flee for refuge.

κατείδον, see καθοράω.

κατέχω (κατά, έχω), to hold back, to restrain.

κατιδείν, see καθοράω.

motion; w. gen. down from, below.

Καύστρου πεδίον, the plain of Caijstrus. κάω, see καίω,

κέγχρος, -ου, (ὁ or ἡ), millet.

κείμαι, f. κείσομαι, imperf. ἐκείμην, to lie, to lie (dead); ἀποθανόντες ἔκειντο ἐπὶ τῆ γῆ, they lay dead (lit. having died) upon the ground; used as pass. to τίθημι.

Kελαιναί, -ων, (ai), Celænæ.

κελεύω, f. -εύσω, a. ἐκέλευσα, to order, bid, w. dat. of person.

κενός, -ή, -όν, empty; w. gen. without; comp. - ότερος, sup. - ότατος; also regular - ώτερος, - ώτατος.

Κεραμών άγορά, (ή), the market of the Ceramians.

κεράννυμι, f. κεράσω (Att. κερώ, (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκέρασα, pf. pass. κέκραμαι, a. pass. ἐκράθην, to mix, mingle; οξυφ κεράσας αὐτήν, having mingled it with wine, 1, 2, 13.

κέρας, -ατος, (-αος), -ως, (τό), a horn, the wing of an army, § 56, 2.

κεφαλή, $-\hat{\eta}$ s, $(\hat{\eta})$, the head. Cf. Lat. caput, Eng. CAPITAL.

κήρυγμα, -ατος, (τό), a proclamation by a herald.

κήρυξ, -υκος, (δ), a herald.

κηρύσσω, f. -ξω, a. ἐκήρυξα, to proclaim; impers. the herald proclaims.

Κιλικία, -as, (ή), Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor.

Κίλιξ, Κίλικος, (ό), a Cilician.

Κίλισσα, -ης, (ή), a Cilician woman. κινδυνεύω, f. -εύσω, to be in danger, to incur danger,

κίνδυνος, -ου, (ὁ), danger.

κινέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to move about.

Κλέαρχος, -ου, (ὁ), Clearchus, the commander of the mercenaries in Cyrus's service.

κλέπτω, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα (§ 109, 1), a. pass. ἐκλέφθην, pf. κέκλεμμαι, 2 a. ἐκλάπην, to steal.

κνημίς, - \hat{i} δος, $(\dot{\eta})$, a greave.

κοινή dat. fem. of κοινός used as an adv. in common, together, publicly.

κοινόω, f. -ώσω, a. ἐκοίνωσα, to make common, to make communication; mid. like the act, to communicate.

κολάζω, f. κολάσω, generally the mid. is used κολάσομαι, Att. κολώμαι, § 120, 2, a. mid. ἐκολασάμην, f. pass. κολασθήσομαι, to punish, to chastise.

Κολοσσαί, -ων, (ai), Colossae.

κονιορτός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a cloud of dust.

κόπτω, f. -ψω, a. ἔκοψα, pf. κέκοφα, 2 pf. κέκοπα, 2 a. pass. ἐκόπην, to cut, to slaughter.

κόσμος, -ου, (δ), order; ornament.

κοῦφος, -η, -ον, light.

κράνος, -εος, (τό), a helmet.

κρατέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to be strong, to rule, conquer, to become master of, § 175, 2; to be in power.

κράτιστος, best; sup. of ἀγαθός.

κράτος, -εος, (τό), strength, power; ελαύνειν ἀνὰ κράτος, to ride at full speed. κραυγή, -η̂ς, (ή), a shout, outery, clamor.

κρέας, g. (κρέαος) κρέως, (τό), flesh, meat, (§ 56, 2).

κρείττων, better; comp. of ἀγαθός.

κρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκρέμασα, to hang.

κρήνη, -ης, (ή), a fountain.

κριθή, -η̂s, (ή), barley.

κρίνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. κρινῶ (§ 120, 1), a. Εκρινα, pf. κέκρικα, a. mid. ἐκρινάμην, a. pass. ἐκρίθην, pf. κέκριμα, to judge, to estimate.

κρύπτω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα, a. pass. -φθην, pf. κέκρυμμαι, 2 a. ἐκρύβην, to conceal, to hide.

κτάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. κτήσομαι, a. ἐκτησάμην, pf. κέκτημαι or ἔκτημαι, to get for one's self, to acquire; the pf. (I have acquired) I possess, with meaning of present; ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιου τῆς ἐλευθερίας ῆς κέκτησθε, see then that you are men worthy of the liberty of which you are possessed, before ὅπως sc. ἐπιμελειῦσθε, p. 57, 11.

κτείνω, f. κτενῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκτεινα (§ 121), pf. ἔκτονα (§ 109, 2), 2 a. ἔκτανον (§ 109, 3), a. pass. ἐκτάνθην, to kill.

Kτησίας, -ov, (δ), Ctesias, a Greek physician at the Persian court.

Κύδνος, -ου, (δ), Cydnus, a river in Cilicia, flowing through the city of Tarsus.

κύκλος, -ου, (ὁ), a circle; κύκλφ, in a circle. Eng. Cycle.

κυκλόω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - $\omega\sigma\omega$, to encircle, surround.

κύκλωσις, -εως, (ή), a surrounding, as in battle.

Kυρείος, -εία, -είον, belonging to Cyrus.

Kῦροs, -ov, (ὁ), Cyrus. In the Anabasis, Cyrus the Younger, the younger brother of Artaxerxes, whom he attempted to dethrone, B. C. 401; Κῦροs ὁ ἀρχαῖοs, Cyrus the Elder.

κύων, (ὁ or ἡ), gen. κυνός, dat. κυνί, aec. κύνα, voc. κύον; plur. κύνες, gen. κυνῶν, dat. κυσί, aec. κύνας, a dog.

κωλύω, f. -ύσω, a. ἐκώλυσα, to hinder; w. gen. to hinder one from doing a thing; w. infin. to hinder; w. acc. to hinder, or prevent a thing.

κώμη, -ης, (ή), a village.

λαγχάνω (cl. 5), f. mid. λήξομαι (w. | λέγω (Attic only in compounds), to act. meaning), pf. $\epsilon i \lambda \eta \chi \alpha$, pf. pass. είληγμαι, a. pass. ἐλήχθην, 2 a. έλαχον, to obtain by lot, generally to obtain, w. gen.; to become possessed of a thing.

λαγώς, -ώ, (ò), a hare, § 42, 2, N. λάθρα, adv. secretly; w. gen. without one's knowledge.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ου, (δ), a Lacedaemonian.

Λακεδαίμων, -ovos, (ή), Lacedaemon or Sparta, a city in Laconia.

λαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. είληφα, 2 a. έλαβον, pf. pass. είλημμαι, a. έλήφθην, to take, receive, obtain; δπως . . . λάβοι βασιλέα, that he might find the king as unprepared as possible, p. 57, 4.

λαμπρός, -ά, -bv, bright.

λαμπρότης, -ητος, (ή), splendor.

λανθάνω, f. λήσω, pf. λέληθα, 2 a. ξλαθον, to lie hid, escape the notice of (some one); mid. λήσομαι, pf. λέλησμαι, f. pf. λελήσομαι, 2 a. έλαθόμην, to forget; w. participles, see § 279, 2; λαθείν Κύρον άπελθών, lit. having gone away without the knowledge of Cyrus; τρεφόμενον έλάνθανεν, was secretly supported. Cf. Eng. LETHARGY.

λαός, -οῦ, (ὁ), Att. λεώς, the people; in pl. subjects of a prince.

λέγω, f. λέξω, a. έλεξα, (for pf. act. είρηκα is used), pf. pass. λέλεγμαι, a. pass. έλέχθην, to say, speak, mention, relate; λέγεται, it is said; λέγεται καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, and it is said that the rest, p. 44, 23. Lat. lego, Eng. LECTURE.

gather, to count; f. λέξω, a. ἔλεξα, pf. είλοχα, pf. pass. είλεγμαι or λέλεγμαι.

λείπω, f. -ψω, 2 pf. λέλοιπα (§109, 2), pf. pass. λέλειμμαι, a. έλείφθην, 2 a. έλιπον, 2 a. mid. έλιπόμην, § 95, to leave : class 2.

λευκοθώραξ, -ακος, (ό), with white breastplate.

λευκός, -ή, -όν, light, clear; of water, bright; of the skin, white, fair; of sound, clear; of gold, pale, (i. e. alloyed); root appears in Lat. luceo, Eng. Look.

λίθος, -ov, (o), a stone. Eng. LITH-OGRAPH ($\lambda i \theta os, \gamma \rho \dot{a} \phi \omega$).

λιμός, -οῦ, (ὁ or ἡ), hunger.

λόγος, -ov, (o), a word, discourse, interview, mention; άξίως λόγου, worthily of (being) mentioned; rumor, report, $\delta i \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta \epsilon \lambda \delta \gamma o s$, the rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8. Eng. Logic.

 $\lambda \dot{\alpha} \gamma \chi \eta$, $-\eta s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, the point of a spear; a spear.

λοιπός, -ή, -bv, left, remaining, the rest of.

λόφος, -ov, (δ), a ridge, hill.

 $\lambda o \chi a \gamma (a, -as, (\dot{\eta}), the command of a$ company; pl. the command of companies; και εις φρούρια και λοχαγίας, both for garrison duty and for command of companies, p. 52, 4.

λοχαγός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a captain, the commander of a λόχος.

λόχος, -ov, (δ), a company of soldiers, = about 100 men.

Λυδία, -as, (ή), Lydia, a province in Asia Minor.

Λύδιος, -la, -ιον, Lydian.

Λυκαίος, -ala, -aîον, belonging to Mount Lycæum, Lycæan; θύειν τὰ Λύκαια, to celebrate the Lycæa, a festival celebrated by the Arcadians in honor of Pan.

Λύκιος, -ου, (ό), *Lycius*, a Syracusan. **λύκος**, -ου, (ό), *a wolf*.

Λυκοῦργος, -ου, (ὁ), Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver.

λυμαίνομαι, f. mid. λυμανοθμαι, pf. λελύμασμαι, to treat with indignity, to spoil, to frustrate.

λυπέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - $\eta\sigma\omega$, to annoy; of light troops, to harass.

λύω (§ 106 (end)), f. λύσω, a. ἔλῦσα, pf. λέλῦκα, pf. pass. λέλυμαι, a. pass. ἐλύθην, a. mid. ἐλυσάμην, to loose, to break a treaty or oath.

M.

μά, a particle used in oaths, by; in Att. μά is used absol., μὰ Λία, by Zeus. See § 163.

Mαίανδρος, -ου, (ὁ), the Maeander, a river separating Lydia from Caria, remarkable for its winding course.

μακρός, -ά, -όν, long, either of space or time; reg. comp. μακρότερος, sup. μακρότατος; irreg. comp. μάσσων, μάσσον, sup. μήκιστος or μάκιστος.

μάλα, adv. very, much; comp. μάλλον, more, rather; sup. μάλιστα, most, especially; ώς μάλιστα ἐπικρυπτόμεvos, concealing as much as he could.

μάλιστα, see μάλα.

μᾶλλον, see μάλα.

μανθάνω, f. mid. μαθήσομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. μεμάθηκα, 2 a. ξμαθον, to learn by enquiry, to understand, w. partic. § 280.

μάντις, -εως, (ὁ), a prophet, soothsayer.

Μαρσύας, -ου, (ὁ), the Marsyas, a
river of Phrygia, falling into the
Maeander; Marsyas, son of Olympus.

μάρτυς, -υρος, (δ), acc. μάτυρα, also μάρτυν, a witness.

Mάσκας, -a (§ 39), (ό), the Mascas, a river of Mesopotamia.

μάτην, adv. in vain = Lat. frustra. μάχαιρα, -as, (ή), a large knife, a short sword, opp. to ξίφος, the straight sword.

μάχη, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, a battle.

μάχομαι, f. μαχέσομαι, Att. μαχοῦμαι (§ 120, 2), pf. μεμάχημαι, a. mid. έμαχεσάμην, to fight; ὅετο γὰρ.... μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα, for he thought that the king would fight, p. 53, 14.

μεγάλως, adv. greatly.

Μεγαρεύς, -έως, (ό), a Megarian.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (§§ 70, 73), great, large; comp. μείζων, sup. μέγιστος.

Μεγαφέρνης, -ου, (ὁ), Megaphernes. μεθίστημι, (μετά, ἔστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., a. act. and mid. to transfer; intrans. in mid. and pres., impf. and a. pass.; in the act. 2 a., pf. and plupf., to withdraw. μείων, -ου, comp. of μικρός, less;

μελανία, -as, (ή), blackness; χρόνω δὲ συχνῷ ὕστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίω ἐπὶ πολύ, and in a very short time afterwards (it appeared)

μειον έχεω, to be worsted.

like something black reaching far off on the plain, p. 52, 7.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (§ 71), black; comp. μελάντερος, sup. -τατος.

μέλει, impers., f. μελήσει, pf. μεμέληκε, it concerns. See § 171, 2, N. 2. μελίνη, -ηs, (ή), millet, a kind of

grain.

μέλλω, f. μελλήσω, a. έμέλλησα and ήμέλλησα (§ 102, Note), to intend, to be about, or design to do anything. See § 98, 3.

μέμφομαι, f. mid. μέμψομαι, a. mid. εμεμψάμην, to blame.

μέν, a connective particle, indeed; on the one hand ... on the other; as well as; to recall what has gone before, now; to mark an objection, yet, however, still, nevertheless. Used merely to show some relation between one clause or word and another which follows: the latter is generally introduced by δέ, but sometimes by άλλά, μέντοι; μεν δή, however; μεν οδν, nay, rather; δ μèν . . . δ δέ, the one . . . the other; the former the latter: it can never stand first in the clause. See § 143.

μέντοι, conj. yet, however, &c. See HÉV.

μένω, f. μενω (§ 120, 1), a. έμεινα, pf. μεμένηκα, to remain, wait, await. Cf. Lat. maneo, Eng. MANSION.

Mévov, -wros, (i), Menon, one of the commanders of Cyrus's Greek force.

μέσος, -η, -ον, middle; in Att. w. gen., between; comp. μεσαίτερος, sup. μεσalvavos. For position, see § 142, 4, Note 4; μέσον, (τό), the centre. The root is the same as in µετά, Lat. medius, Eng. MIDDLE.

μεστός, -ή, -όν, full, w. gen.

цета, prep. among; w. gen. in the

midst of, between, with, among; only used in poetry w. dat. among; w. acc. of motion coming into, or among; of place, after; of time, after, next to.

μεταδίδωμι (μετά, δίδωμι), to give a part of.

μεταξύ, adv. of place, between; of time, between-whiles; prep. w. gen., between; of time, during.

μεταπέμπω (μετά, πέμπω), to send for. μέτειμι (μετά, είμί), to be in the midst of, to share in.

μετέωρος, -ov, raised up.

μέχρι, before a vowel sometimes μέχριs, prep. w. gen., until; of place, as far as, μέχρι θαλάσσης, as far as the sea; of time, uexpi od, until when; conj. until, § 239.

μή, adv. not; conj. lest, that not; see § 215, C and N. 1; § 283.

μηδαμή, adv. nowhere, in no manner. μηδέ (μή, δέ), conj. and not, nor.

Μηδία, -as, (ή), Media.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (μηδέ, είς), πο one, none, § 283.

μηδέποτε, adv. (μηδέ, ποτέ), never, § 283.

Mηδοι, -wv, (oi), Medes.

Μήδοκος, -ου, (δ), Medocus.

μηκέτι, adv. no longer, § 283.

μήκος, -εος, (τό), length, height, tallness. μήν, adv. truly, indeed, = Lat. vero, see µév.

μήν, μηνός, (δ), a month.

μήποτε, adv. never.

μήπω, adv. not yet.

μήτε, and not; μήτε μήτε, neither nor.

μήτηρ, μητρός, (ή), a mother. (§ 57.) μιαίνω, f. μιανω (§ 120, 1), a. έμιάηνα,

Att. έμίανα (§ 121, N. 1), pf. μεμίαγκα, a. pass. έμιάνθην, pf. μεμίασμαι or εμlαμμαι, to paint over, to dye; to stain, to pollute.

μίγνυμι, f. μίξω, a. ἔμιξα, pf. pass. μέμιγμαι, a. pass. ἐμίχθην, 2 a. ἐμίτγην, to mingle, to mix.

Mίδαs, -ov, (ὁ), Midas.

μικρός, -ά, -όν, small, little; of time, little, short; μικροῦ δεῖ, it wants but little; comp. μικρότερος, sup. -ότα-τος; irreg. forms ἐλάσσων οτ ἐλάττων, μείων; ἐλάχιστος, μεῖστος; μικρόν, narrowly. § 73, 5.

Mιλήσιος, -ία, -ιον, Milesian; subst. inhabitant of Miletus.

Μίλητος, -ου, (δ), Milētus, a city of Caria.

Mιλτίαδης, -ov, (δ), Miltiädes, an Athenian commander who defeated the Persians in the battle of Marăthon. B. c. 490.

μιμνήσκω, f. μνήσω, a. ἔμνησα, pf. pass. μέμνημαι, (the pf. is both mid. and pass. with present sense, § 200, N. 6), a. ἐμνήσθην, a mid. ἐμνησάμην, to remind; mid. to remember.

μισέω, (ώ), f. -ήσω, pf. μεμίσηκα; f. mid. in pass. sense, μισήσομαι, a. pass. ἐμισήθην, pf. pass. μεμίσημαι, to hate.

μισθός, -οῦ, (ὁ), pay, wages.

μισθόω, (ω), f. -ώσω, a. ἐμίσθωσα, pf.
μεμίσθωκα, to let out for hire; mid.
to hire at a price; pass. to be hired
for pay, § 199, 3, N. 2; μισθωθηναι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτω ἔφασαν, they said
that they were not hired for this,
p. 40, 7.

μνάα, contr. $\mu\nu$ â, -âs, (ή), a mina,= 100 drachmas (\$163).

μόνος, -η, -ον, alone; neut. μόνον, adv. alone, only.

μυριάς, -άδος, ten thousand; ἔχων...
τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς, having
... an army of three hundred thousand
men, p. 55, 11; and p. 78, 8. Eng.
Myriad.

μύριος, -ία, -ιον, usually in the plur.; μύριοι, -αι, -α, ten thousand, § 77, 1, N. 3.

Mύσιος, -la, -ιον, Mysian.

N.

ναυμαχέω, (ŵ), f. -ήσω, to fight in a ship, to fight a naval battle; to fight.
ναῦς, νεώς, (ἡ), a ship. Lat. navis.
νεανίσκος, -ον, (ὁ), a youth, a young man, so called till the age of 40.
νεκρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), dead body; in pl. the

νεκρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), dead body; in pl. the dead; as an adj. νεκρός, -ά, -όν, dead. νέμω, f. νεμῶ (§ 120, 1), later νεμήσω, a. ἔνειμα (§ 121), pf. νενέμηκα, to distribute; mid. w. acc. to possess;

of herdsmen, to feed, to pasture. νέος, -α, -ον, Att. -ος, -ον, of men, young; of things, new, fresh; comp. νεώτερος, sup. -ώτατος. νεφέλη, -ηs, (ἡ), a cloud, a mist. νεώς, -ώ, (ὀ), Att. for ναός, temple. νή, particle of affirming, w. acc. νη Δία, yes, by Zeus, § 163.

νησος, -ου, $(\dot{\eta})$, an island.

νικάω, (ω), f. -ήσω, pf. νενίκηκα, to conquer, win; the pres. may have the sense of the pf., I conquered or (I have conquered) am victorious.

νίκη, -ης, $(\dot{\eta})$, victory.

νομίζω, f. -(σω, Att. νομιῶ, § 120, 3, pf. νενόμικα, pf. pass. νενόμισμαι, a. ἐνομίσθην, to hold as a custom, to think, to consider. νόμος, -ov, (i), a custom, a law; | νοσέω, f. -ήσω, to be sick, to be miserable. τίθησι Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους. he enacts laws for the Lacedæmonians.

vóos, contr. voûs, -oû, (o), mind.

νόσος, -ου, (ή), sickness, disease,

νῦν, adv. now; enclit., νύν. νύξ, νυκτός, (ή), night.

Eevlas, -ov, (6), Xenias.

ξενικός, -ή, -όν, or -ός, -όν, belonging to a stranger or quest; τὸ ξενικόν, -ov, the mercenary force.

Eivos, -ov, (o), a stranger, guest, a mercenary.

Ξενοφών, -ώντος, (δ), Xenophon, an ξύλον, -ου, (τδ), wood.

Athenian, the principal leader of the Greeks in their retreat, and the author of the Anabasis.

Ξέρξης, -ov, (ό), Xerxes.

 $\xi l \phi o s$, $(-\epsilon o s,) - o v s$, $(\tau \delta)$, a straight sword.

ξύλινος, -η, -ov, wooden.

O.

ο, ή, τό, the; see § 78; ο μέν... ο δέ, this one ... that one; & &é, and he, § 143, N. 2; for its use before a participle, see § 276, 2.

δγδοήκοντα, eighty.

όδε, ήδε, τόδε, this, i. e. what follows, § 148, N. 1 ; τόνδε του τρόπου, in the following manner, § 160, 2.

 $\delta\delta\delta$ s, $-\delta\hat{v}$, $(\hat{\eta})$, a way, road, street, a march.

80ev, rel. adv. whence.

olkabe, adv. homeward; § 61.

οίκέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, a. φκησα, pf. φκηκα, impf. φκεον (ουν), to live, dwell.

olkia, -as, (i), a house.

οἰκοδομέω, (ω), f. - ήσω, to build.

olkos, adv. at home.

οίκονόμος, -ου, (ό), a manager; εί δέ τινα όρώη δεινόν έντα οίκονόμον καί κατασκευάζοντά τε ής άρχοι χώρας, και προσόδους ποιούντα, and if he (ever) saw any one that was a skilful manager regulating the country

which he governed, and also making

an income (from it), p. 55, 18. οικτείρω, f. οικτερώ (§ 120, 1), a. Φκτειρα (§ 121), impf. ωκτειρον, to pity, to have pity upon; olk. Twá Twós, to pity one for or because of a thing.

olvos, -ov, (o), wine; w. the digamma, Foires; Lat. vinum, Eng. WINE.

οίομαι, Att. οίμαι, f. mid. οίήσομαι, a. pass. ψήθην, impf. ψόμην or ῷμην, to suppose, think, as opposed to knowing, always of the future; &v φετο πιστόν ol (§ 144, 2) είναι, whom he thought to be faithful to himself.

olos, ola, olov, rel. pro., of what kind, as, = Lat. qualis.

δις, o or η, gen. διος, acc. διν; pl. nom. bies, gen. biw, dat. oleou, acc. Sias,; contr. nom. and acc. pl. őis: Att. nom. ols, gen. olós, dat. oll, acc. olv; pl. nom. oles, gen. olaw, dat. olol, acc. olas; nom. and acc. pl. also ols, a sheep.

οδόσπερ (οδος and intens. $\pi \epsilon \rho$), just as. οιχομαι, f. mid. οιχήσομαι, pf. οιχωκα or ὤχωκα, impf. ὡχόμην, of persons, to be gone; of things, as of darts, to rush along; of strength, to be gone, lost; see § 200, N. 3, and § 279, N.

όκνέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, impf. Εκνειον, to hesitate; έγω γαρ όκνοίην αν είς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν, for I should hesitate to embark in the vessels, p. 52, 12.

οκτακόσιοι, -aι, -a, eight hundred. όκτώ, eight. Lat. octo, Eng. Octave. όκτωκαίδεκα, eighteen.

δλβιος, -ov, or -a, -ov, happy, blest, especially with worldly goods; rich; irreg. sup. δλβιστος, reg. sup. ολβιώτατος also occurs; adv. - lws.

ολεθρος, -ov, (o), destruction, death.

όλίγος, -η, -ον, of number or quantity, little, few, opposed to πολύς; of size, small, little, opposed to μέγας; comp. έλάσσων, sup. όλίγιστος; see § 73. Eng. OLIGARCHY ($\delta\lambda i\gamma os$, $\delta\rho\chi\omega$).

όλλυμι, rarely όλλύω, f. όλω (§ 120, 1), a. ώλεσα, pf. όλώλεκα (§ 104), 2 pf. δλωλα (§ 200, N. 7); mid. δλλυμαι, f. όλοθμαι, 2 a. ώλόμην, plupf. ὀλώλειν; act. to destroy, to lose; mid. to perish; 2 pf. intrans. I am ruined; in prose generally άπόλλυμι.

δλος, -η, -ον, whole, entire, § 142, 4, N. 1. Cf. Eng. CATHOLIC (κατά, őλos).

'Ολύνθιος, -η, -ον, Olynthian.

ομαλός, -ή, -όν, smooth, level.

όμαλῶs, adv. evenly, regularly.

ὄμνυμι, f. ὀμοῦμαι (act. meaning), a. ωμοσα, pf. δμώμοκα (§ 104), pf. pass. ὀμώμοσμαι, a. ἀμόθην and ώμόσθην, impf. ώμνυν οτ ώμνυον, to swear.

δμοιος, -οία, -οιον, also -ος, -ον, = like. Lat. similis.

όμολογέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, a. ωμολόγησα, pf. ωμολόγηκα, to confess, to acknowledge.

ομοτράπεζος, -ον (ομός, common, τρά- $\pi \epsilon (a, table)$, sitting at the same table; subst. table-companion.

όμοῦ, adv. together.

30

δμως, yet, still, nevertheless.

ονειρος, -ου, (ό), and (τό) ονειρον, adream.

ονομα, -aτος, (τό), a name. nomen, Eng. ANONYMOUS.

ονομάζω, f. -άσω, &c., to name, call. ονος, -ου, (\dot{o} or $\dot{\eta}$), an ass.

 $\dot{\delta}$ ξύς, $-\epsilon \hat{\iota}\alpha$, $-\dot{\nu}$, of impressions on the senses, sharp, keen; of sight, keen; of sound, sharp, shrill; of pain, sharp; of taste, sharp; of motion, quick.

δπη or δπη, in what direction.

δπισθε, (ν), in the rear, behind.

όπισθοφυλακέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to guard the rear.

όπίσω, adv. of place, backwards; w. gen. after, behind.

όπλίζω, f. -low, Att. ιῶ (§ 120, 3), a. ὤπλισα, pf. pass. ὤπλισμαι, to arm, equip.

όπλίτης, -ov, (o), a heavy-armed footsoldier, hoplite, who carried a pike (δόρυ) and a large shield (δπλον).

δπλον, -ου, (τδ), usually in the pl., arms; especially, shields

όπόθεν, relat. adv. whence.

δποι, relat. adv. whither, where; w. gen. δποι γηs, where in the world.

oποιοs, -ola, -olov, of what sort, kind, or quality = Lat. qualis.

όπόσος, -η, -ον, rel. adj., of number,

as many as, Lat. quot; of space, as large as, Lat. quantus; ὁπόσας εἰχε φυλακάς, as many garrisons as he had, 1, 6.

ὁπότε, when, whenever, since, = Lat. quoniam; ὁπότε πάνν ἡδὺν λάβοι, whenever he found (any) very sweet, § 232, 4.

δπου, relat. adv. where, w. gen. where; δπου γης, where in the world; of time, when; of manner, how; causal. since.

δπως, adv. how, that, in order that, § 216; δπως ὁπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν, in order that he might land soldiers.

ὁράω, (ῶ), (stem ὁπ-), f. mid. δψομαι (in act. sense), pf. ἐώρακα, οτ ἐόρακα, pf. pass. ἐώραμαι οτ ἄμμαι, a. ἄφθην; for 2 a. εἰδον, impf. ἐώρων, to see. Eng. PANO-RAMA (πᾶs, ὀράω).

οργή, -ηs, (ή), anger.

δργίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, Att. -ιοθμαι, § 120, 3, a. Δργίσθην, to make angry; pass. to grow angry.

δρθιος, -la, -ιον, steep.

δρθός, -4, -bv, straight.

opocis, adv. right.

δρμάω, (ω), f. -ήσω, pf. ωρμηκα, pf. pass. ωρμημαι, to put in motion, to rush; mid. to set forth.

'Opóvrns, -ov, (à), Orontes.

δρος, -εος, (τό), a mountain.

όρύστω, Att. -ττω, f. δρύξω, a. ἄρυξα, pf. δρώρυχα (rare), pf. pass. δρώρυγμαι, a. ὧρύχθην, to dig.

85, η, δ, who, which, what; και δε, and he; α ημιν δοίη, which he should give us, § 232, 4.

δσος, -η, -ον, of size, as great as; of time, as long as; of space, as far as; of number, as many as; its antecedent is τόσος, after which it is rendered as = Lat. quantus; $\delta\sigma\varphi$, with comp. followed by another comp. with $\tau\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\psi$, the more, so much the more.

δσπερ, ήπερ, δπερ, the very person who, or thing which; who, which.

δστέον, Att. contr. δστοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a bone. (§ 43.)

δοτις, ήτις, δ τι, whoever, who, whichever, whatever. In indirect questions, who, what.

 $\delta \tau \alpha v = \delta \tau \epsilon \, dv$, whenever.

δτε, conj. when, since.

6τι, conj. that, Latin quod, § 216; because, § 250; that, in quoting another's words, § 241, 2; w. a sup. intens. like Lat. quam; δτι ἀπαρασκευότατον, as unprepared as possible.

où, adv. where, gen. of os.

 où, adv. (before a vowel with smooth breathing, οὐκ; before an aspirate, ούχ) not, § 283.

ov, adv. of place, where.

où, pers. pron. See § 79, 1.

ούδαμοῦ, adv. nowhere.

οὐδέ (οὐ, δέ), nor, not even.

ούδεις, ούδεμια, ούδέν, no one; neut. nothing.

οὐδέπω, not yet.

ούκ, adv. not; see ού.

οὐκέτι, adv. no longer, § 283.

oiv, conj. therefore, then, at any rate.

ούπω, adv. not yet; ὅτι ούπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίονι οἰνφ ἐπιτύχοι, (lit., not yet up to the present time) that not for a long time had he met with sweeter wine than this.

ούρανός, -οῦ, (ὁ), heaven, the sky. οὅτε, adv. and not, nor; neither.

ούτος, αυτη, τούτο, this.

ουτως, adv. of ούτος, commonly ουτω

before a consonant, in this manner, thus, so.

oùx, not; see où.

όφείλω (§ 108, 4, II.), f. όφειλήσω, a. ώφείλησα, (pf. ώφείληκα?), 2 a. ἄφελον, impf. ἄφειλον, to owe, to be indebted; in pass. to be due; in wishes, would that, § 251, 2, N. 1. ιφελον, I ought . . . of what one has not done, hence it comes to express a wish that a thing had happened which has not; ἄφελε ζην, would that Cyrus were alive, p. 74, 8.

όφθαλμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an eye. Cf. Eng. OPHTHALMY.

οχυρός, -ά, -όν, rugged, strong (easily held).

 \ddot{o} ψις, $-\epsilon \omega$ s, $(\dot{\eta})$, a sight, seeing. Cf. Eng. OPTICS. See opáw.

П.

 $\pi \acute{a}\theta os, -\epsilon os, (\tau \acute{b}), suffering, misfortune.$ παιανίζω, f. -low, Att. -ιω, § 120, 3, cl. 4, to chant a pean. Eng. PEAN.

παιδεύω (παίς), f. -σω, a. ἐπαίδευσα, pf. πεπαίδευκα, to bring up a child, to educate; mid. (sometimes) to cause to be educated.

παίς, παιδός, (ὁ or ή), gen. dual παίδοιν, gen. pl. παίδων, § 25, 3, N., boy, child. Eng. PEDAGOGUE (παι̂s, άγω).

παίω, f. παίσω and -ήσω, a. έπαισα, pf. -πέπαικα, a. pass. ἐπαίσθην, to strike, to strike a person, to strike a weapon against a person, to wound.

πάλαι, adv. long ago. Eng. PALE-OGRAPHY (πάλαι, γράφω).

παλαιός, -ά, -όν, old, aged; of things, ancient, venerable, also obsolete; +ò παλαιόν, adv. anciently; reg. comp. and sup. παλαιότερος, -ότατος; more often παλαίτερος, παλαίτατος, formed from the adv. πάλαι.

πάλιν, adv. back, backwards; of time, again, once more. Eng. PALIMP-SEST ($\pi \dot{\alpha} \lambda \iota \nu$, $\psi \hat{\eta} \nu$, to rub).

παλλακίς, -ίδος, (ή), a concubine. παλτόν, -οῦ, (τδ), a durt, javelin.

παντάπασι, before a vowel -σ:ν, adv. wholly.

πάντη, adv. everywhere, on all sides. παντοδάπός, -ή, -όν, of every kind; adv. -πωs, in all kinds of ways.

πάντοθεν, adv. from every side.

πάνυ, adv. very, wholly.

παρά, prep., radical sense, beside; w. gen. from beside, from, of persons and places; w. dat. at the side of, near, of places, things, and persons; w. acc. of place, running along, beside; of motion to, to, towards, of persons; of time, during, παρά τον πόλεμον, during the war; denoting opposition, contrary to, παρά τας σπονδάς, contrary to the treaty. In numerous compounds, as PARAGRAPH.

παραβαίνω (παρά, βαίνω), to transgress, to violate.

παραγγέλλω (παρά, άγγέλλω, which see), to pass an announcement from one to another; as a military term, to give the watchword which was passed from man to man; to send orders, w. dat. and infin. 1, 2, 1; w. dat. to command, 1, 8, 3.

παραγίγνομαι (παρά, γίγνομαι), to be present, to come.

παράδεισος, -ov, (¿), a park. Eng. PARADISE.

παραδίδωμε (παρά, δίδωμι, which see), to deliver up, to give over, give out.

παρακαλέω (παρά, καλέω), to call to one's self, summon, exhort, encourage.

παρακελεύομαι (παρά, κελεύω, f. -εύσω), to exhort, to urge.

παραλαμβάνω (παρά, λαμβάνω), to take from another, succeed to.

παραμείβομαι (ἀμείβομαι, f. mid. άμείψομαι, a. ημείψα), to change a little; to leave on one side, to pass by, hence to excel; mid. to pass by, 1. 10, 10.

παραμηρίδιος, -oe, adj. over the thighs.
In neut. plur. subst. armor for the thighs.

παραπλέω (παρά, πλέω), to sail by or alongside of.

παρασάγγης, -ov, (ή), a parasang = about 3 miles.

παρασκευάζω (σκευάζω, f. -άσω, &c.), to prepare.

παρασκευή, - η̂s, (η), preparation.

ταρατάττω (ταρά, τάττω), to post beside others, especially in order of buttle; mid. to draw up in battle array.

παρατίθημι (παρά, τίθημι, which see), to place beside, to provide, supplg, p. 74, 4; mid. to place by one's own side, to commit to one's charge.

παρεγγυάω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to give the word of command.

πάρειμι (παρά, elμl), to be by or present, to arrive; Κύρφ παρῆσαν, (they) arrived for Cyrus, p. 19, 4, § 187.

παρελαύνω (παρά, έλαύνω), to march by, to ride by.

παρέρχομαι (παρά, ερχομαι), to go by, pass by or along.

παρέχω (παρά, ξχω), to offer to, furnish: πράγματα παρέχειν, to give trouble.

περίημι (παρά, ἵημι), to let drop at the side, to let pass, to allow.

πάροδος, -ου, (ἡ), a way, passage, pass. Παρράσιος, -ου, (ὁ), a Parrhasian.

Παρύσατις, -ιδος, (ή), Parysătis.

πῶς, πῶσα, πῶν (§ 67), all, the whole, every; gen. pl. mase. and neut. πάντων, fem. πασῶν, dat. pl. mase. and neut. πῶσι, § 25, 3, N.; for the position see § 142, 4, N. 1. = Lat. omnis; πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο, he was considered the best of all in all things. Eng. Pantheist (πῶς, θεbs).

Havley, -wos, (b), Pasion.

πάσχω, f. mid. πείσομαι, 2 pf. πέπονθα, 2 a. έπαθον, to suffer, = Lat. patior, Eng. Passion; εὖ οτ κακῶς πάσχειν, to be well or ill treated, § 165, N. 1; ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἐπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου, in return for those things in which I have been well treated by him.

Παταγύας, -ου, (δ), Patagyas.

πατήρ, πατρές, (δ), a futher. Lat. pater, Eng. Paternal.

πάτριος, -a, -ου, belonging to a father, paternal; hereditary.

πατρίς, -ίδος, (ή), fatherland, native land.

πατρώος, -ψα, -ψον, also -os, -ov, coming or inherited from a futher.

παίω, f. παίσω, a. έπαυσα, pf. πέπαυκα, pf. pass. πέπαυμαι, a. pass. έπαύθην οτ έπαύσθην, to cause to cease; mid. to cease, to stop.

Παφλαγών, -όνος, (ό), a Paphlagonian.

παχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, thick, large, stout; comp. πάσσων, also παχίων, -ον, gen. -ονος; sup. πάχιστος; later the reg. παχύτερος, παχύτατος.

πεδίον, -ου, (τδ), plain, ground. Lat. pes, Eng. Pedestrian.

πεζός, -ή, -bν, on foot; in plural, foot soldiers, sometimes land soldiers,

πείθω, f. πείσω, a. ἔπεισα, pf. πέπεικα, pf. pass. πέπεισμαι (§ 113, N. 4), a. ἐπείσθην, to persuade; pass. to be persuaded; mid. to persuade one's self, to comply, obey; 2 pf. πέποιθα, intrans. I trust.

πεινάω, (ω), -ήσω, a. ἐπείνησα, pf. πεπείνηκα (§ 123, N. 2), to be hungry; w. gen. to hunger after.

πειρα, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, trial, attempt.

πειράω, (ω), generally πειράομαι, (ωμαι), f. mid. πειράσομαι, a. mid. ἐπειρασάμην, pf. πεπείραμαι, to attempt, endeavor; w. gen. of person, to make trial of, to try to persuade.

πειστέος, -a, -oν, to be obeyed, to be persuaded.

Πελοποννήσιος, -a, -ov, Peloponnesian; as a subst. a Peloponnesian.

Πελοπόννησος, -ου, (ή), Peloponnēsus, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece, now the Morea. (Πέλοπος νῆσος, the island of Pelops.)

Πέλται, -ων, (ai), Peltæ.

πελταστής, -οῦ, (ὁ), one who bears a light shield (πέλτη), a targeteer.

πελταστικός, -ή, -όν, belonging to a peltast; το πελταστικόν, the battalion of targeteers.

πέλτη, -ηs, (ή), a small light shield without a rim, a shaft, a pole, 1, 10, 12; a target, a spear.

πέμπω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. πέπομφα, pf. pass. πέπεμμαι, a. pass. ἐπέμ-φθην, to send, to send away; of missiles, to shoot; mid. πέμεσθαί τινα, to send for one.

πένης, -ητος, (ό), a day-laborer, a poor man; as adj. poor, w. gen.; comp. πενέστερος, sup. -έστατος.

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, five hundred. πέντε, indeclinable, five.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indeclinable, fifteen. πεντήκοντα, indeclinable, fifty.

πέπων, -ον, gen. -ονος, of fruit, ripe; also soft, tender, gentle; comp. πεπαlτερος, sup. πεπαlτατος.

πέρ, enclit. particle adding to the force of the word to which it is annexed.

περί, prep., radical sense, all around, about; w. gen. of place, about, concerning, above; περί πλείστου or περί παντός ποιείσθαι, to consider (lit. to make) (a thing) of the highest importance; w. dat. of place, around, near, of an object of which one is contending, for; w. acc. around; of place, around; of persons, around; of περί τωα, those around any one, the attendants; of time, about.

περιαγγέλλω (περί, ἀγγέλλω), to announce by a message; w. dat. and infin. to send round orders for people to do something, to summon.

περιάγω (περί, ἄγω), to lead around, to lead about with one.

περιγίγνομαι (περί, γίγνομαι), to be superior, to conquer.

περίειμι (περί, εἰμί), to be superior, to surpass; τὸ τῆ ἐπιμελεία περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμεῖσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμοιγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἴναι, that he should surpass his friends in kind attentions, and in an anxious desire to oblige, this seems to me more worthy of admiration, p. 52, 6.

περιερρείτο, see περιρρέω.

περιέχω (περί, έχω), to encompass.

περιοράω (περί, ὁράω), to look around for, to overlook, to disregard; mid.

to look about before doing a thing, to be circumspect, delay.

περιπίπτω (περί, πίπτω), to fall upon and embrace.

περιπλέω (περί, πλέω), to sail around. περιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, to fold around.

περιρρέω (περί, ρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, pf. έρρύηκα, 2 a. pass. (in act. sense) έρρύην), to flow around; pass. to be surrounded by water; περιερρεῦτο αξτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μασκᾶ, it (itself) was surrounded by the Muskas river, p. 54, 6.

Πέρσης, -ου, (ό), Persian. Περσικός, -ή, -όν, a Persian.

πέτρα, -as, (ή), a rock; pl. πέτραι, (ai), masses of rock.

πή, enclitic particle; of manner, in some way, somehow; of space, by some way; of numbers, about; πη, interrog. particle; of manner, how? of space, which way?

πηγή, $-\hat{\eta}s$, $(\hat{\eta})$, a spring; in pl. the springs or sources of rivers.

πηλός, -οῦ, (δ), mud.

πήχυς, ·ews, (ό), the fore-arm, a cubit, about 18 inches.

Πίγρης, -ητος, (δ), Pigres, a Carian.

πιέζω, f. -έσω, a. έπίεσα, pf. pass. πεπίεσμαι, cl. 4, § 108, to press, to be oppressed.

πίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, pf. πέπληκα, a. ἐπλησα, a. mid. ἐπλησάμην, pf. pass. πέπλησμαι, a. ἐπλήσθην, to fill, w. acc. and gen.; w. acc. of person, to fill full, to satisfy.

πίνω, f. πίσμαι, pf. πέπωκα, 2 a. έπισν, a. pass. έπόθην, pf. πέπομαι, to drink, = Lat. poto, Eng. Poison, Potation.

πίπτω (§ 108, 8), f. mid. πεσούμαι, pf. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, 2 a. έπεσον, to fall.

Πισίδης, -οῦ, (ὁ), a Pisidian; Pisidia was a province in Asia Minor.

πιστεύω, f. -εύσω, to trust.

πίστις, $-\epsilon \omega s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, faith, a pledge.

πιστός, -ή, -όν, of persons, faithful, trusty; of things, trustworthy, sure; as subst. pledge; πιστόν οτ πιστά δοῦναι και λαβείν, to give and receive pledges; (τὰ) πιστά, pledges.

πιστότης, -ητος, (ή), fidelity.

πλάγιος, -la, -ιον, oblique; els πλάγιον, sideways.

πλαίσιον, -ου, (τό), square; εν πλαισίφ πλήρει, in a solid square.

πλανάομαι, (-ωμαι), f. -ήσομαι, pf. πεπλάνημαι, to wander. Eng. PLANET.

πλάσσω, Att. πλάττω, f. πλάσω, pf. πέπλακα, pf. pass. πέπλασμαι, to form, fabricate.

πλίθρον, -ου, (τό), a plethron, being 100 Greek feet, or 101 English feet.

πλείων or πλέων, more, and πλείστος, most, comp. and sup. of πολύς.

πλέκω (§ 109, 3), f. πλέξω, a. έπλεξα, pf. πέπλεχα or πέπλοχα, a. pass. έπλέχθην, 2 a. έπλάκην, pf. πέπλεγμαι, to weave, plan, construct.

πλευρά, -âs, (ή), side, flank.

πλίω (§ 123, N. 1), f. mid. πλεύσομαι οτ πλευσούμαι, a. έπλευσα, pf. πέπλευκα, a. pass. έπλεύσθην, pf. πέπλευσμαι, to sail.

 π ληγή, $-\hat{\eta}$ ι, $(\dot{\eta})$, a blow.

πλήθος, -εος, (τό), fulness, multitude; length of time. Eng. PLETHORA.

πλήθω, pf. πέπληθα, to be or become full; of rivers, to be full, to rise. From the root which appears in Lat. pleo, Eng. Plenty.

πλήν, prep. w. gen. except; adv. besides, unless, save, save that; πλην,

οί τὰ καπηλεῖα ἔχοντες, lit. except those having inns, i. e. the innkeepers.

πλήρης, -es, full, § 172, 1.

πλησίος, -α, -ον, near; as subst. (δ)
πλησίος, α neighbor; adv. πλησίον,
near, hard by; comp. πλησιαίτερος,
sup. πλησιαίτατος, also πλησιέστερος, -έστατος.

πλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. πλήξω, pf. πέπληγα (rare), 2 a. pass. ἐπλήγην, but in composition ἐπλάγην, pf. πέπληγμαι, to strike. Lat. plaga.

πλίνθος, -ου, (ή), a brick; πλίνθοι δπταί, baked bricks; πλίνθος κεραμία, burnt brick.

πλοιον, -ου, (τό), a vessel.

πλόος, contr. πλοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), a sailing, a voyage.

πλουτέω ($\hat{\omega}$), f. ήσω, to be rich; w. gen. to be rich, to abound in a thing.

πλοῦτος, -ου, (ὁ), riches, wealth.

ποδήρης, -εs, reaching to the feet.

ποιέω, (ω̂), f. -ἡσω, to make, to appoint, to do, to bring to pass, to cause; ποιεῖν εὖ οτ κακως, to treat well or ill, § 165, N. 1,=Lat. facio, Eng. Poet; καὶ ποιήσειεν διαγγεῖλαι, and he would cause that they would never be able that they had seen the army of Cyrus, p. 63, 12.

ποιητέος, -α, -ον, verbal adj. to be done; neut. ποιητέον, one must make or do, § 281.

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, many-colored.

ποιμήν, -ένος, (ό), a shepherd; ποιμήν λαῶν, a shepherd of the people, i. e. a prince or chief.

ποίος, ποία, ποίον, interrog. adj. of what sort?

πολεμέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - $\eta \sigma \omega$, a. pass. $\epsilon \pi \sigma$ ολεμήθην, to wage war; w. acc. to

make war upon or against, also used with $\pi \rho \delta s$ and $\ell \pi \ell$ w. acc. against.

πολέμιος, -ία, -ιον, hostile; subst. an enemy; οι πολέμιοι, the enemy. Eng. POLEMIC.

πόλεμος, -ου, (ὁ), war.

πολιορκέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, a. -ησα, to hem in a city, to besiege.

πόλις, -εως, (ή), a city, at Athens the fortress of the city, used either of the place or its inhabitants or both; when πόλις and ἄστυ are joined, the former is the body of citizens; the latter, their dwellings.

πολίτης, -ov, (o), a citizen.

πολλάκις, adv. often.

πολυμαθής, -ές, having much learning; adv. -θως, in a very learned way.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (§ 70), of numbers, many; opposed to δλίγος, few; of the value of a thing, much; πολλοῦ ἄξιος, worth much; of space, large, far, wide; πολλῆς και ἀγαθῆς οὔσης, being very large and fertile, p. 71, 25; ol πολλοί, the many, majority; as adv. in neut. sing. and pl. πολύ, πολλά, much, or many times; ἐπὶ πολύ, a great distance, or of wide extent; w. comp. and sup. intens. πολὺ θᾶττον, far quicker; comp. πλείων, Att. πλέων, sup. πλείστος. Poly- in compounds, as Polygon.

πολυτελής, -ές, expensive.

πονηρός, -ά, -όν, (πονέω), causing pain, painful; of things, bad, useless; in a moral sense, bad, worthless, wicked.

πορεύω, f. -εύσω, comm. dep. pass. πορεύομαι, f. πορεύσομαι, pf. pass. πεπόρευμαι, a pass. ἐπορεύθην, to bring, to carry; pass. and mid. to be carried, or to carry one's self, to go, to march, to proceed; πορεύεσθαι āνω, to proceed up (to the interior); εl δή ποτε πορεύοιτο, if at any time, whenever he should go out, p. 63, 4, From the same root $(\pi o \rho -)$ with жороз, разваде.

πορίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐπόρισα, pf. pass. πεπόρισμαι, to furnish, to procure.

πόρρω, farther, far; comp. -ωτέρω, ευρ. -ωτάτω.

πορφύρεος, contr. -ροθς, -ρα, -ροθν, purple. Eng. PORPHYRY.

moros, -n, -ov, interrog. adj. how great ? how much ? #00bs, -h, -ov, indef. adj. of any size or number.

ποταμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a river. Eng. HIPPOPOTAMUS (ποταμός, Ιππος).

work, enclitic, once, ever.

πότερος, -έρα, -ερον, which of the two? whether, = Lat. uter.

ποτόν, -οῦ, (τό), drink. Same root as Lat. potio, Eng. POTATION.

πού, enclitic, somewhere; ήν που, if anywhere; woo, interrog. adv. where? w. gen. rou yis, where, in what part of the world?

πούς, ποδός, (δ), dat. pl. ποσί, Lat. pes, a foot.

πράγμα, -aros, (τό), a thing done, a deed; plur. affairs, difficulties.

mparts, -es, steep.

πράος, πραεία, πράον (§ 70, Note), tame, gentle; comp. reabrepos or πραύτερος.

πράξις, -εως, (ή), doing, action, deed, exploit. Eng. PRACTICAL.

πράσσω, Att. πράττω, f. πράξω, a. ἔπραξα, pf. πέπραχα (trans. I have done), and πέπραγα (intrans. I have fared), pf. pass. πέπραγμαι, to do, to perform; εῦ πράττευ, to be fortunate; § 165, N. 2.

πρέπω, f. πρέψω, a. Επρεψα, to be like; impers. πρέπει, it is becoming, w. dat. of person; impf. έπρεπε.

πρέσβυς, -vos and -εως, (i), an old man; an elder; then since the elders were preferred in power, of πρέσβεις, elders, chiefs; ambassador; as from an adj. come the degrees of comparison, comp. πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος. Eng. Pres-BYTER.

πρίασθαι, 2 a. infin. of ωνέομαι; 2 a. indic. ἐπριάμην.

πρίν, adv. before, before that, until, followed sometimes by indic., § 241; the infin., § 274; sometimes by subj. or optative, § 239. Cf. Lat. prius, Eng. PRISTINE.

πρό, prep. w. gen. only, of place, before, in front of; of time, before (opp. to merd, after); of persons, going before another; in front of, so as to defend.

προαισθάνομαι (πρό, αίσθάνομαι), to observe beforehund; προαισθύμενος τά αὐτά ταῦτα (τικάς) βουλευομέrovs, observing beforehand (certain persons) plotting these same things.

προβάλλω (πρό, βάλλω), to cast forward; with Ta onla, to present.

προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι), to give beforehand, to abandon, to betray.

πρόειμι (πρό, είμι), to advance, to go before.

προείπον (πρό, είπον), to say beforehand, to announce.

προελαύνω (πρό, έλαύνω), to drive forward, to advance.

προθυμέσμαι (ούμαι), (θυμέσμαι, f. -hooman &c.) to be very desirous.

προθυμία, -as, (ή), zeal.

πρόθυμος, -ov, ready, willing, eager; w. gen. eager for.

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προθύμως, adv. willingly, eagerly; comp. - ότερον, sup. - ότατα.

προίστημ (πρό, ἴστημ), trans. in pres., impf., fut. and a., act. and in the mid., to place before; intrans. in pass. with 2 a., pf., and plupf., act. to stand before; w. acc. person, to approach; w. gen. to command.

προκαταλαμβάνω (πρό, κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize upon beforehand, to preoccupy.

προκατακαίω, Att. -κάω (πρό, κατά, καίω), to burn down before, to lay waste.

προκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, to proclaim by herald, to proclaim publicly.

προμετωπίδιον, -ου, (τb) , a covering for the forehead, a frontlet.

Πρόξενος, -ου, (δ), Proxenus, one of the Greek generals.

προοράω, $(\hat{\omega})$, $(\pi\rho\delta, \dot{\delta}\rho\dot{\alpha}\omega)$, to see before.

πρόs, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., radical sense, in the presence of; w. gen. implying motion from a place; w. dat. abiding at a place; w. acc. motion to a place; w. gen., after pass. verbs, as agent, by (§ 197, 1, N. 1); πρὸs θεῶν, in presence of gods; πρὸs τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου, in keeping with the character of Cyrus; in a hostile sense, against; πρὸs αὐτόν, 1, 1, 8; acc. to, in respect to, against.

προσάγω (πρόs, ἄγω), to lead against. προσαιτέω, (ω), (πρόs, αlτέω), to ask in addition.

προσδίδωμι (πρός, δίδωμι), to give in

πρόσειμι (πρός, είμί), to be at or near at hand, to be present.

πρόσειμι (πρός, εξμι), to go to or towards; έτυχε προσιών, happened to be approaching; δήλος ήν προσιών, it was evident that he was advancing. προσελαύνω (πρός, έλαύνω), to march to.

προσέρχομαι (πρός, ξρχομαι), to come to.

προσέχω (πρός, έχω), to hold to.

προσήκω (πρός, ήκω), to come to.

πρόσθεν, adv. before; πρόσθεν....
πρίν, until; εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, forward;
τὸ πρόσθεν, before, 1, 10, 10, and
11; εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται διώκοντες, have gone (§ 200, N. 3) forward in pursuit, p. 69, 5.

προσίημι (πρός, ζημι), to send to, to suffer to come to; mid. to suffer to approach, to admit; w. infin. to undertake to do.

προσκαλέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, $(\pi \rho \delta s$, καλέω), to call to.

προσκυνέω (κυνέω), (ω), f. -ήσω, a.
-ησα, to prostrate one's self before,
to worship, to salute, 1, 8. 21; οἴπερ
πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες, who had
formerly been used to salute him, even
then they saluted him, although knowing, § 277, 6, N. 1 (end), p.
42, 7.

προσλαμβάνω (πρός, λαμβάνω), to take to, to take hold (to help), to lay hand to the work; ἄμα αὐτὸς προσλάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων, at the same time he himself descending into the mud laid his hand to the work, p. 61, 10.

πρόσοδος, -ου, (ή), α way to; revenue. προσποιέομαι, (οῦμαι), (πρός, ποιέω), to pretend; εῖς δὲ δὴ εῖπε, προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν, but then one of these said, pretending to be in haste, | mpodalvo (mpo, dalvo), to show bep. 54, Ex. 11.

προσπολεμέω, (ω), (πρός, πολεμέω), to wage war against.

προστάσσω, Att. -ττω (πρός, τάττω), to enjoin upon, or to give orders, to order to do; dada who et als ye are αύτω προστάξαντι, καλώς ύπηρετήoever, but further if any one served him well when he commanded anything (to be done), p. 61, 15.

προστερνίδιον, -ου, (τό), (πρό, στέρvov), a breastplate.

προστίθημι (πρός, τίθημι), to put to, add, to bestore upon; in a bad sense, to inflict; mid. to place one's self to, to agree to.

πρόσω, adv. of time, forward; of spince, forward, onward; lévai τοῦ πρόσω, part. gen. lit., to go (a step) of the way forward, further; comp. -ωτέρω, ευρ. -ωτάτω.

προτεραίος, -ala, -alov, former; τη προτεραία, εc. ημέρα, on the duy before.

πρότερος, -έρα, -ερον, of time, sooner; of place, before; w. gen. before; προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ημέραις, Jive days before or earlier than Cyrus; comp. without any positive use (sup. #pŵros), like Lat. prior; adv. πρότερον, before.

προτρέχω (πρό, τρέχω), to run before.

fore; mid. to appear before, to appear in the distance.

πρόφασις, -εως, (η), α pretext; πρόφασιν ποιείσθαι, to make a pretence,

πρώτον, adv. first, at first; τὸ πρώ-Tor, at first.

πρώτος, -η, -ον, first; πρώτον, as adv. in the first place, first; sup, of πρό; comp. πρότερος.

πτερόν, -οῦ, (τό), a feather, mostly in pl. feathers; wings.

 $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho \nu \xi$, $-\nu \gamma o s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, a wing.

 $\pi i \lambda \eta$, $-\eta s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, comm. plur. (al) πύλαι, a gate, a pass, an entrance.

πυνθάνομαι, f. mid. πεύσομαι, pf. πέπυσμαι, 2 a. έπυθόμην, to learn, to inquire.

 $\pi \nu \rho \dot{o}_{s}$, $-o\hat{v}$, (\dot{o}) , (from $\pi \hat{v} \rho$, fire, on account of its color when ripe), wheat; pl. grain.

πώ, up to the present time, yet; οὔπω, not yet; οὐ πρότερον πω, never before.

πωλέω (ω), -ήσω, to sell.

πόποτε, at any time, ever yet; οὐδένα Δν πώποτε άφέιλετο, he never at any time took anything (from him), p. 56, 18.

Two, adv. how?

πώς, enclitic, somehow, in some way, in any way.

P.

ράδιος, -la, -ιον, Att. also -ος, -ον, | ρέω, f. mid. ρεύσομαι, Att. ρυήσομαι, easy; ready; comp. βάων, sup. растов. § 73, 9.

ραδίως, adv. easily, ready; comp. baor, sup. baora.

ράων, ράον, comp. of ράδιος.

a. ξρρευσα, pf. έρρύηκα, 2 a. p. έρρύην, w. act. sense, to flow, run.

ρίπτω, f. ρίψω, a. ξρριψα, pf. ξροιφα, pf. pass. Ερριμμαι, a. Ερρίφθην, to cust, to hurl, to cast away, w. acc.; βίψαντες τους πορφυρούς κάνδυς, having thrown away their purple overcoats.

ρόοs, Att. contr. ροῦς, -ου, (ὁ), a stream, current; κατὰ τὸν ροῦν, down the stream.

ρυθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), regular movement or time. Eng. Rhythm.

ρώμη, -ης, (ή), bodily strength: generally strength, force; force, i. e.
army.

ἐώννυμι, f. ἐώσω, a. ἔρρωσα, pf. pass. ἔρρωμαι, used as pres. a. ἐρρώσθην, to strengthen; pass. to be strong.

Σ.

σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, (ή), a trumpet.

σαλπίζω, f. σαλπίγξω, α. ἐσάλπιγξα, later f. σαλπίσω, α. ἐσάλπισα, to sound the trumpet; impers. σαλπίζει, the trumpet sounds.

Σάρδεις, -εων, (αl), Sardis, capital of Lydia.

σατραπεύω, -εύσω, intrans. to be a satrap; trans. to rule as a satrap; w. acc. or gen.

σατράπης, -ου, (δ), a satrap, a Persian governor of a province.

Σάτυρος, -ου, (δ), Satyrus.

σαφής, -ές, clear; comp. -έστερος, sup. -έστατος.

σαφῶς, adv. clearly; comp. -έστερον, sup. -έστατα.

σημαίνω, f. σημανῶ, a. ἐσήμηνα or ἐσήμανα (§ 121, N. 1), to show by a sign, to signify, p. 72, 4.

σημείον, -ου, (τό), signal, mark, a standard; τὸ βασίλειον σημείον, the royal standard.

σήσαμον, -ου, (τό), sesame.

σιγή, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\hat{\eta}$), silence.

σίδηρος, -ov, (δ), iron, steel.

Σιλανός, -οῦ, (ὁ), Silānus.

σιτίον, -ου, (τ δ), corn; food.

σῖτος, -ου, ὁ, corn, food.

σιωπάω, (ω̂), f. -ήσομαι, a. ἐσιώπησα, pf. σεσιώπηκα, to be silent; trans. to keep silence, to be silent.

σκευάζω, f. -άσω, a. εσκεύασα, pf. pass. εσκεύασμαι, to prepare.

σκεῦος, -εος, (τό), the baggage of an army.

σκευοφόρος, -ον, carrying baggage; subt. baggage-carrier, sutlers; τὰ σκευοφύρα, the beasts of burden.

σκηνέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, to encamp.

σκηνή, -η̂s, (ή), a tent; in pl. a camp. σκηπτοῦχος, -ον, bearing a staff; as subst. a sceptre-bearer, an officer at the Persian court.

σκοπέω, (ω), f. -ήσω (only used in pres. and impf.), the other tenses, f. σκέψομαι, a. ἐσκεψάμην, pf. ἔσκεμμαι, being supplied by σκέπτομαι, to look at or after a thing, to view, to consider, observe.

σκότος, -ου, (ὁ), darkness.

Σκύθης, -ου, (δ), a Scythian.

Σόλοι, -ων, (οί), Soli, a city of Cilicia. Eng. Solecism.

Σοφαίνετος, -ου, (ὁ), Sophænětus.

σοφία, -as, $(\dot{\eta})$, wisdom, skill.

σοφός, -ή, -όν, wise, clever, skilful. Same root as Lat. sapiens, Eng. SAGE.

σοφώς, adv. wisely, cleverly; comp. - ωτερον, sup. - ώτατα.

σπάω, f. σπάσω, a. ἔσπασα, pf. ἔσπακα, pf. pass. ἔσπασμαι, a. ἐσπάσθην, to draw. Eng. Spasm. σπένδω, f. σπείσω, a. έσπεισα, pf. | στολή, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\hat{\eta}$), robe. έσπεικα (§ 101, 3), to pour out a drink-offering; mid. to pour out libations one with another, and since this was the custom of making a treaty, to make a treaty; ἐί τω ! σπείσαιτο, if he (ever) made a treaty with any one.

σπεύδω, f. -εύσω, a. έσπευσα, pf. pass. έσπευσμαι, to hasten, to be in haste.

σπολάς, -άδος, (ή), a leathern corslet. σπονδή, - $\hat{\eta}$ s, ($\hat{\eta}$), a libation; pl. σπονδαί, (ai), a treaty or truce; παρά τὰς σπονδάς, contrary to the treaty.

σπουδαιολογέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. - η σω, to converse earnestly with.

σπουδή, -ης, (ή), haste.

στάδιον, -ου, (τό), a furlong, a Greek measure of length, (600 Greek feet), = 6063 English feet.

σταθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a station, day's march. Lat. stabulum, Eng. STABLE.

στέγασμα, -ατος, (τό), a covering, a covering for a tent; έδιφθέρας, ås είχον στεγάσματα, έπίμπλασαν, the tanned skins, which they had as coverings (for the tents), which they filled.

στέλλω (§ 96, III., and § 109, 3), f. στελώ, a. έστειλα, pf. έσταλκα, pf. pass. έσταλμαι, 2 a. p. έστάλην, to send, equip.

στενός, -ή, -όν, narrow.

στερέω, (ω), στερήσω, έστέρησα, -κα, to deprive.

στέρνον, -ου, (τδ), the breast.

στέφανος, -ου, (ό), a crown, a wreath, garland.

στίφος, -εος, (τ b), dense company. στλεγγίς, -ίδος, (ή), flesh-scraper, comb.

στόλος, -ου, (ὁ), preparation, military force.

στράτευμα, -ατος, (τδ), an army.

στρατεύω, f. -εύσω, to make an expedition, march; mid. to serve as a soldier, to make an expedition; ¿¢ a έστρατεύετο, in those things for which he was making the expedition, p. 66, 20; εls, or ἐπί, τινα, against any one; to be engaged in military operations.

στρατηγέω, -ήσω, to be a general; w. gen. to commund.

στρατηγός, -οῦ, (ὁ), general. Eng. STRATAGEM.

στρατιά, -âs, (ή), an army.

στρατιώτης, -ov, (ὁ), α soldier.

στρατοπεδεύω, -εύσω, to encamp; to take up a position.

στρατόπεδον, -ου, (τό), a camp, an encampment.

στρεπτός, -ή, -όν, easily bent, twisted; subst. (ὁ) στρεπτός, a twisted collar.

στρέφω, f. στρέψω, a. έστρεψα, pf. έστροφα (§ 109, 1), έστραμμαι, α. έστρέφθην (rare), 2 a. p. έστράφην (§ 109, 3), to twist, to turn, to face about. Eng. CATASTROPHE (κάτα, στρέφω).

Στυμφάλιος, -la, -ιον, Stymphalian; subst. a Stymphalian.

σύ, σοῦ (§ 79), thou. Lat. tu.

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι), to be with, to be intimate with.

συγκαλέω, (ω), (σύν, καλέω), to call or summon together; mid. to call to one's self, to invite to a feast.

Συέννεσις, -ιος, (o), Syennesis, king of Cilicia.

συλλαμβάνω (σύν, λαμβάνω), to seize, arrest, apprehend. Eng. SYLLABLE. συλλέγω (σύν, λέγω, to gather), f. συλλέξω, a. συνέλεξα, pf. συνείλοχα (§ 109, 1), pf. pass. συνείλεγμαι, 2 a. pass. συνελέγην, to gather together, to collect, assemble.

συλλογή, - η̂s, (η), a gathering; a levying of soldiers.

συμβάλλω (σύν, βάλλω), to bring together, to contribute; χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ, contributed money for him.

συμβουλεύω (σύν, βουλεύω), to advise, counsel; mid. to consult together.

συμμαχέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to be an ally, to be in alliance with; to aid, to help.

σύμμαχος, -ον, (σύν, μάχη), in alliance with; σύμμαχος, (ό), an ally.

συμμίγνυμι (σύν, μίγνυμι), to mingle with, to join.

σύμπας, σύμπασα, σύμπαν (σύν, π âs), all together.

συμπέμπω, (συν, πέμπω), to send with.

συμπίπτω (σύν, πίπτω), to fall together, to grapple with.

σύμπλεως, -ων, (σύν, πλέως, πλέος), filled, w. gen.

συμπράσσω, Att. -ττω (σύν, πράσσω), to do with another, to help, assist, to co-operate with.

σύν, prep. w. dat. only, with, in company with.

συνάγω (σύν, ἄγω), to bring together.

συναλλάττω (ἀλλάττω, f. -άξω, a. ήλλαξα, pf. ήλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ήλλάγην, pf. ήλλαγμαι), to reconcile.

συναναβαίνω (σύν, ἀνά, βαίνω), to go up with.

συναντάω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, a. -ήντησα, to meet.

συνάπειμι (σύν, ἀπό, εἶμι), to depart at the same time.

συνάπτω (ἄπτω, f. ἄψω, &c.), to join with; εl γάρ τινα άλλήλοις μάχην

συνάψετε, for if you join in any contest with one another, p. 55, Ex. 13.

σύνειμι (σύν, είμι), to go with, to advance.

συνεργός, -όν, helping in work; subst. assistant.

συνέσπων, see συσπάω.

σύνθημα, -ατος, (τδ), anything agreed upon, a sign, a watchword, 1, 8, 16.

σύνοδος, -ov, (ή), a coming together; a meeting; in a hostile sense, a meeting of two armies, an engagement, 1, 10, 7.

σύνοιδα (σύν, οίδα), see § 130.

συντάττω (σύν, τάττω), to draw up (in military order); mid. to place one's self in military order; ἐὰν δὲ μηδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῷ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, but if he shall not give the guide, that they shall place themselves in military order most speedily, p. 57, 8. Eng. SYNTAX.

συντίθημι (σύν, τίθημι), to place together; mid. to make an agreement with. Eng. Synthesis.

συντυγχάνω (σύν, τυγχάνω), to meet with, to fall in with, w. dat. 1, 10, 8.

Συρακόσιος, -ου, (δ), a Syracusian.

Συρία, -as, (ή), Syria.

συσκευάζομαι, -άσω, to make preparations, to pack up.

συσπάω, -άσω, to sew together.

συσπειράομαι, pass. to be coiled up together; of soldiers, to be in close array; συνεσπειραμένην ξχων.... τάξιν, having the company of six hundred cavalry with him drawn up in close array, 1, 8, 21.

συστρατιώτης, -ov, (δ), a fellow-soldier.

συχνός, -ή, -όν, of time, long; of number and quantity, many, much. σφάγιον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacri-

five; τὰ σφάγια, the omens from the | σχολή, -ης, (ή), leisure. motions of the victims.

σφάζω, Att. -ττω, f. σφάξω, pf. έσφαγμαι, to slaughter, to sacrifice.

σφείς, -έα, nom. pl. of the pers. pron. of 3d person, they.

σφενδονάω, f. - ήσω, to use the sling.

σφενδόνη, -ης, (ή), a sling; that which is slung; the stone or bullet.

σφενδονήτης, -ου, (δ), a slinger.

σφοδρός, -ά, -ών, excessive, pressing; σφοδρά Ενδεια, pressing want.

σχεδόν, adv. nearly, almost, chiefly ; oxedde & dre, but about the time when, 1, 10, 15; σχεδον οί δμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι, chiefly those who were called table-companions.

σχήμα, -aros, (τό), form, outward appearance, Eng. Scheme.

σώζω, f. σώσω, a. έσωσα, pf. σέσωκα, pf. pass. σέσωσμαι, Att. σέσωμαι, a. ἐσώθην, to save, preserve.

Σωκράτης, (-εος), ous, (δ), Socrates. 1. The Athenian philosopher, B.C. 468-399. 2. An Achæan, one of the Greek generals; for voc., see § 52, 2, Note 1.

σώμα, -aros, (τό), the body.

σως, σων, acc. sing. σων, acc. pl. masc. and fem. ows, contr. from $\sigma \hat{\omega}$ os, -a, -ov, safe and sound; of things, sound, whole, safe, certain.

Σώσις, -εως, (i), Sosis.

σωτήρ, - ηρος, (ό), a savior, a pre-

σωτήριος, -ov, bringing safety; subst. means of safety.

T.

τάλαντον, -ου, (τδ), talent, = \$1,000. Ταμώς, -ώ, (δ), Tamos.

τάξις, -ews, (ή), an arranging, order, rank, line; of soldiers, cohort, com-

τάραχος, -ou, (δ), confusion, disorder. Tapool, -wv, (ol), Tarsus, chief city of Cilicia.

τάσσω, Att. τάττω, f. τάξω, a. έταξα, pf. τέταχα, a. pass. ἐτάχθην, pf. τέταγμαι, to arrange, to draw up in military order, to appoint; των πρός τοῦτο τεταγμένων, of those appointed to this work, p. 61, 10; to order, έπει δέ ταχθείς, ώς έφη αύτος, ύπο τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, but when, as he himself said, having been ordered by my brother, p. 49, 8. Eng. TACTICS.

ταύτη, adv. in this or that way or manner, here, there.

τάφρος, -ov, (ή), a ditch, trench.

ταχύς, -εία, -ύ, swift, quick; ταχύ, as adv. quickly, soon; comp. θάσσων, Att. - ττων, and ταχίων, sup. τάχιστος, § 73, 10; ώς τάχιστα, ας quickly as possible; ή έδύνατο τάχιστα, as quickly as he was able; την ταχίστην όδον, by the speediest way.

Ti, enclitic conj., and, like Lat. que; τè.... καί, both.... and, or and in particular, as the kal is more emphatic.

τείνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. τενώ, (§ 120, 1) a. Erewa, (§ 121), pf. τέτακα, pf. pass. τέταμαι (§ 109, 3, N. 1), ἐτάθην (§ 109, 3), to extend; to hasten.

 $\tau \in i\chi os$, $(-\epsilon os)$, -ovs, $(\tau \delta)$, a wall, for-

τεκμήριον, -ου, (τό), a sign.

τελευτάω, $(\hat{\omega})$, -ήσω, pf. τετελεύτηκα, τis, τi (§ 84), indef. pron. enclit. to end, to die.

τέκνον, -ου, (τδ), a child.

τελευτή, $-\hat{\eta}$ s, $(\dot{\eta})$, end, completion.

τέλος, -εος, (τ b), an end, result.

τέμνω, f. τεμω, pf. τέτμηκα, 2 a. έταμον or έτεμον, 2 a. mid. έτεμόμην, pf. pass. τέτμημαι, a. έτμήθην, to cut in battle, to wound.

τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, -ρα (§ 77), four. Eng. TESSELLATE.

τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, four thousand. τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, four hundred.

τετταράκοντα, forty.

τέχνη, -ηs, (ή), skill. Eng. Tech-NICAL.

τηδε, adv. in this way.

τιάρα, -as, (ή), a tiara.

Τίγρης, -ητος, (δ), the Tigris, a river emptying into the Euphrates.

τίθημι, f. θήσω, α. ἔθηκα (§ 121, N. 2), pf. τέθεικα, 2 a. ἔθηκ, pf. pass. τέθειμαι, a. ἐτέθην, to set, place, put; mid. to put, to place (for one's self), to fix, settle; τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα has three senses: (1) to stack or pile arms; generally to take up a position, 1, 2, 6; (2) to get (soldiers) under arms, to draw (them) up in order of battle; (3) to lay down one's arms, to surrender; with ἀγῶνα, to appoint, 1, 2, 10; ἐν τάξει θέσθαι ὅπλα and εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι, to place one's self in order of battle. Cf. Eng. Theme.

τιμάω ($\hat{\omega}$), -ήσω, τετίμηκα (§ 123), to honor, to value.

τιμή, -η̂s, (ή), honor.

Tluces, -a, -ov, held in honor.

τιμωρέω, f. -ήσω, to punish, to take vengeance upon.

τίs, τί (§ 84), interrog. pron. who? which? what?

rls, τl (§ 84), indef. pron. enclit. some one, something, any one, anything, a, a certain; μελανία τις, a certain blackness; χαλκός τις, something like brass.

Τισσαφέρνης, (-εος), -ους, D. -ει, A. -ην, V. -η, (ό), Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria.

τιτρώσκω, f. τρώσω, a. ἔτρωσα, pf. pass. τέτρωμαι, a. pass. ἐτρώθην, to wound.

τίω, f. τίσω, impf. έτιον, pf. pass. τέτιμαι, to esteem.

τοί, enclit. particle of inference, therefore; in truth.

τοίνυν (τοί, νύν), therefore, then, accordingly, further.

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, of such a kind, nature, quality; somewhat as follows; generally referring to what follows.

τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or -ον, of such kind, nature, or quality; comm. referring to what has gone before; εν τοιούτω τοῦ κινδύνου προιόντος, in so much of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger, p. 47, 5.

Toλμίδης, ου, (δ), Tolmides, the best herald in the army.

τόξευμα, -ατος, (τό), an arrow.

τοξεύω, f. -εύσω, to hit with an arrow. Cf. Eng. Intoxicate, as arrows were often poisoned.

τοξότης, -ου, (δ), a bowman.

τόπος, -ου, (¿), a place, region. Eng. Topic.

τόσος, -η, -ον, of size, so great; of space, so wide; of time, so long; of number, so many; of sound, so loud; = Lat. tantus; answers to the relat. δσος.

τοσόσδε, -ήδε, -όνδε = τ όσος, with

stronger demonstr. force, so great, so large; w. infin. so strong, so able, to do a thing; τοσόνδε, adv. so very, so much.

τοσούτος, τοσαύτη, τοσούτο, οτ -ον, so large, such, so great, = Lat. tantus; δσφ τοσούτφ, lit. by how much the sooner . . . by so much the more, i.e. the sooner . . . the more.

τότε, adv. then, at that time, often formerly; of tore, the men then living, § 141, N. 3; it answers to the relative δτε, and interrog. πότε.

Tpakkes, -ew, (al), Tralles, a city of Lydia.

τραθμα, -aros, (τδ), a wound.

Treis, Tria, three (§ 77). Lat. tres, Eng. THRICE, TRICE.

τρέπω, Γ. τρέψω, α. Ετρεψα, pf. τέтрофа (§ 109, 1), 2 а. Етраног (§ 109, 3), pf. pass. τέτραμμαι, a. erρέφθην, to turn; pass, and mid. to turn, to betake one's self; Totaler els pryte, to just to flight. Lat. trepidus, Eng. INTREPID.

τρίφω, f. θρέψω, a. εθρεψα, pf. τέτροφα (§ 109, 1, and § 17, 2, N.), τέθραμμαι (rare τέτραμμαι), 2 a. έτράφην, to nourish, support.

τρέχω (θρεχ-, § 17, 2. N.), f. mid. δραμούμαι, pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. pass. δεδράμημαι, 2 a. έδραμον, to run.

τρέω, f. τρέσω, a. έτρεσα, to tremble with fear, to shrink away from.

τριάκοντα, indeclinable, thirty.

τριακόσιοι, -aι, -a, three hundred.

τριήρης, (-εos), ous, (ή), properly an adj. thrice fitted; as subst. sc. ravs, a galley with three banks of oars. galley, trireme.

Tpis, adv. thrice.

τρισκαίδεκα, thirteen.

τρισχίλιοι, -ai, -a, three thousand.

τρίτος, -η, -ον (τρείς), third. τροπή, - ής, (ή), a turning, a rout.

Eng. TROPIC, TROPE. τρόπαιον, -ου, (τό), a trophy.

τρόπος, -ov, (o), a turn, manner, character.

τροφή, -η̂s, (ή), nourishment, support. τυγχάνω, f. mid. τεύξομαι, pf. τετύχηκα οτ τέτευχα, 2 a. έτυχον, to hit, as with an arrow; of persons, to meet by chance; of things, to meet with, to obtain; intrans. to happen; w. a participle, happen, by chance, § 279, 2; παρών ετύγχανε, happened to be present; voul fortes παρά Κύρφ ή παρά βασιλεί, thinking if they were brave with Cyrus they would obtain . . . than with the king, p. 61, 16.

τύραννος, -ου, (ὁ or ή), a lord or master; an absolute sovereign; it was applied to any one who had made himself king by force, not to hereditary sovereigns.

τύχη, -ης, (ή), chance, fortune.

τώδε, adv. in the following manner, as follows,

Y.

τδωρ, τδατος, (τδ), water.

viós, -oû, (ò), a son; declined reg. but also declined as if from vlevs, g. vléos; dat. vlés, eî; acc. vléa; dual, viée, viéow; pl. viées, eîs, gen.

viéw, &; dat. viéou, acc. viéas, voc. vlées, eîs.

υμέτερος, -α; -ον, your.

υπαρχος, -ov, (o), a subordinate officer. ύπάρχω (ὑπό, ἄρχω), to begin, to be, to exist; Παρύσατις δη ή μήτηρ $\dot{\nu}$ πηρρχε τ $\dot{\omega}$ Κύρω, now Cyrus had his mother Parysatis (i. e. to support, to favor him), p. 51, 7.

ὑπελαύνω (ὑπb, ἐλαύνω), to drive under; intrans. (sc. ἔππον), to ride up to.

ὑπέρ, prep. w. gen. or acc.; w. gen. expressing that over which something is; of place, over; of motion, over, across, or over, beyond; from the notion of standing over to protect, for, in defence of, in behalf of; w. acc. expressing that over and beyond which a thing goes; of place, over, beyond; of measure, over; of number, above, upwards of, beyond. Eng. Hyper- in compounds.

ὑπερβολή, -ῆs, (ή), the act of casting beyond; the act of passing; passage, a pass.

ὑπερδέξιος, -ον, above the right.

ύπηρετέω (ω), f. -ήσω, pf. ύπηρέτηκα, to serve on board ship, to serve, to furnish.

υπηρέτης, -ου, (δ), properly an underrower; a sailor, a laborer, servant.

ύπισχνέομαι, f. mid. ὑποσχήσομαι, pf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2 a. mid. ὑπεσχόμην, to promise; ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνῆ νῦν, that you now promise many things, § 243.

υπνος, -oυ, (¿), sleep.

ὑπό (Lat. sub), under; w. gen.; of place, from under; as agents after pass. verbs, by; w. dat. under; w. acc.; of place, to express motion towards and under an object; of time, about, $\vartheta\pi\delta$ $\nu\vartheta\kappa\tau a$, towards night; $\vartheta\pi\delta$ $\tau\dot{\eta}\nu$ $\varepsilon\omega$, about morning.

ύποδέχομαι (ύπό, δέχομαι), to receive. ὑποζύγιον, -ov, (τό), a beast of burden, a pack-animal.

ύπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, λαμβάνω), to receive.

ὑπολείπω (ὑπό, λείπω), to leave behind.ὑπολύω (ὑπό, λύω), to loosen, to unbind.

ὑποπέμπω (ὑπό, πέμπω), to send secretly, to send as a spy.

ὑποπτεύω, f. -εύσω, impf. ὑπώπτευον, § 105, 1, N. 2, to suspect, apprehend.

ύπόσπονδος, -ον, under a truce or treaty; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδιδόναι, to give up the dead under truce.

ύποτίθημι (ὑπό, τίθημι), to place under, to suggest. Eng. Hypothesis.

ύποφαίνω (ύπό, φαίνω), to appear a little, to dawn.

ύποχωρέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to withdraw, to retreat.

ύστεραίος, -ala, -alor, following; ή ύστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα), the following day; or dat. on the following day.

ύστερον, adv. afterwards, later.

υστερος, -έρα, -ερον, the latter; of time, later; w. gen. later than.

ὑφίστημι (ὑπό, ἴστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., and a., to place under; pass. and 2 a. to stand under, to place one's self under an engagement, to promise; w. dat. to resist.

ύψηλός, -ή, -bv, lofty.

υω, f. υσω, a. pass. υσθην; impers. υει, it rains.

Φ.

φαιδρός, -d, -bv, bright.

φαίνω, f. φανῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔφηνα (§ 121), pf. πέφαγκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφασμαι (§ 109, 1 and 3, N. 1 (end)), a. pass. έφάνθην, 2 a. p. ἐφάνην, 2 p. πέφηνα, to make to appear; of sound, to make distinct; w. partic. (§ 280), to appear. Eng. Phenomenon.

φάλαγξ, -aγγοs, (ή), a line of battle, a phalanx.

φανερός, -ά, -όν (φαίνω), open to sight, visible, apparent, manifest, evident.

φανερώς, adv. openly.

φίρω, ſ. οἰσω, a. ἡνεγκα. pſ. ἐνήνοχα, 2 a. ἡνεγκον, pſ. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, a. ἡνέχθην, to bear, to lead, endure, produce; pass. to be carried.

φεύγω (cl. 2), f. mid. φεύξομαι and φευξούμαι, pf. πέφευγα (§ 17, 2, N.), 2 a ξφυγον, to flee; ol φεύγοντες, the fugitives, the exiles; the pres. may have the sense of the pf. I flee or (I have fled) am in exile. Lat. fugio, Eng. Fugitive.

φημί, f. φήσω, a. έφησα (§ 129, IV.), to say, to affirm, to speak; for different construction in indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1. Lat. fari, fama, Eng. FAME.

φθάνω, f. φθάσω and -ήσομαι, a. εφθασα, pf. εφθακα, 2 a. act. εφθην (like εστην), to come before, anticipale; § 279, 2; δπως μή φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οι Κίλικες καταλαβύντες, in order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians should anticipale (them) in preoccupying (the heights), p. 57, 8.

φθέγγομαι, f. mid. -ξομαι, a. mid.

έφθεγξάμην, to cry aloud, to shout. Eng. DIPHTHONG (δίs, φθόγγος).

φθείρω, f. φθερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔφθειρα (§ 121), pf. ἔφθαρκα, pf. pass. ἔφθαρμαι, a. ἐφθάρην, to destroy.

φθονέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to envy.

φθόνος, -ου, (i), envy.

φιλέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, pf. πεφίληκα (§ 17, 2, N., § 123), pf. pass. πεφίλημαι, a. ἐφιλήθην, to love. Phil- in compounds.

φιλία, -as, (ή), friendship.

φίλιος, -la, -ιον (φίλος), friendly.

φιλόθηρος, -or, fond of the chase.

φιλοκερδίω, (ω), f. -ήσω, to be greedy of gain, to seek gain eagerly.

φιλοκίνδυνος, -ov, fond of danger.

φιλομάθής, -έs, gen. (-éos), -oῦs, fond of learning; see § 71 (end).

φίλος, -η, -ον, dear, friendly (§ 73, II.); comp. φιλίων, φίλτερος, οτ φιλαίτερος; sup. φίλιστος, φίλτατος, οτ φιλαίτατος.

φίλος, -ov, (δ), a friend.

φλυαρία, -as, (ή), nonsense; pl. fooleries; ἀλλ' ἐγώ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίαs εἶναι, but I say that these things are fooleries.

φοβέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, a. ἐφόβησα, a. mid. ἐφοβησάμην, a. pass. ἐφοβήθην, to terrify; mid. to fear.

φόβος, -ου, (ό), fear, fright. Eng. ΗΥDROPHOBIA (δδωρ, φόβος).

φοινίκεος, -έα, -εον, contr. -οῦς, - $\hat{\eta}$, οῦν, purple.

Φοινίκη, -ης, (ή), Phænicia.

φοινικιστής, -οῦ, (ὁ), one who wears the purple; a courtier.

φορέω, $(\hat{\omega})$, f. -ήσω, a. ἐφόρησα, frequent, cf. φέρω, to carry, to wear.

φράζω, f. φράσω, pf. πέφρακα (§ 17, | φυγάς -άδος, (δ), fugitive, exile. 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφρασμαι, a. έφράσθην, to tell, declare. Eng. PHRASE.

φρήν, -ενός, $(\dot{\eta})$, the mind.

φρόνιμος, -ov, in one's right senses, thoughtful, intelligent.

φροντίζω, -ίσω, Att. -ιω, § 120, 3, to think, to reflect, to be anxious.

φρούραρχος, -ov, (ò), a commander of a garrison or fortress.

φρουρέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, a. εφρούρησα, to guard, to hold under guard.

φρούριον, -ου, (τ δ), a guard, a fortress, garrison duty; els φρούρια, for garrison duty, 1, 4, 15.

Φρυγία, -as, (ή), Phrygia, a province of Asia Minor.

Φρύξ, -υγός, (ò), a Phrygian.

φυγή, -is, (i), flight.

φυλακή, $-\hat{\eta}s$, $(\dot{\eta})$, the act of guarding, a watch or guard; a garrison, 1, 1, 6; of time, a watch; a place for watching and guarding; πρός τὰς φυλακάς, to the guard-stations.

φύλαξ, -ακος, (δ), a guard.

φυλάττω, f. -ξω, a. έφύλαξα, pf. πέφύλαχα (§ 17, 2, N.), to guard; intrans. to keep guard; mid. to be on one's guard.

φύω, f. φύσω, a. έφυσα, pf. πέφυκα (§ 17, 2, N.), to produce.

Φωκαίς, -ίδος, (ή), a Phocæan woman. φωνήεις, -εσσα, -εν, sounding, gifted with speech, endowed with a voice; contr. in neut. pl. φωνάντα (Dor.). φως, φωτός, (§ 25, 3), (τ6), a light.

X.

χαίρω, f. χαιρήσω, pf. κεχάρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. κεχάρημαι and κέχαρμαι, f. mid. χαροθμαι, 2 a. pass. exappy, to rejoice, to be glad; w. dat. to rejoice at; be delighted with, take pleasure in a thing.

χαλεπαίνω, f. -ανω (§ 120, 1), έχα- $\lambda \ell \pi \eta \nu a$ (§ 121), to be hard; mid.

to be angry.

χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, hard to bear, grievous; difficult; of persons, hard to deal with, hostile; τὰ χαλεπά, hardships; οί χαλεπώτεροι, bitterer enemies; τὰ χαλεπώτατα, those things which are most cruel; comp. - ώτερος, sup.

χαλεπώς, adv. with difficulty; comp. -ώτερων, sup. -ώτατα.

χάλκεος, -εα, -εον, contr. χαλκούς, -η̂, -οῦν, of bronze or copper, brazen. χαλκός, -οῦ, (ὁ), copper, brass.

xapleis, -leoga, -lev, graceful, pleasing. § 67, 2.

χαρίζομαι, f. -Ισομαι, Att. -ιοθμαι (§ 120, 3), a. ἐχαρισάμην, pf. κεχάρισμαι, both in act. and pass. sense, to gratify; w. dat. and acc. to gratify a person in regard to anything, to oblige.

χάρις, -ιτος, favor, gratitude; acc.

χείρ, χειρός, (ή), reg. but dat. pl. xepol, the hand.

χειρόω, (ω), f. -ώσω, a. έχείρωσα, to take in hand, to overpower, to master.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, (ή), the Chersonesus, a peninsula upon the Thracian side of the Hellespont.

χίλιοι, -ai, -a, a thousand.

χιλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), grass, forage.

XITÓV, - Gros, (6), a tunic.

χόρτος, -ου, (à), fodder; χόρτος κοῦdos, hay.

χράομαι, (ωμαι), f. mid. χρήσομαι, a. mid. έχρησάμην, pf. pass. κέχρημαι (§ 123, N. 2), to use, to employ; υμίν, ώς μόνοις πειθομένοις, πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται, he will employ you as the only ones who obeyed him, as most trustworthy.

χράω, f. χρήσω, a. έχρησα, pf. κέχρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), a. mid. έχρησάμην, α. pass. έχρήσθην, pf. κέχρησμαι and κέχρημαι in present sense, to deliver an oracle; mid. is also used as a deponent with pf. pass. κέχρημαι in same sense (see xpáw), to use w. dat. Lat. uti.

χρή, impers. subjunct. χρή, optat. χρείη, infin. χρήναι, impf. έχρην and xpir, f. xphree, it is futed, it is necessary; w. infin. it must, it is fit; w. acc. and infin. one must needs do a thing.

χρήζω (in Att. only used in pres. and impf.), to wish.

χρήμα, -ατος, (τδ), thing used; pl. goods, property, money, resources; χρήματα πολλά, much money.

χρήσιμος, -η, -ov, useful.

χρόνος, -ου, (ό), time; χρόνφ συχνώ, a considerable time. Eng. CHRONIC.

χρύσεος, -έα, -εον, contr. χρυσούς, -ή, -oûr, golden. § 65.

χρυσίον, -ου, (τό), piece of gold, gold money (coined).

χρυσός, -οῦ, (ὁ), gold.

χρυσοχάλινος, -ov, with gold-studded bridle.

χώρα, -as, (ή), a place, the place assigned to any one, position; els Thy έαυτοῦ χώραν, to his own position, p. 44, 25; land, country, territory.

χωρέω, (ω), f. -ήσω, Att. -ήσομαι, a. έχώρησα, pf. κεχώρηκα, to make room for another, to withdraw; to proceed, 1. 10, 13.

xwplov, -ov, (76), a place, position.

xupís, adv. apart; as prep. w. gen. without, apart from.

x wpos, -ov, (b), space, district.

Cilicia.

ψίλιον, -ov, (τό), a bracelet.

ψευδής, -es, false, lying; as subst. ò ψευδής, a liar; Att. irreg. sup. ψευδίστατος.

ψεύδω, f. ψεύσω, a. έψευσα, pf. pass. έψευσμαι, a. pass. έψεύσθην, to deceive ; mid. to be false ; έψεύσθη τοῦ-To, in this he was deceived. PSEUDOas a prefix in numerous words.

Ψάρος, -ov, (δ), Psarsus, a river of | ψίλος, -h, -bv, bare; uncovered, unarmored; ψιλην έχων την κεφαλήν, having his head bare, i.e. without helmet.

ψιλόω, (ω̂), f. -ώσω, pf. pass. εψίλωμαι, to strip bare, to make bald; pass. to become bald; w. gen. to strip bare of a thing.

ψυχή, -η̂s, (ή), breath, soul, life.

Ω.

ἀνέομαι, (-οῦμαι), f. -ἡσομαι, a. ἐωνησάμην, pf. ἐώνημαι, impf. ἐωνούμην, to buy, to purchase (ἐπριάμην is used as 2 a., for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2).

ἀκύς, ἀκεία, ἀκύ, gen. ἀκέος, -εlas, -έος, quick, swift; adv. ἀκέως οτ ῶκα, swiftly; comp. and sup. ἀκύτερος, ἀκύτατος; irreg. ἀκίων, ἄκιστος.

ωνιος, -a, -oν, for sale; τὰ ωνια, wares. ωρα, -as, (ή), time.

ws, demonstr. adv. of manner, so, thus.

ώs, relat. adv. when, as; ὁ δ' ώs ἀπῆλθεν, but when he departed, p. 63, 15; as conj. that; ώs ἐπιβουλεύοι, (saying) that he was plotting, 1, 1. 3; before a partic. to express the idea of the subject of the leading verb, without implying that it is the idea of the speaker or writer, as if, on the ground that, with the intention of, for the purpose of, pretending that, that; ώs εἰς Πισίδας βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, pretending that he wished to lead an army against the Pisidians, 1, 1. 11; ώς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐμβαλεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ

τῆς χώρας, that he wished to expel the Pisidians wholly from the country, 1, 2, 1, § 277, 6, N. 2; ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντος Τισσαφέρνους, on the ground that Tissaphernes was plotting, 1, 1, 6; ὡς φίλον, as a friend, 1, 1, 2; w. sup. ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; w. numerals, about; w. infin., denoting purpose or result, so that, so as, § 266, 2, N. 1; ὡς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ, so that the water did not touch the hay; causal conj. because; temporal, when; as prep. w. acc. used only before names of persons, to.

ωσπερ, just as; of time, as soon as; to modify an assertion, as if, as it were; w. partic. as, or as if, § 277, 6, N. 3.

ωστε, w. infinitive, so that, so as, § 266, 1; on condition, § 266, 2; ωστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἡ βασιλεῖ, so that they were more friendly to him than to the king, p. 55, 6; w. indicative, so that, § 237.

δφελε, would that, O that; ὅφελε
τοῦτο ποιεῖν, would that he were
doing this (lit. he ought to be doing
this). See ὀφείλω. § 251, 2,
N. 1.

 $\dot{\omega}$ φελέω, ($\dot{\omega}$), f. - $\dot{\eta}$ σω, to assist.

IL ENGLISH AND GREEK.

[For numerals, see Grammar, § 76; for pronouns, § 79.]

A.

ðé.

θηρίον (τό).

a, a certain one, vis. abandon, to, προδίδωμι. ability, δύναμις, (ή); to the best of one's ability, els dérapur. able, to be, δύναμαι; able (adj.), learns, -h, -br. about (concerning), mepl w. gen.; about (around), dμφί w. acc.; about w. numerals, ώς; μέλλω, § 98, 3; we are about to do this, μέλλομεν τούτο ποιείν. above, breo w. gen. or acc. accede, to accede to a truce, σπένδομαι (mid.). accomplish, to, διαπράττομαι (mid.). accordance with, in, woos w. gen. accustomed to hunt, εθήρενεν, § 200, N. 5. accrue, to, γίγνομαι. accuse, to, αιτιάομαι; διαβάλλω. actuate, to, παροξύνω. admire, to, ayanar. advance (go forward), to, wpbeiju used as the future of *poépyouas; advance (to, towards,

against), Exem; to advance on

after, conj. ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, § 207, 2;

prep., merá w. acc.; after these

again, (of place, back, backward: of time, once more; in narrative, on the other hand, in turn, likewise), αδ; (back again), πάλω; (still, longer), ETL. against, ent or mpos w. acc. alive, to be, ζάω, § 123, N. 2. all, #âs, #âoa, #âv, § 25, 3, N.: not at all, οὐδέν, § 160, 2; at all, είτα. almost, δλίγου w. δεί, § 172, 2, N. 2 (end). ally, σύμμαχος (δ). alone, µóvos, -n, -ov. already, ŋôŋ, adv. also, Kal. altar, βωμός (δ). although, µέντοι; by a partic., § 277, 5. always, del, adv. am, elul. am able, δύναμαι, § 127, 6, N. 2. am come, ήκω, see § 200, Note 3. am gone, olyopai, § 200, 3. ambush, to lie in, ἐνεδρεύω. among, μετά w. gen.; (into), εls w. a.cc. anciently, τὸ ἀρχαῖον. and, kal; kal corresponds to the Lat. et; ré (enclitic), to Lat. que;

angry, to be, χαλεπαίνομαι (mid.),

animal, ζφον (τό); wild animal,

w. dat.; to make angry, δργίζω.

things, μετὰ ταῦτα.
afternoon, δείλη (ἡ).
afterwards, ὅστερον, adv.

the run, δρόμφ θείν.

advise, to, συμβουλεύω.

advance-guard, προφύλαξ (δ).

announce, to, ἀγγέλλω, or ἀπαγγέλλω, § 120, 1 and § 121; to announce publicly, προαγορεύω.

annoy, to, κακῶς ποιέω, § 165, N. 1. another, ἄλλος, -η -o.

answer, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.

anticipate, to, φθάνω, § 279, 2.

anxious, to be, φροντίζω.

any one, some one, any thing, Tls, 7l, § 84 and § 150; any (other) one, another, αλλος, -η, -o.

appear, to, mid. and pass. φαίνω.

appoint, to, ἀποδείκνυμι.

approach, $\xi \phi \circ \delta \circ s$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

array, to, τάσσω; of those arrayed against the Greeks, τῶν κατά τούς "Ελληνας τεταγμένων.

arise (accrue), to, γίγνομαι.

Aristippus, 'Αρίστιππος (δ).

armed with scythes, δρεπανηφόρος, -a, -ov.

arms, ὅπλα (τά).

army, στράτευμα (τό); στρατιά (ή). around, περί, w. acc. ; αμφί w. acc. arrange, to, διατάσσω.

arrest, to, συλλαμβάνω.

arrive (am present), to, πάρειμι; come from some place ἀφικνέομαι; have arrived, am come, ήκω, pres. with force of pf. see § 200, N. 3.

Artaxerxes, 'Αρταξέρξης (ὁ).

as, &s, sometimes not translated, with partic, in gen. absolute, § 277, 6, N. 2; just as, ωσπερ; as if, ws: as quickly as possible, ws τάχιστα; as much as possible, ώς μάλιστα, with or without the proper form of δύναμαι; as many as possible, ώs or ότι πλείστοι; as fast as he could, ή ἐδύνατο τάχιστα; as follows, proper form of $\delta\delta\epsilon$ (§ 148, N. 1) when the object of a verb; ωδε, an adverb; (somewhat as follows), τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε; not translated after verbs signifying to appoint, &c., § 166 and N. 2.

ascend, to, avaβalvw.

ashamed, to be, mid. of αlσχύνω: so that every one was ashamed, ώστε πασιν αλσχύνην είναι.

ask, αιτέω (ask a person for something); § 164; ¿pwráw, or dveρωτάω, interrogate, to inquire: ξρομάι mostly used in the aor. and fut., for the present ἐρωτάω is used; δέομαι, beg, § 172, 2, N. 2.

ass, ovos (ò or \u00e1).

assemble (levy), to, αθροίζω.

assembly, ἐκκλησία (ἡ).

assist, ώφελέω; ὑπηρετέω w. dat.; to assist in urging on the work, συσπουδάζω; with one's assistance, µετά.

assistance, βοήθεια (ή). astonished, to be, θαυμάζω.

at, els, w. acc. after verbs of motion; έν, w. dat. ; ἐπί, w. dat. ; at full speed, avà κράτος; at least, γέ enclit., (Lat. quidem); at the same time, αμα; at least, τέλος. Athenian, 'Abyvalos, -ala, -alov.

attach, to, ἐπιτίθημι.

attempt, to, πειράομαι.

away, ride, to, ἀπελαύνω; send away, άφίημι.

B.

Babylon, Baβυλῶν (ή). banish, to, ἐκβάλλω. barbarian, βάρβαρος (ὁ). barbarian, βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν. bare, belos, -h, -ov. base, κακός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 2; basely, κακώς (adv.).

battle, μάχη (ή); battle (war), πόλεμος (ό).

bear, to, φέρω.

beast, θηρίον (τό); beast of burden, υποζύγιου (τό).

beat, to, raiw.

beautiful, καλόε, -ή, -όν, § 73, 3. beauty, κάλλος (τό).

because, ori, § 250; by partic. \$ 277, 2

become, to, γίγνομαι.

becoming, it is, dei.

before, πρό, w. gen.; πρός w. gen.; #pir (conj.) § 240, 1.

begin, to, άρχω οτ ὑπάρχω, § 280; I begin to run, δρόμος γίγνεται HOL.

behalf of, bree, w. gen.

behind, in the rear, brusber, adv. belong to, to, elvas, § 169, 1.

benefit, to, ωφελέω; to benefit greatly, μέγα ώφελέω.

besiege, to, moliopréw.

best, apioros, -n, -or; seem best, δοκέω.

betray, to, προδίδωμι. between, μεταξό, w. gen. beyond, brep, w. acc. or gen. bid, to, κελεύω. black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.

blackness, μελανία (ή).

blame, to, (pass.) ἐπιτιμάω, with dat. blow, $\pi \lambda \eta \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

boasting, μεγαλήγορος, -a, -ov.

boat, Tholor (To).

boldly, θαρραλέως (adv.).

book, Biblion (76).

born, to be, γίγνομαι.

both, ἀμφότεροι; both . . . and, καl ... κal ; $\tau \dot{\epsilon}$... κal : $\kappa al = the Lat$. et: $\tau \epsilon$ (enclitic) = Lat. que; both ... and in particular, or particularly, Tè . . . Kai.

bow, to use the, τοξεύω.

boy, maîs (6), § 25, 3, N.

bracelet, ψέλιον (τό).

brave, dγaθόs, -η, -ον, §73, 1; (manly), arôpeios, -ela, -eiov.

bravery, ἀρετή (ή).

breadth, εδρος (τό).

break of day, at, αμα τη ἡμέρα.

break down, to, λύω; to break a treaty, σπονδάς λύειν.

breakfast, άριστον (τό).

breastplate, θώραξ (δ).

bridge, γέφυρα (ή).

brother, άδελφός (ό); νος, άδελφε.

burn, to, κάω or καίω.

but, allá ; ôé.

by, (the agent), $\dot{v}\pi\delta$ w. gen.; by, a particle of swearing, μά, νή, see § 163; along by, παρά, with the acc.; near by, w. dat.; by land, κατά γην; by the side of, παρά, w. dat.; (to a position) by the side of, παρά, w. acc.; by the side of the road, παρά την οδόν; translated by gen. § 171, 1, and N.; by partic., § 277, 2.

C.

call (summon), to, καλέω; (name), | collect (levy, assemble), to, άθροίονομάζω.

camp, σκηναί (ai); στρατόπεδον $(\tau \acute{o}).$

can, δύναμαι, § 127 6, N. 2.

canal, αὐλών (ὁ).

captain, λοχαγός (δ).

care, to take care of, ἐπιμελέομαι, § 171, 2; take care, care for, μέλει μοι, w. gen.

carelessly, ἡμελημένως, adv.

carry on war, to, πολεμέω; carry, φέρω.

case, in, ei w. the indic. or optative.

cast at, to, βάλλω; to cast stones at him, βάλλειν αὐτὸν λίθοις.

cease, to, παύομαι (mid.).

centre, μέσον (τό).

certain, a, 71s (enclitic).

certainly, η μήν.

character, τρόπος (δ); (disposition), φύσις (ή); in accordance with the character of, πρός τοῦ τρόπου. chariot, ἄρμα (τό).

Chersonesus, $X \in \rho \rho \acute{o} \nu \eta \sigma \sigma s$ ($\acute{\eta}$).

choose, to, alpéonai.

Cilicia, Kilikla (1).

citadel, ἀκρόπολις (ή).

citizen, πολίτης (ὁ).

city (either the place, or its inhabitants, or both), $\pi \acute{o} \lambda \iota s$ ($\dot{\eta}$); $\check{a} \sigma \tau v$ (not including the inhabitants); the men or those in the city, ol έν άστει άνθρωποι, οτ οί έν άστει, § 141, N. 3.

Clearchus, Khéapyos (6).

cloud, $\nu \epsilon \phi \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \eta$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

cohort, τάξις (ή).

cold, χειμών (δ).

ζω; collect (lead together), συλ-

come, to, ἔρχομαι; am come, ήκω, § 200, N. 3; to come together, συνέρχομαι; to come forward, προέρχομαι; come back, ήκω.

command, to, προίστημι, used in this sense only in the intransitive parts. pf., plupf., fut. pf. and 2d ao. tenses, § 171, 3; command (to do something), κελεύω; command (an army), στρατηγέω, §171, 3; command (order), τάτ- $\tau \omega$ w. acc.; command (to act as commander), ἐπιστατέω.

commander, ἄρχων (ὁ).

commit injustice, to, άδικέω.

commotion, δοῦπος (ὁ).

company, of infantry, τάξις (ή); of horse, $t\lambda\eta$ ($\dot{\eta}$); company with, in, oiv, w. dat.

compel, to, βιάζομαι, w. acc. and infin.

conceal, to, κρύπτω.

concerns, it, μέλει; concerning, $\pi \epsilon \rho l$, w. gen.; to be concerned, άχθομαι.

confusion, τάραχος (δ).

conquer, to, νικάω; to be conquered, ήττάομαι.

conscious, I am, σύνοιδα έμαντώ, § 130, 2; § 187.

consult together, to, συμβουλεύω.

contend, to, ἐρίζω, § 186, N. 1; to contend with any one for any thing, ἀντιποιείσθαι (mid. of άντιποιέω) τινί τινος, § 173, 1, Ν.; § 186, N. 1.

contest, dyww (6).

control, to, ξχω. convene, to, owdyw. co-operate, to, συμπράττω. costly, πολυτελής, -ές. counsel, βούλευμα (τό). count upon, to, λογίζομαι. country (territory), χώρα (ή); native country, πατρίε (ή).

cross, to, διάβαίνω; a crossing, διάβασις (ή). crown, στέφανος (ò). cry out, to, βοάω. custom, vóμος (ò). cut off, to, ἐκκόπτω; cut in pieces. κατακόπτω; cut down, έκκόπτω. Cyrus, Kûpos (6).

D.

to, κινδυνεύω. dare, to, τολμάω. daric, δαρεικός (ό). Darius, Aapeios (6). darkness, μελανία (ή). dart, παλτόν (τό). daughter, θυγάτηρ (ή). dawn, at, αμα δρθρφ. day, ημέρα (ή); day's journey or march, σταθμός (ὁ). death, bararos (6); to put to death, dworrelyw. deceive, to, ψεύδω. decide, to, yerrooke. declare, dreinor, 2d aor. deep, βαθύς, -εία, -ύ; four deep, ent rettapur. defeated, to be, hrrdouge. delay, to, διατρίβω. deliberate, to, βουλεύομαι (mid.). deliver up, to, rapadidomas. delicious, hoos, -ela, -o. demand, to, dwarfw. dense, wurds, -h, -ov. deny, to, of onu. depart, to, dreim. desert, to, αὐτομολέω; ἀπέρχομαι; many deserted from the king, **π**αρά βασιλέως πολλοί άπηλθον. design, to, διανοέομαι.

danger, kluduros (i); incur danger, | deserve, the one deserving (it), έπιτήδειος, -αν. desire, ἐπιθυμία (ἡ). desire, to, ἐπιθυμέω; χρήζω; (noun) módos (ó). despatch, to, ἀποπέμπω. destroy, to, ἀφαιρέω die, to, αποθνήσκω, θνήσκω, § 200, N. 6. differ, to, διαφέρω. difficult, δυσπόρευτος, -ον; αμήχανος, difficulty, dropor, neut. of dropos, -or diligent, μελετηρός, -d, -óv. Dionysius, Διονύσιος (δ). directed, to be, elm; to direct, άποδείκνυμι, direction, in this, rawry, adv. disgraceful, aloxobs, -d, -bv. dismiss, to, aplym. displeased, to be, αχθομαι. divinity, δαίμων (6). do (perform, act), to, πράττω (either trans. or intrans.); ποιέω (make, appoint), (trans.); do well or good, εὖ ποιέω; should (must) be done, ποιητέος, -a, -ov, § 281, 1 and 2; to be successful or fortunate, καλώς πράττω; to do harm or ill to, κακώς ποιέω,

§ 165, N. 1.

door, θύρα (ή). down, down from, κατά w. gen. draw up (in military order), to, τάττω. drink, to, πίνω; (noun), ποτόν (τό).

drive, to, ἐξελαύνω.
due, to be, ὀφείλομαι.
duty of, it is, (ἐστί) w. predicative genitive, § 169, 1.
dwell, to, οἰκέω.

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each, ξκαστος, -η, -ον; each other, | άλλήλων, § 81. eagle, ἀετός (ὁ). earth, $\gamma \hat{\eta} (\dot{\eta})$. easy, εύπρακτος, -ον. eat, to, ἐσθίω. educate, to, παιδεύω. effect a passage, to, παρέρχομαι. either ... or, η ... η . elder, πρεσβύτερος, -a, -ov. Eleian, 'Ηλείος (δ). embark, to, έμβαίνω. empire, $d\rho\chi\eta$ ($\dot{\eta}$). employ, to, χράομαι, § 188, 1, N. 2; § 123, N. 2. encamp, to, στρατοπεδεύομαι (mid.). end, τελευτή (ή). endure, to, ἀνέχομαι. enemy (enemy in war), πολέμιος (\dot{o}); personal enemy, $\dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta \rho \delta s$ (\dot{o}). engaged in military operations, to be, στρατεύομαι; to engage in war, πολεμέω. enjoy (use), to, χράομαι (mid.),

enquire, to, ἐρωτάω. enter, to, είσέρχομαι; δύνω, § 126, 1, fine print. enterprise, $\pi \rho \hat{a} \xi is (\dot{\eta})$. entreat, to, δέομαι, w. gen. err, to, αμαρτάνω. escape, to, ἐκφεύγω. Euphrates, Εὐφράτης (ὁ), § 142, 2, N. 5. every, every one, mâs, mâsa, mâs; everybody, mas ris; everything, neut. of πâs τις, or simply τὰ πάντα. evident, φανερός, -ά, -όν; δηλος, -η, -ov, § 280, N. 1. exceedingly, Ισχυρώς, adv. except, πλήν, w. gen. exercise, to, γυμνάζω. exhibit, to, ἀποδείκνυμι. exile, φυγάς (δ); δ φεύγων; δ έκπεπτωκώς, § 276, 2. expedient, it seems, δοκεί. expedition, to make, στρατεύομαι. expel, to, ἐκβάλλω. expend, to, δαπανάω. extricate, to (help to), συνεκβιβάζω. eye, δφθαλμός (δ).

F.

faithful, πιστός, -ή, -όν.
 fall, to, πίπτω; to fall upon or to fall into, ἐμπίπτω; to fall down, ἐκπίπτω.
 farther, τοῦ πρόσω, partitive gen., lit., (a step) of the way forward.

§ 188, 1, N. 2.

enough, ikavbs, -h, -bv.

fast, ταχύς, -εία, -ύ, § 73, 10; as fast as he could, ἢ ἐδύνατο τάτχιστα; the faster, ὅσψ θᾶττον, § 188, 2. father, πατήρ (ὁ). favor, to do a, εῦ ποιέω, § 165, N. 1.

favorable condition, to be in, | folly, εὐήθεια (ή). radus Exer.

fear, φόβος (ό).

fear, to, 2d pf. of δείδω, with acc. or with μή; (hesitate) ὀκνέω, w. μή, § 218; to be frightened, φοβέομαι; (reverence), αιδέομαι.

feet, hundred feet, πλέθρον (τό).

fellow, fellow soldiers, ανδρες στρατιώται.

few, ollyon, -an, -a.

fifteen, wertekaldeka, indecl.; fifteen hundred, πεντακόσιοι καί xlhioi.

fifty, merrinora, indecl.

fight, to, µáxoµaL

find, to, euploww; found, to be, υπάρχω; if any one shall be found doing good to us, dar μέντοι τις ήμας και εδ ποιών ὑπάρχη.

first, mpwros, -n, -or; at first, πρώτον.

fish, lxθύε (o).

fit time, καιρός (ö).

five, merre, indecl.; five thousand, Tarrakiox (hioi, -ai, -a.

flay, to, exdepw.

flee, to, φεύγω.

flesh-scraper, στλεγγίς (ή).

flight, φυγή (ή).

flourishing, eboalust, -or.

flow, to, pew.

follow, to, \$ 0000, \$ 184, 2

followers, of repl abrov.

following manner, in the, δδε, adv.; τόνδε του τρόπου, § 160, 2.; on the following day, Ti borepala, § 189; on (during) the following day, § 161; (arriving at and extending into the following day) generally rendered on the following day, eis The borepalar.

fond of learning, φιλομαθής, -ές. (nourishment, support).

τροφή (ή); (corn, grain), σίτος

fool, μάταιος (ö).

foolish, εὐήθης, -ες.

foot, mous (o).

for, ydp conj.; for the sake of, ἔνεκα w. gen.; διά w. acc.; for what, διὰ τί; ἐπί w. dat.; (in behalf of), ὑπέρ w. gen.; after verbs of asking, see § 164.

force, βla (ή); force or forces, δύναμις (ή).

foregoing time, in the, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνω.

forget, to, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

former, πρότερος, -a, -oν; the former...the latter, of μèν... ol 86.

fortified, epuppos, -4, -6v.

forty, τεσσαράκοντα; forty-five, πέντε και τεσσαράκοντα.

fountain, κρήνη (ή).

four, τέτταρες, § 77; four deep, έπλ τεττάρων; four thousand, τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α.

free, ελεύθερος, -η, -ον.

freedom, έλευθερία (ή).

frequently, wollakes, adv.

friendly, to be, εὐνοϊκῶς έχω.

friend, \$!\lambdas, (o).

friendly, placos, -la, -cov.

from (away from a place), dπό w. gen.; (out of), έξ w. gen.; (from beside a person), mapá.

front, in front of, πρό w. gen.

fugitive, ouyás (o).

full, $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \eta s$, -es.

furlong, στάδιον (τό).

furnish, to, παρέχω.

G.

gain, to, κερδαίνω.
galley, τριήρης (ή).
games, ἀγών (ό).
garrison, φυλακή (ή).
gates, πύλαι (αί); gate, θύρα (ή).
general, στρατηγός (ό).
girdle, ζώνη (ή).

give, to, δίδωμι; to give up the idea (of doing anything), ἀπογιγνώσκω; to give orders, παραγ
γέλλω; to publicly give notice, προαγορεύω; to give one's oath, δμνυμι.

glad, to be, ήδομαι. gladly, ήδέως. Glus, Γλοῦς (ὁ).

go, to, είμι; έρχομαι; go down, καταβαίνω; go away, ἀπέρχομαι; go further, ιέναι τοῦ πρόσω; go against, ιέναι ἐπί w. acc.; to go up, ἀναβαίνω; to go forward, πρόειμι; go into, ἐμβαίνω; let go, ἀφίημι; go back, ἄπειμι.

God, $\theta \epsilon \delta s$ (δ). gold, $\chi \rho \nu \sigma \delta \sigma \nu$ ($\tau \delta$).

golden, χρυσούς, -η̂, -οῦν; having a gold-studded bridle, χρυσοχάλενος, -η, -ον.

gone, am, οίχομαι, § 200, N. 3.

good, ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν; it seems good or expedient, δοκεῖ; good looking, εὐειδής, -ές; good thing, ἀγαθόν, neut. acc. of ἀγαθός; to be of good cheer, θαρρέω.

goodness, ἀρετή (ἡ).

govern as satrap, to, $\sigma a \tau \rho a \pi \epsilon i \omega$. government, $\dot{a} \rho \chi \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

grant, to, δίδωμι. grass, χιλός (δ).

gratify, to, χαρίζομαι w. acc. and dat. great, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα; great-

ly, μέγα, adv. Greek, "Ελλην (ό); in the Greek language, Έλληνικῶs.

grieved, to be deeply, χαλεπῶς φέρω; to be grieved, λυπέομαι.

ground, γη̂ (η); on the ground that, ωs w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; groundless, κενόι, -η̂, -όν.

guard, to, φυλάττω; guard (sentinel), φύλαξ (δ); guard (garrison), φυλακή (ή); to guard the rear, δπισθοφυλακέω.

guest, ξένος (δ). guide, ἡγεμών (δ) guilty, to be, ἀδικέω.

H.

habit, were in the, by the imperfect tense, § 200, N. 5. half, $\eta\mu\sigma\nu$, $-\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $-\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $-\epsilon\iota$. harbor, $\lambda\iota\mu\eta\nu$ (6). hand, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$ (7). happen, to, $\tau\nu\gamma\chi d\nu\omega$ w. partic., harm, to do harm to

happen, to, τυγχάνω w. partic., § 279, 2; happened to be his guest, ξένος ῶν ἐτύγχανεν αὐτῷ; γίγνομαι.

harass, to, λυπέω w. acc. harbor, λιμήν (ό). hare, λαγώς (ό), § 42, 2, Ν. harm, to do harm to, κακῶς ποιέω w. acc.; (injure), ἀδικέω. hasten, to, mid. of ἔημι; ὀρμάομαι;

to be in haste, σπεύδω w. infin.

hastily, raxi, adv.

have, to, έχω; or by dative of possessor, § 184, 4.

hay, χόρτος (ό).

he, she, it, when the subject of a verb, or when readily supplied from the context, not expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis, § 144, 1, and § 134, N. 1; he, himself, she, herself, they, themselves, the proper form of airos, -h, -o, § 145, 1; § 79, 1, N. 1; he who, often by the article with the partic., § 276, 2, and § 148, N. 3.

head, κεφαλή (ή).

hear, to, drove.

heat, καθμα (τό).

heavy-armed soldier, oxllry (6).

heights, dxpa (74).

helmet, κράνος (τό).

herald, riput (i).

here (at this very place), aorov, adv.

hill, γήλοφος (ό).

him, her, it, them, abros, -h, -b, § 79, N. 1, and § 146, 2; § 144, 2.

himself, herself, itself, themselves, when intensive by the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, N.1; § 142, 4, N. 2; reflexive, ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, ἐαυτοῦ, οι αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ with or without αὐτός, § 80; § 146; by the middle voice, § 199.

hinder, to, κωλύω.

hire, to, μισθόω.

his, her, its, their, not referring to the subject of their sentence, the gen. singular or plural of airós, § 142, 4, N. 3; when referring to the subject of their verb the gen. of the reflexive pronoun is used, § 142, 4, N. 3; when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2; also by the possessive pronoun, § 147.

hit, to, accordio.

hold, to, ἔχω.

home, homeward, οίκαδε, § 61.

honor, to, $\tau \mu d\omega$; honor, $\tau \mu \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

honorable, thuos, -a, -or.

hope, $\ell\lambda\pi is$ $(\dot{\eta})$.

hoplite, on hitnes (o).

horse, %ππος (ό); on horseback (with verbs signifying to hunt), άφ' %ππου; with verbs signifying to ride, έφ' %ππου.

horseman, laweis (6).

hostile, πολέμιος, -a, -ov.

house, δόμος (ὁ).

how, πῶς, in direct questions; δπως, in indirect, § 282, 1; how much, πόσος, -η, -ον; how many, δσος, -η, -ον.

however, μέντοι, adv., sometimes,

hundred, exarto, indeel.

hunger, \u00e4ubs (o).

hunt, θηρεύω; to hunt on horseback, θηρεύω ἀπό ἔππου.

hurl, to, βάλλω

L

Ι, έγώ, έμοῦ, § 144, 1.

if, el, before the indicative and optative; éar, before the subjunctive. ill, κακῶς; treat ill, κακῶς ποιέω.
immediately, εὐθύς; when used to add explicitness to particles, often rendered by δή.

impassable, ἀμήχἄνος, -ον.

in, $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$, with dative; ϵls (after verbs of motion), w. acc.

in accordance with the character, πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου.

in as much as, $\dot{\omega}$ s w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

in behalf of, $\dot{v}\pi\dot{\epsilon}\rho$ w. gen.

income, πρόσοδος (ή).

in company with, σύν w. dat.

in order that, wa, § 216.

in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.

in the following manner, ὧδε, adv.; τόνδε τον τρόπον, § 148, Ν. 1; § 160, 2.

in the power of, ἐπί w. dat.

in the presence of, πρός w. gen.; after verbs of motion with acc.; those in presence of the king, οί πρό βασιλέως.

indeed, $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$.

infantry, $(\lambda \eta)$.

inferior, to be, ἡττάομαι, § 175, 2. inflict punishment, to, δίκην ἐπιτίθημι.

inform, to, σημαίνω, § 121, N. 1; to give information, μηνύω.

inhabitants, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.

injure, to ἀδικέω; without doing injury, doïvûs.

injustice, to commit, ἀδικέω; (noun) άδικία (ή).

inquire (seek), to, ζητέω. in regard to, $\pi \rho \delta s$ w. acc.

in return for, art w. gen.

inspect, to, ἐπισκοπέω.

instead of, arti w. gen. insuperable, ἀμήχανος, -ον.

intelligent, σοφός, -ή, -όν.

intend, to, μέλλω, § 98, 3; intending or with the intention of, ùs with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς (ὁ).

into, els w. acc.; into the presence of, $\pi \rho \delta s$ w. acc.

Ionia, Ίωνία (ή).

it, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, § 79, N. 1; § 145, 2.

it is characteristic of, (ἐστί), with the predicative genitive, § 169,

it is necessary, δεῖ; ἀνάγκη (ἡ) with (ἐστίν).

itself, see himself.

J.

javelin, $\pi \alpha \lambda \tau \delta \nu$ ($\tau \delta$).

join, to, συμμίγνυμι, § 187; join in a war against, συμπολεμέω πρός w. acc.; join in an expedition against, συστρατεύομαι έπί w. acc. journey, ὁδός (ή); a day's journey, σταθμός (ό).

Jove, Zeús (ò). judge, κριτής (δ).

Jupiter, Zeús (ô), voc. Zeû.

just, dikaios, -a, -ov; justly, dikaia (neut. plu. of &ikaios), also &ikaiws.

just now, δή.

justice, punishment, δική (ἡ).

K.

keep guard, to, φυλάττω.

kill, to, ἀποκτείνω; (pass. ἀποθνήσκω). king, βασιλεύς (ό); am king, βασιλεύω.

kingdom, βασιλεία (ή).

know, to, oloa, see § 200, N. 6; ἐπίσταμαι (§ 127, 6, N. 2); (perceive) γιγνώσκω.

knowledge of, without the, λάθρα w. gen.; or by λανθάνω with a partic., § 279, 2; I should wish to depart without the knowledge of Cyrus, βουλοίμην αν λαθείν Κύρον απελθών, § 204, Ν. 2.

L.

land, γη (η); by land, κατά γην; | lest, μη (after verbs of fearing), to land, αποβιβάζω.

language, in the Greek language, Έλληνικώς.

large, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.

last, ξσχατος, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.

laughter, γέλως (ὁ).

law, vouos (ò).

lay (down) up, to, κατατίθεμαι, mid.; I did not lay (them) up for myself for my own private 1188, ούκ els το ίδιον κατεθέμην έμοί.

lay waste, to, τέμνω.

lead, to, dyw; lead away or back, απάγω; lead up, ανάγω; (command), ήγέομα: w. gen.

leader, ήγεμών (δ).

learn, to, μανθάνω; καταμανθάνω.

learning, fond of learning, φιλομαθήs, -és.

leave, to, λείπω; to leave behind, ύπολείπω.

left, εὐώνυμος, -or; the left wing, τὸ εὐώνυμον; the left hand, ή άριστέρα χείρ.

leisure, σχολή (ή); to be at leisure, · σχολάζω.

length, μήκος (τό).

\$ 218.

let, ἐάω; by the subjunctive or the imperative, § 252 and § 253.

letter, έπιστολή (ή).

levying (of troops), συλλογή (ή); to levy, συλλέγω.

liberty, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\rho la$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

lie (dead), to, κείμαι, § 129, V.

life, Blos (o).

lift up, to, alow.

light-armed man, γυμνήτης (δ).

like, to, am pleased with, ήδομαι. little, δλίγος, -η, -ον, § 73, 6; want

little, δλίγου δέω, § 172, 2, N. 2.

live, to, ζάω, § 123, N. 2.

loiter, to, βλακεύω.

long (much), πολύς, πολλή, πολύ.

longer, no, οὐκέτι; μηκέτι; § 283; longer, ETI.

look, to, βλέπω.

loose, to, λύω; to let loose, ἀφίημι; to cause to let forth, ἀφίεμαι, mid.; the one who let loose the ass, του άφέντα τον δυον; to let 20, άφίημι.

loud, πολύς, πολλή, πολύ.

love, to, φιλέω.

maintain, to, τρέφω; (another army) was secretly maintained, τρεφόμενον έλάνθανεν.

make, to, ποιέω; make an expedition, στρατεύομαι; make war, πολεμέω; to be made, γίγνομαι; make a treaty, σπένδομαι; make an agreement, συντίθεμαι (mid.), § 187; to make a levy, τὴν συλλογὴν ποιοῦμαι (mid.); make oath, δμνυμι.

man, ἀνήρ (ὁ) (Lat. vir); ἄνθρωπος (ὁ) (Lat. homo); sometimes rendered by the predicative gen., § 169, 1; the men of that time, οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, § 141, N. 3.

manager, οἰκονόμος (δ).

manifest, $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda os$, $-\eta$, $-o\nu$; manifestly, § 280, N. 1.

many, πολλοί, -ai, -á; as many as possible, ὅτι πλεῖστοι, -aι, -a.

march, to, πορεύομαι (of either the general or the army); ἐξελαύνω (of the general); στρατεύω (of the army).

march, $\delta\delta\delta s$ ($\dot{\eta}$); a day's march, $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\mu\delta s$ ($\dot{\delta}$); $\pi\circ\rho\epsilon l\alpha$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

market-place, ἀγορά (ἡ); market, to furnish a market, ἀγορὰν παρέχεω.

Marsyas, Μαρσύας (ό)

master of, εγκρατής (δ).

meat, κρέα (τά), § 56, 1.

meet (to fall in with), to, ἐντυγχάνω; (to go out to meet), ἀπαντάω.

Men of Greece, O, & ἄνδρες Ἑλληνες. Menon, Μένων (ὁ). mention, to, λέγω.

mercenary, ξένος, -η, -ον.

message, ἀγγελία (ἡ).

messenger, ἄγγελος (δ).

middle, μέσος, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.

Miletus, Μίλητος (ή).

mina, μνα (ή).

mind, voûs (6).

mingle, to, κεράννυμι.

moderately, μετρίως.

money, χρήματα (τά).

month, μήν (δ).

more, μᾶλλον; more than, μᾶλλον ή; more (in number), comp. of πολύς.

morning, ξως (ή); the following morning, ἡ ἐπιοῦσα ξως.

most, the very, ὅτι πλείστοι.

mother, $\mu\dot{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

mountain, δρος (τό).

much, πολύς, -η, -ύ; how much, πόσος; όσος, as much.

mud, πηλός (δ).

multitude, $\pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \theta os (\tau b)$

must, δεί, § 184, 2, N. 1; by the verbal in -τέοs, § 281, 1 and 2; we must do this, ταῦτα ἡμῶν (or ἡμᾶs, § 188, 4) ποιητέον ἐστίν, οτ ταῦτα ἡμῶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι, § 184, 2, N. 1.

my, εμός, -ή, -όν, or the personal pronoun, § 147, when not emphatic by the article, and § 141, N. 2; my own, the reflexive pronoun, § 80; § 142, 4, N. 3; myself, when intensive, the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 145; myself, reflexive, ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς, § 146.

N.

name, $\delta \nu o \mu a (\tau \delta)$; named, see § 160. 1; named Cydnus, Κύδνος δνομα. narrow, στενός, -ή, -όν.

narrowly, μικρόν, adv. nation, ξθνος (τό).

native land, πατρίς (ή).

near, eyyús w. gen., § 182, 2, fine print; éwl w. gen. dat.; wapá (by the side of), πρός (in the presence of), w. dat.; πλησίος, -η, -ον, for comparison see vocab.

necessary, it is, χρή; to be necessary, δέομαι, § 172 and N. 1.

necessity, ἀνάγκη (ή); unless there was some necessity for it, εl μή τι άναγκαῖον είη, p. 65, 19; it is necessary, (lit., there is a necessity to me), avaykn μοι.

neck, τράχηλος (ό).

necklace, στρεπτός (δ). need, am in, δέομαι.

δεόμαι.

need, to, $\delta \hat{\epsilon} \omega$; there is need of, $\delta \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\iota}$, § 172 and N. 2; to be in need,

negligently, ημελημένως.

neighbor, γείτων (ό); as an adj., neighboring to or adjacent to, w. gen. or dat.

neither ... nor, οδτε ... οδτε; μήτε ... μήτε, § 283.

never, οδποτε; μήποτε; οὐκ ἔτι; see § 283.

nevertheless, δέ with a corresponding µέν.

next, έχόμενος, -η, -ον; Proxenus being next, Πρόξενος έχόμενος; next to, πρός w. dat.

night, νύξ (ή); about midnight, περί μέσας νύκτας.

no (not), οὐ ; no, nor, ἀλλ' οὐδέ ; no longer, οὐκέτι; μηκέτι; § 283. no one, nobody, οὐδείς; μηδείς; τὶς with a negative; § 283.

noise, θόρυβος (δ).

nonsense, φλυαρία (ή).

north, doctos (o).

not, où; ouk before the smooth breathing; oux before the rough breathing; in interrogative sentences où expects an affirmative answer, $\mu\eta$ a negative answer. For the use of ov and uh, see § 283.

nothing, οὐδέν, μηδέν; § 283.

now (at this time), vûv; even now, ηδη (already).

nowhere, οὐδαμοῦ.

number, $\dot{a}\rho\iota\theta\mu\delta s$ (\dot{o}); $\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}\theta\sigma s$ ($\tau\dot{o}$).

0.

O, followed by the vocative, &; | obtain, to, διαπράττομαι (mid.); O that, the optative, either with or without ele or el ydo, § 251, 1. obey, to, πείθομαι; to (must) be obeyed, πιστέος, -a, -ov w. dat. obliquely, els madyior. observe, to, κατανοέω.

having obtained (his request) from the king that it should be granted, διαπεπραγμένος παρά βασιλέως δοθήναι.

occupy, to, Exw. often, πολλάκις.

old, $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta vs$, adj.; to be (so many) years old, elul w. gen., those who are thirty years old, οί τριάκοντα έτη γεγονότες, § 200, Ν. 6.

on (situated on), ἐπί w. dat., or gen.; on account of, eveka w. gen., διά w. acc.; on the plain of Castolus, έν Καστωλοῦ πεδίω, with verbs of rest; with verbs of motion, εls... πεδίον; on the supposition that, is with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; to advance on the run, $\delta \rho \delta \mu \omega \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$; on condition that, $\epsilon \phi'$ $\tilde{\psi}$, § 267; on all sides, πάντη, adv.: on you, els buas.

one, els, µla, ev; one of the opposite party, ἀντιστασιώτης (ὁ); one is translated by the gen. after verbs to name, to appoint, etc., § 169, 2.

once, ἄπαξ, (on a certain time), ποτέ; at once, now, ήδη.

only, µóvos, -n, -ov.

oppose, to, κωλύω.

opposed to, or opposite to, κατά w. acc.

opposite to, καταντιπέρας, w. gen.

order, to (bid, urge), κελεύω; to arrange in order, τάσσω; (to tell, direct) φράζω.

order (law), νόμος (δ); (military) order, τάξις (ή); in order of battle, ἐν τάξει; in order that, lva, § 216.

originate from, to, ylyroman,

ornament, κόσμος (¿).

Orontes, 'Opóvt ns (6).

other, άλλος, -η, -ο; (of two), ἔτεpos, a. ov.

otherwise, allows.

ought, χρή; δεί.

our, by the gen. of personal pronoun, or by the possessive, § 142, 4, N. 3; § 147, when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2.

out of, ek w. gen.

over, ὑπέρ w. acc. or gen.

overcome, to, νικάω.

overpower, to, βιάζομαι.

owe, to, ὀφείλω.

own, my own, your own, etc., gen. of reflexive pronoun, § 142, 4, N. 3. ox, βοῦς (δ).

P.

pack up one's baggage, to, συσκευ- | pay, μισθός (δ); to pay attention, άζομαι.

palace, βασίλεια (τά).

palm-tree, φοίνιξ (δ).

park, παράδεισος (δ).

particularly, both . . . and particu-

larly, $\tau \hat{\epsilon} \dots \kappa \alpha i$.

Parysatis, Παρύσατις (ή).

Pasion, Πασίων (δ).

pass or passage, ὑπερβολή (ἡ); πύλαι (ai).

paternal, πατρώσε, -a, -ov.

έπιμελέομαι.

people, $\delta \hat{\eta} \mu os$ (\dot{o}); the people of the city, or in the city, of ex AUTEL.

perceive, to, αλσθάνομαι.

perhaps, tows.

perish, to, ἀπόλλυμαι (mid.); ἀποθνήσκω (used as the passive of ἀποκτείνω, to kill).

permit, to, ἐάω; it is permitted, ξξεστw.

perplexed, to be, ἀπορέω. Persian, Πέρσης (ὁ).

persuade, πείθω.

phalanx, φάλαγξ (ή).

Phrygia, Φρυγία (ή).

Pigres, Πίγρης (ὁ).

place, τόπος (ὁ), (country), χώρα (ἡ); to place, τίθημι; in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.; place of refuge, ἀποστροφή (ἡ).

plain, πεδίον (τό).

pleased, to be (take pleasure in), §δομαι; to please (wish, to be willing), βούλομαι.

plethron, πλέθρον (τό).

plot, έπιβουλή (ή); to plot, βουλεύομαι; to plot against, έπιβουλεύομαι.

plunder, to, diapráju.

point out, to, ἐπιδείκνυμι.

possess, to, κέκτημαι, perf. of κτάομαι with meaning of present, § 200, N. 6; έχω.

possession, κτήμα (τό).

possible, as many as, δτι οτ ώς πλείστοι (often with δύναμαι), οίδς τε (of such a nature as); it is possible, ξξεστι, οτ ξστι.

power, divapus (i); to be in the power of, ênl w. dat.

praise, to, emawew.

preceding, on the preceding day, τŷ πρόσθεν ἡμέρς, § 141, N. 3.

prepare, to, παρασκευάζω; prepared (sufficient), Ικανός.

preparation, παρασκευή (ή).

present, to be, πάρειμι.

present, δώρον (τό); to present (to

offer), παρέχω; present state of affairs, τὰ παρόντα πράγματα.

pretence, πρόφασις (ή); on the pretence, or pretending that, ωs w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

pretext, πρόφασις (ή).

prevent, to, κωλύω.

private person, ιδιώτης (δ); private, ίδιος, -ία, -ον; for one's own private use, είς τὸ ίδιον.

prize, åθλον (τό).

proclaim, to, κατακηρύττω.

proceed, to, πορεύω; πρόειμι.

promise, to, ὑπισχνέομαι.

property, χρήματα (τά); sometimes by the predicative gen., § 169, 1.

prosperous, εὐδαίμων, -ον; to be prosperous or to prosper, § 165, N. 2, εῦ πράττω.

prostrate one's self, to, προσκυνέω. prove false, to, ψεύδομαι (mid.).

provisions, ἐπιτήδεια (τά).

Proxenus, Πρόξενος (ό).

punishment, δίκη (ή); to punish, κολάζω; suffer punishment, δίκην δίδοται.

purchase, to, ἀγοράζω; πρίασθαι, 2 aor. indic., ἐπριάμην only used in the aor., the other tenses are supplied by ἀνέομαι.

purple, φοινικούς, -η, -οῦν.

purpose of, for the, ώs w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; for this purpose, ἐπὶ τούτω.

pursue, to, διώκω.

put, to, τίθημι; put on, ἐνύω; put to death, ἀποκτείνω; ἀποθνήσκω used as the passive of ἀποκτείνω.

Q.

66

quick, ταχύς, -εîa, -ύ, § 72, 1. quickly, ταχέως; ταχύ; as quickly as he could, ή ἐδύνατο τάχιστα; as quickly as possible, ώς τάγιστα: sometimes by the partic. | quite, δή.

with οἴχομαι (§ 200, N. 3), § 279, 2, N.; he has departed quickly, οίχεται άπιών. quietly, καθ' ἡσυχίαν.

R.

raise (to levy forces), to, ἀθροίζω. rank, τάξις (ή).

rather, μᾶλλον.

ready, iκανός, -ή, -όν; to get ready, παρασκευάζομαι.

rear, in the, $\delta \pi \iota \sigma \theta \epsilon \nu$.

reasonable, είκος (gen. -ότος) (τό); to speak reasonable things, elκότα λέγειν.

receive (take), to, λαμβάνω; to receive favors, εὐ πάσχω, § 165, N. 1 (have), $\xi \chi \omega$; in return for the favors which I had received from him, $\dot{a}\nu\theta'$ $\dot{\omega}\nu$ $\epsilon\dot{v}$ $\ddot{\epsilon}\pi a\theta o\nu$ $\dot{v}\pi'$ €κείνου.

reconciled with, to become, καταλύω πρός with acc.

refuge, place of, ἀποστροφή (ἡ).

refuse, to, οδ φημι.

region, τόπος (δ); to that region where, οδ, adv. for έφ' οδ τόπου.

reign, to, βασιλεύω.

rejoice, to, ήδομαι.

remain, to, μένω.

remember, to, μέμνημαι.

reply, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.

report, λόγος (ὁ); report, to, ἀπαγ- $\gamma \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega$.

request, to, ἀξιόω.

requite, to, ἀμύνομαι (mid).

respect, to, οίμαι είναι τίμιος; never in any respect, μηδέν, § 283.

rest, or rest of, o allos, § 142, 2,

restore, to, κατάγω; to restore safe, ἀποσώζω.

return, to, ἄπειμι.

review, έξέτασις (ή).

review, to, έξέτασιν ποιείν.

revolt, to, άφίστημι.

reward, μισθός (ό).

rich, πλούσιος, -a, -ov; to be rich, πλουτέω.

riches, πλοῦτος (ὁ).

ride, to, έλαύνω; ride out, έξελαύνω; ride away, ἀπελαύνω; to ride through, διελαύνω.

right, on the right, δεξιός, -ά, -όν. rise, to cause to, ἀνατέλλω; also intrans. to rise, at the rising of the sun, αμα ήλίφ ἀνατέλλοντι, § 186 (end).

river, ποταμός (ό).

road, όδός (ή).

royal, βασίλειος, -a, -ov.

rule, to, ἄρχω (command); βασιλεύω (reign, be king of), § 171, 3.

run, to, $\tau \rho \epsilon \chi \omega$.

running, δρόμος (ό).

rush, to, l'eµai (mid.).

S.

sabre, μάχαιρα (ή). safe, άσφαλής, -ές.

sail, to, πλέω; to sail away, ἀποπλέω.

sake of, for the, ἔνεκα (ν), w. gen. same, ὁ αὐτός, § 79, 2.

Sardis, Σάρδεις (al).

satrap, σατράπης (ό).

say, to, λέγω; φημί; εἶτον; see § 260, 2, N.1; say in opposition, ἀντιλέγω.

scimeter, dxwdxys (6).

scythe, δρέπανον (τό).

sea, θάλασσα, Att., θάλαττα (ή).

season, ωρα (ή).

secretly, expressed by the participle and the verb, λανθάνω, § 279, 2; as secretly as possible, ώτ μάλιστα έδύνατο έπικρυπτόμενος.

see, to, ὀράω (general word); (witness) θεάομαι.

seek (to ask for), to, ζητέω; αἰτέω (to beg, to ask a person for something).

seems, it, δοκεί; it seems good (expedient), δοκεί.

seize, to (to take hold of any person or thing), λαμβάνω; αlρέω (to capture, to take a town or prisoner).

seize beforehand, to, προκαταλαμβάνω.

select, to, exheyw.

self, αὐτός in apposition with a noun or pronoun.

sell, to, πωλέω.

send, to, $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi \omega$; send for, $\mu \epsilon \tau a - \pi \epsilon \mu \pi o \mu a \iota$ (mid.).

set, to (the sun), δύομαι. set out, to, ὀρμάομαι.

settled (favorably), to be, the intrans. parts of καθίστημι; inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably, ώς καταστησομένων τούτων.

several, Exactor, -ar, -a.

shame, αἰσχύνη (ἡ).

shield, ἀσπίς (ἡ).

ship, vaûs $(\dot{\eta})$.

short, ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ.

shout, $\kappa \rho \alpha \nu \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

show, to, δείκνυμι; φαίνω.

side of, on the, $\pi \rho \delta$.

sight, in plain, καταφανής, -ές.

signify, to, oqualvw.

silent, to be, σιωπάω; to remain silent, σιγάω; silence, σιγή (ή).

silver, άργύριον (τό).

since (because), ἐπεί.

six, &, indecl.

sixty, έξήκοντα, indeel.

skill, σοφία (ή).

skin, δέρμα (τό).

slave, ἀνδράποδον (τό); δοῦλος (ό).

slay, to, ἀποκτείνω; to be slain, ἀποθυήσκω.

so, οθτως; so ... as, οθτω (s) ... ώς; so that, ὥστε, w. indic., § 237; w. infin., § 266, 1; to be so, οθτως έχεω; so much, τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο or -ον, correlative to, ὅσος; the (more), w. comp. . . . so much the more, followed by a comp., ὅσω w. comp. followed by another comp. w. τοσούτω, § 188, 2; so much the more, πολύ μᾶλλον.

soldier, στρατιώτης (δ).

some, ένιοι, -αι, -α; some (certain ones), τινέs; some... others, of

 $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots oi \quad \delta \dot{\epsilon}$; sometimes rendered by the partitive genitive, § 170, 1, somewhere, πού, enclit.; some other person, and tis.

son, παîs (o).

sooner, $\pi \rho \delta \tau \epsilon \rho \sigma s$, -a, -ov; $\theta \hat{a} \tau \tau \sigma v$, adv. source, $\pi \eta \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

south, μησημβρία (ή).

speak (general word like dico in Lat.), to, $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega$, $\phi \eta \mu l$, (like Lat. aio), εlπον (like Lat. inquit) § 260, 2, N. 1; speak the truth, άληθεύω; to speak boastfully, μεγαληγορέω.

spear, $\delta \delta \rho \nu$ ($\tau \delta$).

speed, at full, ἀνὰ κράτος.

speedy, ταχύς, -εία, -ύ; by the speediest way, την ταχίστην δδον. § 160, 2.

splendor, λαμπρότης (ή).

spread, to, διέρχομαι.

staff, βακτηρία (ή).

stand, to, lστημι (in this sense in the perf., pluperf., and 2 aor. act. and in the middle).

station, to, ἴστημι; to station one's self under arms, τὰ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι. steal, to, κλέπτω.

steep, πρανής, -ές.

still, ĕTI, adv.

stone, λίθος (ό); stone to death, καταπετρόω.

stop, to, παύω.

strength, $i\sigma\chi\dot{\nu}s$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

strike, with alarm, to, ἐκπλήττω.

submit, to, πάσχω.

such (commonly of what has gone before), τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο or ον; such a thing, τοιοῦτόν τι; such, ὄσος, -η, -ον, a correl. of τοσοῦτος (Lat. quantus).

suffer, to, $\pi \acute{a} \sigma \chi \omega$; to suffer punish-

ment, δίκην δίδωμι.

sufficient, iκανός, -ή, -όν. sun, Thios.

superior, to become, περιγίγνομαι.

supply, to, πορίζω.

supposition, on the supposition that, is with a partic., § 277, 6,

support, $\tau \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta}$ ($\dot{\eta}$); to support, τρέφω.

surprised, to be, θαυμάζω.

surround, to, κυκλόω.

suspect, to, ὑποπτεύω.

suspend, to, κρεμάννυμι.

suspension of the laws, avoula $(\dot{\eta})$. sweet, $\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\nu}s$, $-\epsilon\hat{\iota}a$, $-\dot{\nu}$.

swift, ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ; swiftly, ταχύ; ταγέως.

sword (short sword), μάχαιρα (ή); (long sword), $\xi l \phi os (\tau \delta)$.

Syennesis, Συέννεσις (6).

Syrian, Σύριος, -ία, -ιον.

T.

take, to, λαμβάνω; take care, ἐπιμελέομαι; take back, ἀπολαμβάνω; take under one's protection, $\dot{v}\pi o$ λαμβάνω; to take counsel, βουλεύομαι; to take command, ήγέομαι; to take (seize), αίρέω or άφαιρέω; (to receive) δέχομαι;

take part in the work, προσλαμβάνω.

talent, τάλαντον (τό).

tame, πρᾶος.

tamely, πράως.

targeteer, $\pi \in \lambda \tau \alpha \sigma \tau \eta s$ (6). teach, to, παιδεύω; διδάσκω. 69

tell, to, λέγω; (report) ἀπαγγέλλω; εἶπον, 2 aor., see § 260, 1, N. 1.

temple, νέως (δ).

ten, δέκα; ten thousand, μύριοι, -αι, -α, § 77, 1, N. 3.

tender, ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν.

tent, σκηνή (ή).

terrified, to be, ἐκπλήττομαι.

territory, χώρα (ή).

Thales, Θαλη̂s (δ).

than, #.

Thapsacus, Θάψακος (ή).

that, pronoun, ἐκεῖνος; after verbs of saying when the infinitive is not used, ὅτι οτ ὡτ, § 243; in order that, ἴνα, ὅπως, § 216; after verbs of fearing μή, § 218; at that time, τότε; sometimes translated by the article, § 141, N. 5; sometimes by an adverb, § 141, N. 3; the men of that time, οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι; before an infin. or partic. in indirect discourse, see § 246, when the infin. is not used, ὅτι οτ ὡς, § 243.

the, δ, ή, τδ; the men in the city, of δν άστει άνθρωποι; the men of that time, of τότε άνθρωποι; the affairs of the state, τὰ τῆς πόλεως; see § 141, and Notes; the ... and, μὸν... δέ; the followed by a comparative, or the more... so much the more, ὅσψ with comp. followed by another comp. with τοσούτφ, § 188, 2.

then, τότε, ἄρα; τοίνυν (continuative).

thence, ἐντεῦθεν.

there, $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\hat{\nu}\theta\alpha$; $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\hat{\epsilon}$; there is, $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\ell\nu$. thing, $\pi\rho\hat{a}\gamma\mu\alpha$ ($\tau\delta$); or by neut. adj. or pronoun.

think, to, (consider, suppose), νομίζω; (believe), ἡγέομαι; (sup-

pose, believe), οίομαι; to think one's self worthy, άξιόω.

third, $\tau \rho l \tau o s$, $-\eta$, $-o \nu$; on the third day, $\tau \hat{\eta} \tau \rho l \tau \eta$, § 189 (end).

thirty-seven, έπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα.

this, οδτος; ὅδε, § 148; this one who, often the article and partic., § 276, 2.

those, see this; those in the city, ol èν άστει, § 141, N. 3; those who, often by artic. with partic., § 276, 2 and § 148, N. 3.

those, σύ, § 144, 1.

though, $\mu \ell \nu$ with a corresponding $\delta \ell$. thousand, $\chi \ell \lambda \iota o \iota$, $-\alpha \iota$, $-\alpha$.

Thracian, θράξ (ὁ).

through, &id w. gen.

throw, to, $t\eta\mu$, § 129, III.; $\beta d\lambda\lambda\omega$. thus, $o\theta\tau\omega$ (as above mentioned); $\mathring{\omega}\delta\epsilon$ (as follows).

till, ξστε, ξως, § 239; πρίν, § 240, 1. time, χρόνος (ό); sometimes by the article, with an adverb, § 142, N. 3; the men of that time, οι τότε άνθρωποι.

Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης (δ).

to, sign of dative; when expressed by a preposition; εls, with names of places; ώς, with persons only; πρός (into the presence of) or παρά (to the side of) with persons or places; to the region where, μέχρις οδ.

Tolmides, Τολμίδης (ὁ).

towards (with verbs of motion), $\epsilon \pi \zeta$ $\pi \epsilon \rho l$ w. acc.

town, $\pi \delta \lambda \iota s$ ($\dot{\eta}$).

track, έχνιον (τό).

transact, to, ποιέω.

treachery, without, ἀδόλως, adv.

treat ill or well, to, κακώς οτ εδ ποιέω, § 165, N. 1; to be well or ill

treated, ετ, οτ κακώς πάσχειν.

treaty, σπονδάς ποιείθαι; to break a treaty, σπονδάς λύεω. trench, τάφρος (ή).

tribute, δασμός (ά).

trouble, to give, πράγματα παρέχω; troubled, to be, aviáouai.

truce, σπονδαί (ai); to make a truce, σπένδομαι (mid). true, ἀληθινός, -ή, -όν.

treaty, σπονδαί (ai); to make a | trumpet sounds, σαλπίζει (imper). trust, to, πιστεύω. truth, αλήθεια (ή). tunic, χιτῶν (ὁ). turn, in your, av, adv. turn about, to, ἀναστρέφω. turned into, to be, γίγνομαι. twenty, είκοσι, indecl.; twentyfive, πέντε και είκοσι. two by two, κατὰ δύο.

U.

unarmed, ἄοπλος, -ον. unattended with gratitude, to be, άχαρίστως έχειν, w. dat. uncovered, ψιλός, -ή, -όν. under, ὑπό w. gen. dat., or acc. uneducated, άπαίδευτος, -ον. unexpected gain, εξρημα (τό); Ι made it for myself an unexpected gain, εξρημα ἐποιησάμην. unjust, άδικος, η, -ov. unless (if not), εl μή, § 219, 3. unobserved, έλανθάνω w. the partic. § 279, 2 and § 204, N. 2. unprepared, απαράσκευος, -α, -ον; as unprepared as possible, 871 άπαρασκευότατος, -η, -ον.

until, ἔως, ἔστε, ἄχρι, § 239, πρίν, § 240, 1. unwillingly, akwr, -ov. up, aνά, w. acc.; adv. ανω; to go up, αναβαίνω; up to, μέχρι with genitive used of either place or time. upon, ἐπί with gen. (after verbs of rest); w. the acc. after verbs of motion; by the dat. upward, ανω.

urge on the work, to, σπουδάζω.

use, to, χράομαι, § 188, 1, N. 2.

useful, χρήσιμος, -η, ον.

unrewarded, ἀχάριστος, -ον.

value, to, τιμάομαι. vengeance upon, to take, τιμωρέομαι (mid.) w. acc. very, μάλα; (altogether), πάνυ; the very person who, δσπερ, ήσερ, ὅπερ; in very truth, ἡ μήν. vessel, ναθε (ή).

victory, νίκη (ή). village, κώμη (ή). vine, $\check{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\sigma s$ ($\dot{\eta}$). virtue, ἀρετή (ἡ). visible, to be, καταφαίνομαι. voyage, πλοῦς (ὁ).

W.

wage war, to, πολεμέω.

wagon, άμαξα (ή); wagon road, όδὸς άμαξιτός.

wait, to, περιμένω.

wall, τείχος (τό).

want (ask), to, δέομαι, generally with the gen, §172, 2; but it takes neut. pronouns and sometimes neut. adjectives in the acc.; want a little, δλίγου δέω.

war, πόλεμος (ό).

waste in pleasure, to, $\kappa a \theta \eta \delta \nu \pi \alpha \theta \epsilon \omega$. water, $\delta \delta \omega \rho$ ($\tau \delta$); to water, $\delta \rho \delta \omega$.

way, όδός (ή); to be on one's way, πορεύομαι; by the speediest way, την ταχίστην όδόν; in any way, πώς, enclit.; in other ways, τὰ άλλα.

weak, ἀσθενής, -ές.

wealth, whoûres (6).

wealthy, πλούσιος, -la, -ιον; εὐδαίμων, -ον.

weep, to, δακρόω.

well, εδ; to be well, καλῶς έχειν; well watered, ἐπίρρυτος, -ω; well-armed, εὕοπλος, -ω.

well disposed, edroos, -or; see § 71, N. 3.

what, τls , τl , § 149, 1 and 2; in indirect questions, $\delta \tau \iota$; for what, τl . whatever, $\delta \tau \iota$.

when (after), êwel; interrog., πηνίκα; by a partie., § 277, 1.

whenever, ὁπότε, § 207, 2.

whence, from whence, boer; toder.

where, οδ; interrog., ποδ; interrog. with verbs of motion, ποδ; relative adv., ἐνθα.

wherever, δπη with verbs of motion; δπου with verbs of rest. whether, ϵl ; whether ... or, $\pi \delta - \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu \ldots \tilde{\eta}$.

while (when), ἐπεί; (in that time), ἐν ῷ; or rendered by the partic.

white, λευκός, -ή, -όν.

who, τls, interrogative; ös, relative; öστιs often in dependent questions, § 282, and § 149, 2.

whoever, δστις.

whole, πâs, πâσα, πâν; δλος, -η, -ον; see § 142, 4, N. 1.

why, TI; Bid Tl.

width, εδρος (τό); about twentyfive feet wide, ώς είκοσι ποδών τὸ εδρος.

wild, αγριος, -la, -ιον; wild animal, θηρίον (τό).

wine, obos (ò).

wing (of an army), κέρας (τό).

wise, σοφός, -ή, -όν; wisely, σοφῶς, adv. § 74, 1.

wisdom, $\sigma \circ \phi \circ \alpha \ (\dot{\eta})$.

wish, to, βούλομαι.

with (in company with, with the help of), σών w. dat.; (sharing with), μετά w. gen., by a partic., § 277, 6.

with the intention of, $\dot{\omega}_5$ w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

without (on the outside of), ξξω, prep. w. gen.; ἀνευ, (destitute of), w. gen.; without the knowledge of, λάθρα, w. gen. or by the partic. with λανθάνω, § 279, 2; sometimes by a partic. with a negative, § 283, 4.

withdraw, to, μεθίστημι in the intrans. parts; to cause to withdraw, the agrist mid. with an object.

within, $\epsilon l \sigma \omega$ w. gen.; or by the gen. of time, § 179, 1. woman, γυνή (ή). wonder, to, θαυμάζω. wooden, ξύλινος, -η, -ον. work, $\tilde{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\sigma\nu$ ($\tau\delta$). worthy, agios, -la, -iov. would that, the secondary tenses of write, to, γράφω; see § 199, 3, N. 3

the indicative with elbe or el yáp, § 251, 2; the aor. of ὀφείλω with infinitive, § 251, 2 N. 1; would that he were doing this, ωφελε τοῦτο ποιείν or είθε τοῦτο ἐποίει. wound, to, τιτρώσκω; a wound,

τραθμα.

Y.

year, eros (ró). yet, ἔτι; not yet, οδπω. you, σύ, see § 79. young, véos, -a, -ov. your, gen. of personal pronoun, or the possessive pronoun, § 147.

your own, gen. of reflex. pronoun; see § 142, 4, N. 3. yourself, when intensive the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -6, § 79, 1, N. 1; § 145, 1; reflexive, σεαυτοῦ or σαυτοῦ, σεαυτής οτ σαυτής, § 80; § 146.

Z.

zeal, $\pi \rho o \theta v \mu la (\dot{\eta})$. zealous, $\pi \rho \delta \theta \nu \mu os$, - η , -ov. Zenias, Zevlas (6).

THE END.











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